U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1917

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, June 30, 1917.

SIR: In preparing the annual report of the Bureau of Immigration for the past fiscal year two instances stand out so prominently as to all but overshadow everything else. These are the entry into the war of the United States, which has had a very great influence upon the work of the bureau both directly and indirectly, and the going into effect of the new immigration law containing many novel provisions and opening up heretofore untried lines of endeavor for the bureau and the service at large. The handling of immigration questions throughout the year has again been fraught with many difficulties, both during the time the United States was neutral and since it became a belligerent in the conflict. To some of these difficulties I have alluded in the last two reports of the bureau, and they need not be reiterated in detail at this time.

THE BUREAU'S PART IN THE WAR.

The entry into the war by the United States not only raised new and further difficulties that must be faced by the bureau in performing its always arduous task, but also placed upon the bureau duties and responsibilities heretofore undreamed of. It was the bureau's privilege, working under direction of the department, to take the first step in actually carrying out the will of the country in joining in the battle for democracy against autocracy. When it became evident that Congress would declare a state of war to exist, the bureau was directed by the Secretary to arrange for assuming custody of the officers and crew men of all the German ships lying in the harbors of the mainland of the United States and Hawaii and Porto Rico, and to lay plans for the cooperation with other interested departments which would insure the taking of this first step promptly when the time came and without hitch or friction. After consulting with the several interested departments, instructions were issued to the officers in charge at the various ports where vessels of Germany were anchored which resulted in having all the men on duty and the boarding boats in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice. Certain officers of the bureau remained on duty with the Secretary and his staff of assistants during

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the night of April 4–5, awaiting word from the Capitol as to the contemplated action of Congress. At 3.14 a. m. April 5 the message came from the Capitol that Congress had declared a state of war to exist. At 3.15 o'clock the prearranged message, reading "proceed instantly. Wilson," was on the cable and telegraph wires en route to Boston, New London, New York, Gloucester, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Jacksonville, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Juan, and Honolulu, and the next instant the Secretary of the Treasury was informed over an open telephone wire that such message had gone, whereupon a similar message from him to the collectors of customs directing them to take charge of the vessels from which the immigration officers would remove the German officers and crew men was dispatched in similar fashion. Then the telegraphic message was confirmed by long-distance telephone to all the places within easy reach through that method, and the removing of the men from the ships immediately ensued and the war was on. Their removal was accomplished promptly and without any accident or even untoward incident, the previously issued instructions having contemplated that all should be treated with every kindness and courtesy possible under the circumstances.

This was but the inauguration of the enormous task that fell to the bureau's lot, for of course arrangements had to be perfected and carried out for the internment of all the alien enemies taken from the ships. These officers and crew men were not regarded as prisoners of war, but simply as aliens who had not been admitted to the United States under the immigration law and who, in addition, had suddenly become enemies of this country, for whose care and safety proper provision had to be made. As rapidly as possible they were assembled in the available places best suited to their internment. Those taken from the ships in New York and New London were placed at the Ellis Island Immigration Station; those removed from vessels in Boston were kept for a few days at the Boston Immigration Station, then removed to Deer Island temporarily and then taken to Gallups Island in Boston Harbor, where they could be comfortably housed and afforded opportunities for gardening and otherwise occupying themselves; those removed from vessels in Philadelphia Harbor were taken to the new immigration station at Gloucester City, N. J., to which point also, as rapidly as possible, were removed those taken in custody at Baltimore, Norfolk, and Wilmington; those taken from vessels in southern ports were all interned at New Orleans, and those from the Pacific ports, including Honolulu, were taken to the Angel Island Immigration Station, San Francisco, as promptly as possible; while those taken into custody at San Juan were eventually removed to Ellis Island.

The bureau then commenced, under the Secretary's instructions, to perfect plans for the erection or acquirement of a property where all the officers and men could be interned more comfortably and with better opportunities for occupying themselves in useful and remunerative pursuits. After repeated efforts along this line it was found possible to acquire the hotel at Hot Springs, N. C., a building in which about 600 of the interned officers and men could be accommodated immediately, surrounded by sufficient vacant land to permit of the erection of temporary structures adequate to accommodate the remainder. There are about 2,000 of these officers and men to be

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cared for, and from time to time others are being turned over to this bureau by the Department of Justice as arrested within the country on one charge or another; still others by the War Department, who were removed from the merchant vessels that were lying in the Panama Canal when war was declared; and still others are gradually coming into the custody of the bureau through the operation of the immigration law and the President's alien-enemy proclamation of April 6.

On June 15, 1917, Congress passed the urgent deficiency appropriation act, which contained an item of $1,000,000 to be expended in the internment of these officers and crew men. Up until that time the bureau had been meeting the emergency by using the regular immigration appropriation, but the special appropriation was so worded that the former can be reimbursed from the latter and the accounts of expenditures properly and intelligently separated.

In this report it is not possible to do more than barely outline the work arising from the creation of the internment camp and the duty of caring for so large a company of men for an indefinite period. In the next report the bureau will be able to give more details. Suffice it to say at this time that there is every promise of success and satisfaction in the conduct of the enterprise.

In almost innumerable other ways have the bureau's activities been extended or modified by the United States becoming a party to the war. The machinery of the Immigration Service is such as readily to lend itself to any work that involves the inspection of persons, the supervision of their actions or movements, and the conduct of investigations, for all of these things it has been necessary to do in connection with the enforcement of the immigration law. Therefore the bureau was in a position to render prompt and efficient assistance to other branches of the Government, some of which were organized along different lines and others of which were neither organized nor equipped to meet the new situation with which they found themselves confronted. The bureau, by direction of the Secretary, promptly offered its services to all the other agencies of the Government that it knew would be called upon to perform war work; and it cheerfully loaned or transferred a number of its most experienced investigators to those branches of the Government which suddenly found themselves obliged to assume work of investigation of much larger proportions than anything they had theretofore been called upon to handle.

Within the Immigration Service itself aid has been extended along many lines, especially in the enforcement of the President's proclamation prohibiting the entering or leaving of the country by alien enemies not in possession of permits previously obtained from the Attorney General, in the detection of spies, in the surveillance and apprehension of alien enemies generally, in the enforcement of passport regulations, and in the apprehension of those who attempted to avoid registration or to escape the draft.

It was fortunate, also, that the organization and equipment of the Employment Service of the bureau had proceeded so far when war was declared that it could be promptly and universally availed of in connection with all efforts made by the Government to mobilize the industrial forces of the country. This need not be emphasized at this particular point in the report, as it is covered completely in the section of the report devoted especially to the Division of Informa-

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tion of the bureau and in the report of the chief of that division attached to this report as an appendix. But it is mentioned here because it is such an important function in its bearing upon war matters.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

The other respect, mentioned above, in which the past year has proven unique consists of the passage on February 5, 1917, of the Burnett-Smith Immigration Act. This new measure became effective generally, under its own terms, on May 1, but the illiteracy-test clause thereof did not go into effect until May 5. The bureau has had only two months of actual experience in the working of the new law, therefore, and it might be thought that so short an experience could not be the basis of an expression of opinion, but such is not the case. The bureau had studied this new law for several years, during which time it was assisting in one way or another in its preparation and perfection. It knew the need, from past extensive experience, of most of the new provisions thereof. It became its duty, immediately upon the passage of the law, to commence the preparation of detailed regulations for the guidance of its officers in the law's enforcement; and although handicapped in many ways, especially by the fact that it was given a much shorter period than was originally intended in which to prepare such regulations and by the fact that during that short period war was declared, necessitating an adjustment of all its affairs to the new duties suddenly imposed upon it, the regulations were prepared with great care and already have proven in most respects workable and satisfactory.

The bureau indicated in its last two reports the principal respects in which the then proposed new legislation would work improvements. Even the short experience already had with the new statute has fully demonstrated that the bureau's anticipations are to be completely realized. In other words the new law is, in most if not all respects, an eminently satisfactory piece of legislation; it is going to be of great benefit to the country. Some of its provisions have demonstrated their usefulness already, even as aids to the conduct of the war; others it is believed will be found to be of equal value in that respect as the war progresses; this although of course the law was not prepared nor passed in anticipation that it would ever be used as a war measure. But it is confidently believed that when the war is over and there is eventually a return to comparatively normal conditions with respect to immigration, the new measure will demonstrate the wisdom of those who prepared and passed it, especially with regard to the many admirable improvements made in the administrative features of the law. Some of these improvements are mentioned in detail under appropriate headings in this report, where the results attained by virtue of these provisions during the two months that the law has been in force are described. While its application to concrete cases is necessarily still of a more or less experimental nature, the bureau believes that it can assert confidently that the law will prove not only effective in excluding from the country, or expelling therefrom, those classes that have been deemed by Congress to be economically or otherwise undesirable, but also in its many features that are intended to be—and that in practice necessarily will be found to be—a great improvement over previous laws

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simply from a humanitarian point of view. While the law has been made much stricter, much clearer, much more far-reaching than ever before, it has been couched in such language and arranged with such care that those charged with its enforcement can temper justice with mercy without doing violence to their consciences, and at the same time produce the results which it is known the law is intended to bring about.

With the foregoing introduction, covering the new things that have come into the bureau's life in the past year, I desire now to proceed to a discussion, under substantially the same headings as in previous reports, of the practical results of the bureau's work.

ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The effect of the war, under present circumstances, is always the first item of information sought by those interested in almost any governmental proposition. With respect to immigration this can best be shown in figures by pointing out that in the decade 1905 to 1914 immigration averaged 1,012,194 aliens per year. In the fiscal year 1915 (the first year of the war, substantially) only 326,700, in the fiscal year 1916 only 298,826, and in the past fiscal year only 295,403 aliens entered the country—an average per year for the period the war has existed of 306,976 aliens. That there will be a still further diminution now that the United States is a party to the war may be confidently expected; indeed, the effect of the entry of the United States into the conflict has been felt already, for in the last quarter of the past fiscal year only 42,105 immigrants entered this country as compared with 92,345 for the same quarter of the previous year.

To enable those interested to make ready and graphic comparisons with data given in previous reports of the bureau, the following should be pointed out:

In the past fiscal year only 295,403 aliens entered the country, 3,423 less than in 1916. These and all preceding figures relate to immigrant aliens. During the past year 67,474 nonimmigrant aliens entered, which, added to the number of immigrant aliens, makes a total of admissions of 362,877. Against this, 66,277 emigrant and 80,102 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 146,379, left the United States. The actual increase in population through immigration, therefore, was 216,498, as compared with an increase in 1916 of 125,941, in 1915 of 50,070, and in 1914 of 769,276.

With respect to rejections: In 1914, 33,041 aliens were rejected—2.3 per cent of the number who applied; in 1915, 24,111, or 5.3 per cent; in 1916, 18,867, or 4.9 per cent; and in 1917, 16,028, or 4.2 per cent. Two reasons may be assigned for the increase in proportion of rejections—a poorer class of immigration as measured by the selective features of the law, and an opportunity resulting from the decrease in the gross number to be examined for a closer and more minute inspection. For other interesting items of information with respect to admissions and rejections attention is directed to the tables forming the first appendix to this report and especially to the detailed comment upon those tables (pp. 3 to 11, post).

No doubt all those who are interested in the immigration problem of the United States will examine the statistics this year with the particular purpose of ascertaining what effect, if any, has been pro-

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duced by the new provisions contained in the Burnett-Smith Immigration Act. That law has been in effect for only two months; moreover, the conditions that have had to be met during those two months have been altogether abnormal; therefore the figures furnished with respect to the excluded classes must not be taken to indicate any absolute results or to create the basis for calculations for the future. It will be observed, however, that in the two months 391 aliens were rejected under the illiteracy test, none under the geographical excluding clause, 3 who were certified for constitutional psychopathic inferiority, 10 chronic alcoholics, no vagrants, none afflicted with tuberculosis other than tuberculosis of the respiratory, intestinal, and urinary tracts (excluded by the old law), and 1 mentally defective without regard to the effect of such defect upon the earning ability.

ILLITERATE ALIENS.

Because it was the subject of so much discussion and because the opposition to the measure was to such a large extent centered upon that provision, it seems eminently appropriate to comment to such slight extent as is possible with but two months' experience upon the illiteracy-test clause in practice. It will be observed from the preceding paragraph that 391 illiterate aliens were excluded in May and June. There had been a quite general impression that the test would be difficult of application. The bureau has been agreeably surprised to find in the drafting of the regulations that methods of applying the test to concrete cases could be devised that are comparatively simple, that give promise of expedition in practice, and that are calculated surely to ascertain what the law intends shall be discovered with respect to each and every applicant for admission. Two general methods of applying the test have been devised: (1) To present to the alien a card on which are printed sentences containing from 30 to 40 words in the language or dialect in which he elects to be examined, which card bears a serial number corresponding to the number of a card printed in English containing the same sentences, the latter card being held by the officer conducting the examination and the reading of the card being translated by an interpreter into spoken English as the card is read aloud by the applicant; (2) to present to the applicant a card containing simple sentences comprising from 30 to 40 words printed in the language or dialect in which the applicant elects to be examined, such sentences being directions to the alien to do several simple things, such as removing his hat, placing his right hand upon his left shoulder, etc., the ability of the alien to read being demonstrated by his performance of the acts correctly and in the order in which he is directed in his language to do them. The former method is used principally at the seaports; the latter along the land boundaries and at isolated places where the more formal examination is not physically possible. Of course it is necessary to be constantly changing the cards that are used under both systems, and great care is exercised to prevent any coaching or other fraudulent action.

It goes without saying that many efforts will be made to defeat this new provision. So far those efforts have been principally in the direction either of entering the country surreptitiously and evading inspection altogether, or of setting up fraudulent claims of

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relationship in an effort to be exempted from the operation of the test; but the bureau believes that as experience is gained in the enforcement of the law it will be possible to meet and defeat most of these efforts at evasion.

DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

One of the principal reasons for the bureau's ardent advocacy of the Burnett-Smith immigration bill was its belief that it would be possible under a measure of that kind, providing specifically for a much more intensive examination of aliens than ever has been made under previous laws, to sift from the large number of applicants those mentally or physically below standard. As was pointed out in the reports of 1915 and 1916, the reduction of immigration by the war had afforded an opportunity even under the old law for a more intensive examination than had occurred theretofore, with results that gave great promise of good work if and when the new law might come into operation. The two months' experience with the new law has not led the bureau to revise its opinion in the least degree. There is no doubt that heretofore a great many aliens have managed in one way or another to enter the country when their mental or physical condition was such that they should have been compelled to remain at home where the country responsible for them, both legally and morally, might carry them as a public burden in the almost certain event of their being unable to maintain themselves. The bureau is sure that when normal conditions return the wisdom of the Congress in strengthening the law with respect to physical and mental defects will be thoroughly demonstrated. This subject is of such great and constant interest that the bureau feels that even in these abnormal times it should devote considerable space to a presentation of the statistics concerning same.

Although unusual conditions have confronted the service throughout the past year, just as they did in the two preceding years, 5,587 aliens morally, mentally, or physically below standard were returned to the country of origin, 4,805 of whom were debarred from entering while the remaining 782 were arrested and expelled. Of those debarred, 1,502 had grave physical defects, 411 had grave mental defects, 1,733 had physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living. One (excluded in the last two months of the year) had mental defects of a minor nature, not necessarily affecting ability to earn a living but sufficiently serious to justify rejection under the law, and 1,158 were morally defective. Of those arrested and deported 73 were physically, 172 mentally, and 537 morally defective. (See Table XVII and XVIII, Appendix I.)

In the previous fiscal year 5,256 aliens morally, mentally, or physically below standard were returned to country of origin, 4,257 of whom were debarred and 999 of whom were arrested and expelled. Of those debarred 1,156 had grave physical defects, 397 had grave mental defects, 1,703 had physical or mental defects of a less serious nature but affecting ability to earn a living, and 1,001 were morally defective; while of those arrested and deported 128 were physically, 320 mentally, and 551 morally defective. It is of interest again this year to compare these results with the figures for 1914, the last year of normal immigration. In that year 14.582 aliens physically,

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mentally, or morally below the legal standard were returned to the country of origin, 12,494 of whom were debarred and 2,088 of whom were arrested and expelled.

The 4,805 rejected in the past year constitute about 30 per cent of the total number debarred, the 4,257 rejected in 1916 constituting about 23 per cent of the number debarred that year, while the 12,494 rejected in 1914 constitute 38 per cent of the number debarred in that year. The 752 arrested and deported during the past year on grounds of defectiveness constitute 41 per cent of the total expulsions; the 999 arrested and deported during 1916 on similar grounds constitute 36 per cent of the total expulsions; while the 2,088 arrested and deported in 1914 constitute about 45 per cent of the total expulsions for that year.

The mentally defective have always constituted a very important class from the point of view of the welfare of this country. Congress has materially strengthened and extended the excluding provisions of the law in their relation to this class by adding thereto persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority and chronic alcoholics and by making the clause that excludes those who are mentally defective in a less degree or in a different particular from being insane, idiotic, feeble-minded, or imbecile include all whose mental condition is abnormal without regard to the question whether the mental defectiveness will have a bearing upon their ability to take care of themselves—this latter change in particular being a recognition by Congress of the prevailing opinion among members of the medical profession that mental abnormalities have a tendency to perpetuate themselves from generation to generation, often with an increase in the abnormality as the descent continues.

During the past fiscal year 411 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred at the ports—9 idiots, 19 imbeciles, 112 insane, 34 epileptics, 224 feeble-minded, and (during the last two months of the year) 10 chronic alcoholics and 3 persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority. These figures, so far as comparison is possible, might be compared with those of the previous fiscal year, during which 397 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred, divided into 5 idiots, 17 imbeciles, 123 insane, 28 epileptics, and 224 feeble-minded.

In the past fiscal year 172 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were expelled from the country, 38 of whom it was found had been so afflicted when they entered, comprised of 15 insane, 10 epileptics, 12 feeble-minded, 1 imbecile, 2 chronic alcoholics; and it will be observed that 132 of the aliens deported became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of such deficiencies, the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, divided into 130 who became insane and 2 who became public charges because of other mental defects. These should be compared with the figures for 1916, when there were expelled from the country 320 aliens suffering from serious mental defects, 43 of whom had been so afflicted at time of entry, comprised of 20 insane, 10 epileptics, and 13 feeble-minded; and that 277 of the aliens deported had become public charges within three years after entry through the development of such deficiencies, the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, divided into 262 who became insane and 15 who became public charges from other mental defects.

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The administration of that part of the law which relates to the morally defective has always constituted a very important part of the bureau's work, and heretofore it has pointed with some pride to the results attained in connection with the enforcement of the salutary provisions of law upon this subject. Reference to Tables XVII and XVIII (Appendix I) will show that 510 immoral women, 371 procurers, 6 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 257 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 12 anarchists were rejected at the ports; and 301 immoral women, 82 procurers, 59 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, and 95 criminals were expelled from the country—a total of 1,695, of which 1,329 were sexually immoral, 352 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 12 anarchists. The corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year were 439 immoral women, 307 procurers, 8 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 245 criminals, and 2 polygamists rejected at the ports; and 272 immoral women, 89 procurers, 76 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, and 114 criminals expelled from the country—a total of 1,552, of which 1,191 were sexually immoral, 359 criminals, and 2 polygamists.

To my remarks in my last two reports regarding the inadequacy of the appropriation made for the enforcement of the immigration law to meet the situation that exists with respect to aliens of the immoral classes I wish again to direct attention. While much has been done to carry out these very valuable provisions of law, the bureau is satisfied from the result of investigations conducted by its officers from time to time that a great deal more could be done if funds adequate to the purpose could be allotted to that particular branch of the service.

The past year has been marked, like previous years, by success in the prosecution of those engaged in the nefarious business that really exists with respect to the handling of aliens brought here for immoral purposes or diverted into channels where those purposes can be accomplished after they have arrived. At the instance of the service during the past year prosecutions have been instituted in 132 cases of this kind, in 48 of which conviction occurred.

Since the war commenced it has not been possible to show by figures the work done by the Immigration Service with respect to the handling of cases of persons found unlawfully within the country. In many instances it has not been possible to deport, although clear cases for deportation have been made out. The bureau again presents a table (Table XVIII-A) covering this peculiar phase of its work. Reference thereto will show that 694 aliens arrested upon statutory grounds and found to be unlawfully within the country have been permitted to remain in the United States temporarily under bond or under personal recognizance or guaranties of individuals or societies that they will be produced for deportation when conditions will permit. The corresponding figures for 1916 were 856, those for 1915 were 1,328, making a total for the three years of 2,878. Those for the past year are divided into 201 who were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 385 who became public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 69 others whose deportation is compulsory within three years, and 39 whose deportation upon grounds of immorality is required without time limit. The

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corresponding figures for 1916 were 329, 448, 55, and 24; and those for 1915 were 697, 506, 89, and 36. As to classification by physical, mental, and moral defectiveness, said table shows that of those so ordered deported with a stay of deportation, 44 were of the first, 365 of the second, and 109 of the third classification, the remainder being composed of those likely at time of entry to become public charges, those entering without inspection, etc. The corresponding figures for 1916 were 57, 418, and 113; while those for 1915 were 129, 427, and 192.

With respect also to the expulsion of aliens from the country the new law is a great improvement upon the old. The time limit has been increased from three to five years in all classes of cases except surreptitious entries (the limit with respect to the latter being left as heretofore at three years) and except to the extent that the limitation has been removed altogether, this latter improvement relating to the anarchistic and criminal classes, with respect to which the new law does what the act of March 26, 1910, did with respect to the sexually immoral classes. Another improvement is the removal from the statute of all doubt that the limitation ceases to run the moment the department issues its process looking to the arrest of the alien unlawfully within the country. While this provision of course was not intended to be in any sense a war measure, it has proven of great value at this particular time. As already reiterated, war conditions have made it impossible to deport in a great many cases. Immediately that the new law became effective the bureau commenced reissuing warrants outstanding under the old statute which it had not been possible, by reason of these conditions, to execute. This action places the cases where, when normal conditions abroad and upon the seas are restored, whenever that much-to-be desired event may happen, the country may be rid of all of these aliens who are here contrary to the will of Congress. If the new law had not been passed, there is serious doubt whether any such desirable outcome could have been produced, for several of the courts had held that under the old law deportation must actually have physically occurred within the limitation fixed by the statute.

ALIENS SUBJECT TO EXCLUSION OR DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

There is perhaps no feature of the new immigration law to which the bureau could point with more satisfaction than the provision in section 3 shifting the position among the excluded classes of "persons likely to become a public charge." As was stated in the bureau's last report, it has been the practice, almost "from time immemorial," to exclude by virtue of this clause aliens who for any reason whatever—physical, mental, moral, or economical—were deemed likely to be a charge upon the community in which they might settle if permitted to enter the United States; and such persons are just as heavy a burden upon those communities if they do become public charges, no matter what the underlying cause of their becoming such may be. In October, 1915, after the practice mentioned had obtained for many years and thousands of aliens had been rejected as likely to become public charges because conditions were such in the localities to which they were destined that the only reasonable conclusion which could

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be reached was that they would not be able to obtain self-supporting employment, the Supreme Court, very much to the surprise of the bureau, held that the excluding clause, largely because of the position it occupied in the act along with other clauses excluding for personal disqualifications, could not operate to exclude an alien simply because the evidence in his case showed that he would not be able to obtain employment in the place to which he intended to go. Immediately that the attention of Congress was directed to the serious situation created by this decision the appropriate provision was included in the law and the bureau's anxiety concerning the matter was relieved. There can be no doubt from this time forth that aliens who are likely for any reason whatever to become a charge upon the public in the United States are subject to exclusion.

About 49 per cent of all the aliens rejected during the past year—7,871 in number—were denied the privilege of entry because they were deemed likely to become public charges; and 176 alien public charges were expelled, together with 718 with respect to whom it was found that at time of entry they were likely to become inmates of public institutions, making a total of 8,765. (Table XVIII, Appendix I.) For the previous year the corresponding figures were: Debarred, 10,383 (55 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 1,431, divided into 350 public charges, and 1,081 likely at time of entry to become public charges; making a total of 11,814. The figures for 1915 were: Debarred, 15,503 (64 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 1,329, divided into 479 public charges and 850 likely to become such at time of entry; making a total of 16,832.

Alien contract laborers to the number of 1,116 were debarred in the last fiscal year, as compared with 2,080 in 1916 and 2,722 in 1915; while 62 of such aliens were arrested and deported, compared with 116 in 1916 and 65 in 1915.

INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

This class of immigration has always constituted a serious problem. As a general rule, it might be stated that voluntary immigration is healthful and that involuntary or stimulated immigration is harmful. This has always been the attitude of the law toward the subject; but, unfortunately, the laws have not heretofore been sufficiently comprehensive, explicit, or drastic, to reach and cure the evil. It is believed that the new law is a vast improvement in this regard over all its predecessors; but, of course, conditions now existing are not such as to permit the correctness of this opinion of the law to be demonstrated in practice. The alien who comes here impelled by an ambitious, enthusiastic, and altogether worthy motive of bettering his own condition and becoming of greater value in the world is usually an asset to the country. But the alien who comes because some one else desires to make use of him or to exploit him, or because he has been led to believe that the liberty for which this country stands in both religious and political matters is a license to the individual to think and to do as he pleases, usually becomes a liability and often an actual detriment to the body politic. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that the bureau observes that the new law is better calculated to meet this situation than any law heretofore enacted.

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ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Referring to its previous reports and recommendations in their bearing upon this particular subject, the bureau must first express its entire satisfaction with that phase of the subject which is completely covered by the new immigration act and its partial satisfaction with that phase which is helped but not cured by said law, and must then allude again, this time very briefly, to the inadequacies which confront it—and which must continue to confront it until there is even further legislation—in efforts to carry out the will of the people of this country as expressed through the Federal Legislature.

The geographical excluding clause (or as it is sometimes called "the latitudinal and longitudinal clause") is, in the bureau's judgment, the most far-reaching and most beneficial provision of the Burnett-Smith Immigration Act. It attracted so little notice, comparatively, during the time the bill was under discussion, and was to such a great extent overshadowed by the heated controversy with respect to the illiteracy test, that its scope and possibilities, in a preventive way, in the solution of immigration problems for all time to come have not been fully understood or adequately appreciated. In reason and principle the geographical excluding clause is similar to the Chinese-exclusion acts. It recognizes the impossibility that this country shall ever consent to the settlement here of thousands of orientals who inherently (and this is not said in a spirit of criticism at all, but merely as a statement of a fact) are incapable of assimilation into the body politic of a Nation the population of which is of occidental origin. The principle upon which it proceeds is that of the Chinese-exclusion laws, to wit, that in a country the laboring class of which legally, socially, morally, ethically, is upon a parity with the other classes of the population, contains no place in its economic arrangements and systems for laborers who are (whether by choice, by inheritance, by force of circumstances, or otherwise it matters not) of that designation or description a clear understanding of which is conveyed to the occidental mind by the use of the word "coolie." There is no room here for the coolie, no matter what his race or origin may be; preeminently there is no room here for the coolie of oriental origin. This is not a narrow or selfish view of the matter. Far be it from the bureau to deny to any people, however humble their origin, whatever their race or condition, the right to advancement, collectively or individually. But history has shown, and history is a record of the practical operation of things, that the amalgamation of certain races is impossible. Fortunately the world is large enough for these peoples to work out their own salvation in their own localities or in localities to which they are adaptable; so that all that is involved in a recognition of the reasons and principles of the Chinese-exclusion laws, as repeated in the geographical excluding clause of the new immigration act, is a denial to people who are unassimilable of the privilege of coming into the territory occupied by the people with whom their amalgamation is impossible—a denial of the privilege of producing a situation that must ultimately retard the progress of all concerned. The new provision has settled the Hindu immigration problem, which a few years ago threatened to be one of the most dis-

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tressing phases of immigration that the country had yet encountered. It has done more, for it has removed any possibility that the hordes of coolies who inhabit the islands adjacent to Asia or who are found throughout that continent ever will be brought to the United States. It excludes the coolie class of territories whose population exceeds 500,000,000; it has "taken time by the forelock," and is without doubt a most farsighted piece of legislation.

The new law has partially solved the greatest difficulty that has confronted the Immigration Service in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Under that law Chinese who enter or who are found here in violation of the exclusion statutes, provided they are apprehended within five years of the time of entry, may be removed by administrative process. One of the greatest impediments to the enforcement of the exclusion laws has been the necessity of resorting to judicial process to bring about the deportation of Chinese unlawfully here. These immigration questions are fundamentally of an administrative nature, and judicial machinery does not lend itself to their solution. This has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Congress, which has gone a long way toward remedying the situation in that provision of section 19 of the new act which makes it perfectly clear (as the act of 1907 attempted to provide but failed of clearness of statement) that the administrative machinery is to be used, at least to a limited extent, in the handling of this phase of immigration, just as it has been used in the conduct of all other phases thereof. In the bureau's judgment Congress should go the full distance, however, for there is no reason why the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws should be placed in the courts in any other particular or to any greater extent than is the enforcement of the general immigration statute.

But if the policy of the country regarding oriental immigration is to be enforced, the matter of the status of children born in China to parents of the Chinese race when the father happens to be an American citizen by birth should be definitely fixed and should be regulated in such a manner as to discontinue the frauds that are constantly multiplying in connection with Chinese of alleged American citizenship. The bureau dwelt at length upon this phase of the matter in its last report. Bills embodying its suggestions (H. R. 20605 and S. 7839) were introduced in the last Congress. The bureau desires to call particular attention to them and to urge that their early passage be recommended to Congress.

The "minor son of a merchant" matter and related Chinese-exclusion questions to which the bureau has heretofore alluded at length also must be solved. Their solution, the bureau believes, is to be found by adding to the Chinese-exclusion laws a provision—similar to that attached to the geographical excluding clause of the new immigration act—by which the exemption from said clause of the legal wives and foreign-born children of members of the exempt classes shall require that the children so exempted must be under 16 years of age and that the privilege of remaining here of all exempts and their wives and children shall depend upon their continuing while here to engage in no other than an exempt pursuit.

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ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.

For many years the bureau has directed attention to the necessity, in order to carry out the purpose of the immigration law, that authority should be given the immigration officers properly to supervise the phase of immigration constituted of aliens employed on vessels entering ports of this country. It has long been customary to regard seamen as a class by themselves. It is necessary to the proper conduct of the world's commerce that the calling shall be recognized and its privileges protected. But the employment of aliens on vessels entering our ports has long constituted one of the most serious loopholes in the immigration law; and the service has frequently been called upon to conduct investigations and to bring about the institution of proceedings to prevent the perpetration of wholesale frauds in this connection. While the Burnett-Smith immigration bill was under consideration, Congress passed the seamen's act. The underlying purpose of the seamen's act is to make the calling of the seafaring laborer, like the vocation of his brother on shore, one in which the employee is free to offer his services to whom he pleases and to demand of the employer the kind of treatment and the amount of wages that will recompense him adequately for the service performed. There can be no doubt, whatever criticism may be launched at this piece of legislation from other points of view, that it has emancipated the seaman. In view of this fundamental purpose of the seamen's act as passed, it became necessary to bring the provisions of the proposed immigration law—which had been drafted (largely upon the bureau's recommendation) to meet the immigration problem arising in connection with alien seamen—into such shape that they could be enforced, and the frauds heretofore perpetrated by aliens pretending to be seamen prevented, without interfering to any substantial extent with the operation of the seamen's act itself in so far as its purpose was to allow the seamen freedom to leave vessels on which they reached ports of this country and to take employment on other vessels at the rate of wages prevailing here. It became the bureau's very pleasant duty, in collaboration with the president of the International Seamen's Union of America, Mr. Andrew Furuseth, to attempt to bring the provisions of sections 31 to 36 of the Burnett-Smith bill into conformity with the seamen's act, with the preparation and passage of which Mr. Furuseth had had so much to do. The Committees on Immigration of the two Houses cordially adopted the bureau's recommendations, and the result is that the new law contains provisions which will enable the immigration officials properly to supervise the landing in our ports of aliens who are following the sea and at the same time not to interfere with the liberty of those persons to bargain with their employers in connection with their employment. In drafting rule 10 of the new immigration regulations, which deals particularly with this subject, the bureau was again assisted by Mr. Furuseth; and his assistance extended still further, for he explained the new provisions to the various seamen's organizations, and through their confidence in him, and his confidence in the bureau, a situation has been produced which, it is believed, lays the foundation for successful application of these novel provisions to a condition which has always been the cause of grave concern to the Immigration Service. Of

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course, some experience must be had with the operation of this rule before its success can be proclaimed. It may need modification in some respects. But the bureau believes that fundamentally and in essence the solution of this problem has been found.

IMMIGRATION FROM INSULAR UNITED STATES.

Separate statistics on this subject were presented for the first time in 1914. The tables then printed (XXIV, XXV, and XXVI) covered seven years—1908 to 1914. Similar tables are again presented (Appendix I). The figures contained in Table XXIV also include the entire period 1908 to 1917. It will be observed from the latter table that 23,472 aliens have come to continental from insular United States during the 10 years covered, of whom 3,031 entered in the past year; that of the 23,472 admitted in the said 10 years 16,135 came from Hawaii, 6,558 from Porto Rico, 744 from the Philippines, and 35 from Virgin Islands; 15,847 landing at San Francisco, 6,530 at New York, and 666 at Seattle.[1]

The new law has recognized the importance of our insular possessions in their relation to our immigration problem. Heretofore aliens who had been admitted to Porto Rico or the Philippines could come to the mainland sailing "coastwise," those possessions, from an immigration point of view, being included in the United States. The new law, however, recognizes that aliens who might be admissible to the insular possessions, and might even be a valuable addition to their population, might be a very undesirable acquisition on the mainland of the country. Hereafter aliens who come to mainland ports from Porto Rico and the Philippines will have to pass the same examination as that made with respect to aliens coming from foreign countries. Of course these provisions do not apply to citizens of the possessions; they are not aliens (Gonzales *v.* Williams, 192 U. S., 1).

SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

In its report for 1914 the bureau called attention to a system inaugurated in April of that year, having for its object a more aggressive campaign against those engaged in smuggling Chinese coolies into the United States, it having been found that this illegal traffic had attained such proportions as to make necessary some special action. As a result of this systematic campaign, and the persistent efforts of the officers assigned to this particular work, prosecutions were instituted against 325 smugglers, of which number 291 have been arrested and 34 are now fugitives from justice. It is also gratifying to note that the smuggling of contraband Chinese into this country has been reduced to a minimum, and practically every member of the notorious smuggling rings operating at the time this system was adopted either have been convicted of participating in such illegal traffic or are fugitives from justice in Canada or Mexico.

The practice formerly existing of smuggling Chinese into the United States in large parties has to a very considerable extent been made impossible through the activities of the immigration officers, and those now engaged in this unlawful traffic rarely attempt to convey

[1] New Orleans 59, Galveston 4, Portland, Oreg., 1, Canadian Pacific ports 356, and Mexican border ports 9, these ports evidently being omitted in previous years on account of small number arriving there.

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more than one or two at a time. This naturally has caused a material increase in the remuneration demanded from the Chinese when smuggled in and consequently has attracted to this nefarious traffic a more ingenious class of criminals than those with whom the service previously had to contend.

By increasing the speed and cruising radius (through the installation of more efficient power plants) of the two patrol boats (the *Ellington* and *Azalea*) operating along the southern California-Mexican coast, these vessels have been the means of practically suppressing the former practice of smuggling Chinese coolies in large numbers into the United States by water from Mexico, and their continued operation, either by this service or the Navy Department, will prevent the resumption, to any great extent at least, of that traffic.

The taking over and operating of these patrol boats by the Navy Department has enabled the officers in southern California to give more time and attention to the smuggling work along the land border in order to prevent the surreptitious entry not only of Chinese coolies but of other inadmissible aliens who, as the result of conditions in the interior of Mexico, have congregated in large numbers along the international boundary for the avowed purpose of gaining illegal entry into the United States.

Recommendations have been made for the establishing of a water patrol along the South Atlantic coast for the purpose of suppressing the illegal entry of Chinese laborers from the adjoining islands, to which they have gone in large numbers during the past fiscal year, as well as the surreptitious entry of a large class of other aliens made inadmissible through the additional restrictions contained in the new immigration law.

During the year just ended many Chinese laborers came to points in eastern Canada, near the international boundary, to work in munition and other factories. As many of these Chinese soon became dissatisfied with and abandoned such employment and are known to be negotiating for their illegal entry into the United States, and as other aliens unable to meet the requirements of the new immigration law also are seeking to gain illegal entry, it has become necessary to augment the bureau's force, particularly the water patrol, at strategic points along the northern border for the purpose of preventing the surreptitious entry of both classes.

Although as above stated the campaign against the smuggling of Chinese into this country has been vigorously and effectively prosecuted, yet, because of the financial inducements involved and the remarkable ingenuity possessed by those who engage in this notorious practice, its suppression can be maintained only by the continued vigilance of the officers assigned to this work.

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES.

One of the most useful and salutary provisions of the immigration act of 1903 was that assessing a fine, administratively, against any transportation company that might bring to a port of the United States an alien afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease. Said provision was incorporated in that law in pursuance of a suggestion made by the Bureau of Immigration. It was

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repeated in section 9 of the immigration act of 1907 and extended to include the bringing of an alien afflicted with tuberculosis or with idiocy, imbecility, or epilepsy. In section 9 of the new law it has been extended again very materially, so that it now covers the bringing to a port of this country of "any alien afflicted with idiocy, insanity, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, constitutional psychopathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease." The amount of the fine as specified in the acts of 1903 and 1907 was $100; it has been increased in the new law to $200. Section 9 of the new law contains also these new provisions: One assessing a fine of $200 against any transportation company that may bring to a port of the United States any alien excluded by the illiteracy clause or by the geographical clause of section 3; one assessing a fine of $25 for bringing to a port of the United States any alien afflicted with a mental defect of a less serious nature than those specified in the amended original provision, or with a physical defect of a nature to affect earning capacity; and several requiring that in every case in which a steamship company is assessed either the $200 or the $25 fine prescribed by said section the company in addition shall pay to the collector of customs "a sum equal to that paid by such alien for his transportation from the initial point of departure, indicated in his ticket, to the port of arrival, * * * such latter sum to be delivered by the collector of customs to the alien on whose account assessed."

The propriety, constitutionality, and validity of the administrative fine as originally prescribed in section 9 of the act of 1903 was upheld in an exhaustive and unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court in June, 1909 (Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. *v.* Stranahan, 214 U. S., 320). The purpose of that fine, as disclosed by the act, by the committee reports on the legislation, and by the decision of the Supreme Court mentioned, was to prevent, not the entry to the United States, but the taking on board and conveying, along with other aliens who might be landed here, of persons so afflicted as to make them a menace to the health, immediately or in the future, of those with whom they might come in contact. It will be observed that in the act of 1907 and in the new law, while the original purpose is still intended in certain classes of cases, obviously new or additional purposes are also involved. These purposes are of a dual nature: (1) The protection of the population of the country from the introduction through immigration of strains of mental deficiency or of persons so afflicted physically as to be unable to care for themselves; and (2) the prevention of the hardships and inhumanities that result from the bringing to United States ports of persons who can not be admitted under the law and who therefore must be returned to the country of origin, and the related humane object of remunerating to some extent aliens who, although obviously inadmissible, may be persuaded by steamship agents and runners to attempt to get into the country.

But in the new law the administrative fine, which had been found so useful in the administration of section 9 of the previous acts, has been put to still further advantageous uses than those above mentioned. Those additional uses may be described as follows:

By section 7 of the new law an administrative fine of $400 is assessed in any case in which the owner, master, officer, or agent of a

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vessel may bring or cause to be brought to a port of the United States any alien who has been solicited, invited, or encouraged by such party to come to this country in violation of the section mentioned.

By section 14 the fine that has long been assessed for failure to manifest or improperly manifesting aliens is made administrative, its collection being enforced, like other similar administrative fines, by refusal of clearance.

By section 18 an administrative fine of $300 is assessed against any master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel who refuses to receive back on board thereof or on board any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, any alien refused admission to the United States, or who fails to detain such alien aboard, or refuses or fails to return him as required by law, or to pay the cost of his maintenance while on land, or who makes any charge for the return of an excluded alien, or takes any security for the payment of such charge, or who takes any consideration to be returned in case an alien is landed, or who knowingly brings to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected or arrested and deported under any provision of the act unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply.

Sections 31 to 36 of the new law, constituting a novelty in immigration legislation, relate to aliens who are employed on board vessels entering ports of the United States. To this new phase of immigration control also the administrative-fine method of preventing violations has been adapted. Provision is made in section 35 for the imposition of a fine of $50 in cases in which aliens afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease are brought to a port of the United States as employees of vessels. In this instance, but in no other, discretion is given the Secretary of Labor to remit or mitigate the fine. Section 36 makes provision for the assessment of an administrative fine of $10 on account of each alien employee of a vessel with respect to whom certain information, deemed necessary to a proper enforcement of the seamen's sections, is not furnished when vessels enter and leave ports, respectively. It will be observed that the fine with respect to diseased seamen is similar in purpose to the fine imposed by section 9 with respect to diseased alien passengers, but smaller in amount; and that the fine imposed by section 36 for improper or insufficient furnishing of information is similar and like in amount to that imposed by section 14 with respect to alien passengers.

This subject of administrative fines is so interesting and of such importance to a proper enforcement of the law that the bureau deems it advisable to furnish a special table showing what fines have been assessed during the past year, for what reasons, and the amounts collected with respect to each. It is necessary, of course, to show separately the fines collected under the act of 1907—that is, prior to May 1, 1917—as they were much more limited both in purpose and in amount than those collected under the new law commencing with the date stated.

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Administrative fines assessed against transportation lines.

ACT OF FEB. 20, 1907.

Ports.	Section under which assessed.	Number assessed.	Amount of fine.	Total amount assessed.	Cause of assessment.
New York	9	6	$100	$600	Bringing alien afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
		2	100	200	Bringing alien afflicted with imbecility.
		1	100	100	Bringing alien afflicted with idiocy.
	15	6	10	60	Improper manifesting.
Boston	9	5	100	500	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
Philadelphia	9	2	100	200	Do.
New Orleans	9	9	100	900	Do.
	15	46	10	460	Improper manifesting.
San Francisco	9	25	100	2,500	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
Honolulu	9	2	100	200	Do.
San Juan	9	3	100	300	Do.
	15	35	10	350	Improper manifesting.
Galveston	9	1	100	100	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
	15	5	10	50	Improper manifesting of alien.
Norfolk	9	13	100	1,300	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
Jacksonville	15	48	100	480	Improper manifesting.
Seattle	15	2	10	20	Do.
San Diego	9	1	100	100	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
	15	18	10	180	Improper manifesting.
Total		230		8,600	

ACT OF FEB. 5, 1917.

New York	9	8	$200	$1,600	Bringing alien unable to read.
		1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with syphilis.
		1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with trachoma.
		1	25	25	Bringing alien afflicted with hernia.
		1	25	25	Bringing alien afflicted with deafness.
	18	3	300	900	Taking a consideration, to be refunded to alien if landing occurred.
Boston	9	262	200	52,400	Bringing alien unable to read.
		2	25	50	Bringing alien afflicted with physical defect.
		1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with trachoma.
	36	3	10	30	Failure to furnish lists of deserting seamen.
Philadelphia	35	1	50	50	Having on board vessel a seaman afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
San Francisco	9	5	200	1,000	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
		1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with mental defect.
		3	200	600	Bringing alien unable to read.
San Juan	14	6	10	60	Improper manifesting.
Jacksonville	9	3	200	600	Bringing alien unable to read.
San Diego	9	1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
Total		303		58,140	
Total, act Feb. 20, 1907		230		8,600	
Grand total		533		66,740	

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

For details with regard to this feature of the bureau's work reference should be had to the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, which constitutes the second appendix. The war, of course, is having a very material effect upon this work, creating greater necessity and greater opportunities for the activity of the Federal Government in mobilizing and distributing labor. The

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growth in the number of Zone organizations as well as in that of the States cooperating with the Department of Labor in employment matters, considered with the success of the service as indicated by the placements for the last fiscal year—aggregating 283,799, an increase over those of the previous year of 208,643—makes it clear that it can further serve the needs of the Government during the war. Plans now being formulated, involving not only the normal work of the system but also such as can be done during the war, will be submitted at an early date to the department for its consideration.

The bureau urges the creation out of the activities of said division of a Bureau of Employment in the department.

THE "IMMIGRANT FUND."

On this subject I wish to repeat the following from my report for the fiscal year 1915:

The principal ground upon which the Supreme Court supported the constitutionality of the provision of law authorizing collection of head tax from transportation companies on account of aliens brought by them to ports of the United States was that the so-called tax was a contribution, the purpose of levying which was to mitigate the evils incident to immigration from abroad, and was not a tax in the sense of the Constitution and subject to the limitations imposed by that instrument on the general taxing power of Congress. There can be no question that the intent of Congress, not only originally but upon every occasion when the matter has been before it for consideration in connection with the increase of the amount of the head tax from time to time, was not to raise revenue for the general purposes of the Government, but to constitute a fund from which the expense of satisfactorily regulating and controlling our immigration problem might be paid, the purpose of the several increases in the amount being to afford a larger fund for the maintenance of the service. Since the law providing for the collection of a head tax has been in force up to the end of this fiscal year there has been collected over $9,000,000 in excess of expenditures. The suggestion was made in the last report for the assignment of a portion of this surplus for the purpose of aiding "in the direction and protection of the immigrants after landing and in the effort to relieve industrial centers by securing employment for the surplus labor found therein, either native or foreign, either on farms or in other rural occupations or in settling people on the lands," and the establishment of "a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms, in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes, and carrying on farm occupations thereon." The bureau now adds to such suggestion the following: That from and after the 1st day of July, 1916, all the proceeds arising from the head tax be set aside by suitable legislation for the above-mentioned purposes.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

During the past year no progress has been made toward the construction of the new station at the port of Boston, for which an appropriation was made several years ago. This project is under the direction of the Treasury Department, but it appears that congressional authority for increasing the original limit of cost has not been forthcoming, and this situation leaves the Immigration Service in the unfortunate position of continuing to occupy a rented building which has long since been found unsuitable from the standpoint of sanitation and safety from fire. The embarrassing condition at this port found additional emphasis upon the entrance of the United States into the war, as several hundred interned aliens at Boston were then placed in custody of the immigration authorities and considerable difficulty attended the effort to place these people temporarily, the present station being wholly inadequate to care

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for them. It is again recommended that the new station be constructed as speedily as possible, that it may be ready for occupancy coincident with the commencement of increased immigration which probably will take place upon the conclusion of the conflict abroad.

The Ellis Island Station was seriously damaged in connection with the explosion which took place at Black Tom Peninsula, about a mile distant, on the night of July 30, 1916. The damage exceeded $400,000 in money value for replacements and repairs; but it is impossible to say that this completely covers the destruction, since the fabric of the buildings sustained injuries which may never be corrected and probably will manifest themselves for many years to come. An initial appropriation of $150,000 was granted by Congress to begin the work of restoration, and this was afterwards supplemented by an additional fund of $246,995, which is expected to be sufficient to complete the work. This catastrophe had the effect of delaying several important improvements for which appropriations had been made, but these could not go forward amid the destruction that visited every part of the station. Fortunately there was no loss of human life, the several hundred persons in detention at the time being transferred to places of safety until the damaged structures were prepared for reoccupancy. This is the second explosion near Ellis Island which has wrought great injury to the physical property of the station, the cost of repairs in this case amounting to sixteen times that incurred on the former occasion. The necessity of legislation to permit the Federal authorities to regulate the handling of explosives in New York Harbor, and particularly near the Government establishments therein, is clearly indicated, and it is recommended that the department put forth additional efforts to secure the enactment of such a measure.

It is gratifying to mention that the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 12, 1917, carried appropriations aggregating $321,000 for some of the most urgent items of improvement at Ellis Island, particularly new boilers in the power house and an extension of the granite sea wall about the island. With the $200,000 already allowed for the latter item, the total appropriation is $416,000 out of a total limit of cost primarily fixed at $787,170. It appears certain that the work can be completed within the original limit.

The forthcoming estimates will contain a number of items for the Ellis Island Station, and I wish to renew what was stated in the 1916 report as to the urgent necessity for providing detention accommodations for cabin passengers. Complaints not only from passengers but from representatives of foreign governments affecting treatment of their nationals have at times accentuated the necessity for quarters for cabin passengers at Ellis Island. The new immigration law is certain to increase the number of detentions in the first and second cabins; and as time is required to make extensive building improvements, it would be particularly gratifying to have this item allowed without further delay, so that the work may be completed before the resumption of normal immigration is actually taking place.

There has been no change in the conditions at Philadelphia since a year ago, and the recommendations contained in the 1916 report with reference to the station at Gloucester City, N. J., are renewed. The recent allowance by Congress of $2,300 for an underground

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wiring system at this establishment will eliminate one of the existing sources of danger at the Philadelphia Station.

The construction of the Baltimore Station, which is being performed under the direction of the Treasury Department, shows progress toward completion and it is expected that the buildings will be ready for occupancy within the next few months. A number of plans have been suggested for the utilization of these buildings pending the resumption of general immigration through the port of Baltimore, but definite recommendations are withheld until the structures are actually completed and turned over for occupancy.

It was mentioned in the last report that the Naval Militia of South Carolina was expected to occupy the station at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to legislative authority to that end which had then been recently granted. Plans to thus dispose of the property could not be perfected, and it has since been found desirable to permit the Navy Department to occupy the building, which is well situated for naval purposes.

The New Orleans Station was visited by fire on June 5, 1917, with the result that the large wharf constructed and turned over to the Government by the New Orleans Board of Harbor Commissioners was almost completely destroyed. It was not definitely determined what caused the conflagration, but for the present no recommendation will be submitted looking to replacement of this wharf.

The Galveston Station is still occupied by the Coast Guard, and there appears to be no reason why that service should not have the property indefinitely, as immigration via Galveston has been very light for some time and the Coast Guard lost its building during the hurricane of August, 1915.

The failure to secure an appropriation to commence operations at San Francisco by constructing the first units of a mainland station has left the Immigration Service badly handicapped by being compelled to remain in the existing structures at Angel Island, the unsuitability of which has been pointed out in several previous annual reports. The postponement of this project undoubtedly will make it necessary to increase the estimate of $175,000 previously submitted, which was based upon building costs of three years ago. Economy and efficiency can not be attained by continuing the station at such a remote point as at present, and a strong centralized system of administration can be attained only by placing the station at a point where the maintenance of branch offices in the city may be dispensed with and all of the work brought directly under the supervision of the commissioner of immigration and his immediate assistants. During the past year there has been another development which points to the need for early action in this matter, as the immigration of Caucasians to San Francisco via Asiatic ports has been markedly increasing and, once established, is not likely to cease, even with the resumption of normal traffic across the Atlantic Ocean. This situation adds a strong reason to support the improvement recommendations hitherto made, which are hereby renewed.

LAND BORDER IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The provision in the act of February 5, 1917, which requires transportation lines operating across the land boundaries to provide suitable and approved quarters for the Immigration Service has solved

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many of the problems which formerly existed on the Canadian border, over which the larger portion of the traffic is by rail or steamer; but on the Mexican border, where entry on foot or by stage is the most prevalent method, the Immigration Service must continue to provide its own stations or else close the border ports, which as a practical matter could not be done. In the last annual report there was set forth a statement of a joint building program to meet the needs of the service on the Mexican border, and the course therein described is again recommended for favorable consideration.

INVESTIGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO AND ELSEWHERE OF CONSPIRACIES TO ACCOMPLISH THE ILLEGAL LANDING OF CHINESE.

Acting on information concerning conspiracies to accomplish the illegal landing of Chinese, the bureau, observing the caution necessary in such work, took steps from time to time to unearth sufficient evidence on which to proceed to punish guilty parties in and out of the service. At the beginning of this year evidence had accumulated which indicated an extensive corrupt organization and the necessity, in order to succeed in apprehending the guilty parties, of a thorough and painstaking investigation by competent officers. The bureau thereupon recommended to the department that the solicitor, Hon. John B. Densmore, be detailed for the purpose. His investigations have disclosed that for some time certain inspectors, clerks, interpreters, watchmen, and even some of those employed at the station in the capacity of laborers, were engaged in criminal attempts to secure the landing of inadmissible Chinese. The means employed included the substitution of photographs, alterations of testimony, concealment of references to related cases in which damaging testimony appeared, and other shrewd devices. The investigation had been under way for several months prior to the close of the fiscal year, and, although then far from complete, 14 employees at the station had been summarily dismissed. The evidence thus far obtained gives promise of ultimate success in the prosecution of all the parties involved in the conspiracies unearthed. At this time, for prudential reasons, no further details are given of the results of Solicitor Densmore's services. He has secured great results and has accomplished a most difficult feat. It required time, energy, and ability, and, possessing all of these, his achievements are as creditable to him as an officer as they are beneficial to the service and the department.

INTERNMENT STATION.

Upon the entry of the United States into the European war there were turned over to the Immigration Service about 1,800 officers and crew men from the German merchant ships which had been interned in American ports since August, 1914. The detention of these persons was required under sections 4067, 4068, and 4069 of the Revised Statutes, and the problem of housing and subsisting them presented different problems than those which would have been involved in the detention of a like number of alien immigrants. The latter usually come and go within a brief space of time and the immigration stations have been designed, built, and maintained to meet that condition of affairs; yet it was necessary to house the interned German ships' crews in these detention stations until other and more suitable accom-

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modations could be provided for them. This was accomplished by renting a hotel building at Hot Springs, N. C., and making such changes therein as were necessary to equip the plant for the purposes to be met. Plans to use the labor of the men themselves to provide additional dormitory accommodations have been fully developed, and it is anticipated that by the middle of October the interned men will be concentrated at this station, where they can be maintained in plain but suitable quarters adapted to their condition.

As the war progresses the establishment of other internment camps may perhaps be necessary, but this is to be taken care of when the occasion arises; it has seemed desirable to centralize this internment at one point, so far as possible, thus eliminating duplication of the overhead expenses which would be inseparable from the maintenance of a number of such establishments.

It is recommended that the law be so amended as to permit the executive officer and the force necessary to conduct the executive offices connected with the internment of alien enemies to be located in the District of Columbia.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Another year's experiences have further evidenced the great need for improvements along many lines in the administration of the immigration law, to all of which I directed particular notice in my report for 1915 (pp. 41–46). Those suggestions were renewed in my last report, and it would be merely a work of supererogation to state them again here.

Such success as has attended the bureau's endeavors during the past year has been due to a combination of two happy circumstances. In the first place the bureau has proceeded, as heretofore, with an earnest desire to enforce the law in accordance with its spirit and intent and has devoted all of its energies to that end; and secondly, the bureau has been guided at every juncture by the wise counsel and advice of the Secretary himself and encouraged at every step by the confidence reposed in it by the head of the department. In its endeavors, moreover, the bureau has been aided by the cooperation and indefatigable industry of its employees both at Washington and in the field, and it affords me pleasure here to make due acknowledgement of the bureau's indebtedness in these regards.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

Hon. W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

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APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

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APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The tables of immigration statistics here presented are so arranged as to furnish, in convenient form, figures for use by those interested in studying and discussing the statistical side of the immigration problem. The following items of special interest shown by the figures are deserving of particular notice and comment:

In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward.

Table I is a concise statistical summary of the work of the year with the arriving and departing aliens classified in the manner above described and showing also the arriving and departing United States citizens and the number of aliens debarred at the ports and expelled after entering the country. Immigration for the year was 362,877 aliens (295,403 immigrant and 67,474 nonimmigrant), a decrease of 1,040,204 compared with the fiscal year 1914—the immigration for which was 1,403,081, made up of 1,218,480 immigrant and 184,601 nonimmigrant aliens, and a decrease as compared with the last fiscal year, when the immigration was 366,748 (298,826 immigrant and 67,922 nonimmigrant), of 3,871. Rejections for the year numbered 16,028 aliens, or 4.2 per cent of the applicants, compared with 18,867, or 4.9 per cent of the applicants, for the preceding year, and with 33,041, or 2.3 per cent of the applicants, for the year 1914. In the past year 1,853 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country, compared with 2,781 for the previous year, a decrease of 33 per cent, and with 4,610 for 1914, a decrease of 60 per cent. But in connection with these figures the showing made in Table XVIII-A for this abnormal year should be considered.

The net increase or decrease of population as the result of immigration and emigration of aliens is shown by Tables II to IV, the fiscal years 1916 and 1917 being compared by months and by countries in Tables II and III and the fiscal year 1917 by races in Table IV.

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In the past fiscal year 295,403 immigrant aliens and 67,474 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 362,877, were admitted, and during that period 66,277 emigrant aliens and 80,102 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 146,379, departed from the United States. The net increase in population, therefore, resulting from immigration and emigration of aliens was 216,498 for the year. To make an absolutely correct statement as to increase in population along these lines it would be necessary to know the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have emigrated during the year—an item of information not to be gathered from any existing records. The net increase corresponding with the foregoing for the fiscal year 1916 was 125,941.

Table V furnishes the intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and the last permanent residence of aliens departed during the fiscal year.

The occupations of aliens entering and leaving the United States are concisely but interestingly presented in Table VI. Shown separately as immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, the occupations of those arriving and departing are classified by general divisions—professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common unskilled laborers, 56,458 (51,115 immigrant and 5,343 nonimmigrant) entered and 32,655 (24,801 emigrant and 7,854 nonemigrant) departed. Members of the skilled trades to the number of 61,232 (48,781 immigrant and 12,451 nonimmigrant) arrived and 20,550 (9,774 emigrant and 10,776 nonemigrant) departed. These figures might be compared with those shown in the report for 1916, to wit, unskilled laborers arriving, 61,828 (55,816 immigrant and 6,012 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 97,437 (78,599 emigrant and 18,838 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 56,745 (45,528 immigrant and 11,217 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 29,943 (13,874 emigrant and 16,069 nonemigrant). But in considering the figures regarding unskilled laborers it must be remembered that a great many—doubtless the vast majority—of those regarded as "farm laborers" really come here to be ordinary unskilled laborers and with no intention of pursuing here the occupation heretofore followed abroad and naturally given as their personal avocation when called on to answer the questions on the manifest. It will be noted that 25,271 "farm laborers" entered (22,328 immigrant and 2,943 nonimmigrant), and that 3,588 such departed (1,869 emigrant and 1,719 nonemigrant), compared with 29,141 (26,250 immigrant and 2,891 nonimmigrant) entering and 3,604 (1,810 emigrant and 1,794 nonemigrant) departing in the fiscal year 1916.

Tables VII to XII–A are, from a statistical point of view, the most important of all those presented, for they furnish various interesting details concerning immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed; in other words, they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant. Some of the more important items are deserving of special notice.

Thus Table VII shows, with respect to the 295,403 immigrant aliens admitted, that 214,616 were between the ages 14 and 44, 47,467 were under 14, and 33,320 were 45 or over. The corresponding figures for 1916 were 298,826 admitted; 220,821 between 14 and 44,

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47,070 under 14, and 30,935 were 45 years of age or over. Of those admitted who were 14 or over, 35,215 (18,065 males and 17,150 females) could neither read nor write and 295 (135 males and 160 females) could read but not write. In the year 1916, 40,138 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 307 could read but not write, a total of 40,445, against a total of 35,510 for the past year. A more lucid way of presenting this, however, is to say that 16.1 per cent of immigrant aliens 14 years or over admitted in 1916 were illiterate, compared with 14.3 per cent in 1917.

The total amount of money shown by admitted immigrant aliens to the inspection officers was $21,131,132, or an average of $72 per person. There is, of course, no way of determining how much of this was money sent the aliens by relatives already located in the United States. Of those admitted, 119,998 showed amounts of less than $50 each, while 88,598 showed $50 or over each; so that of 208,596 able to demonstrate the possession of funds, over 57 per cent had less than $50 each.

It was claimed by 184,777 of the aliens admitted that they had paid their own passage, while it was conceded by 104,864 that their passage had been paid by relatives and by 5,762 that theirs had been paid by persons not related to them. These figures, which understate rather than overstate the facts, show that 37 per cent of the aliens admitted were assisted. In 1916 the percentage was 37 and in 1915 it was 42.

Table VII–A is the counterpart of Table VII. It shows that a total of 66,277 emigrant aliens (48,427 males and 17,850 females) departed during the past year. With respect to 16,300 of these it was not possible to keep a fully detailed record, as they left across the Canadian border. It was shown, however, that 5,085 were less than 14 years old, 50,964 were from 14 to 44, and 10,228 were 45 years of age or over; 33,436 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 11,419 from 5 to 10 years, 3,098 from 10 to 15 years, 732 from 15 to 20 years, 1,292 over 20 years, and the length of United States residence of 16,300 is unknown. Table VII–B gives the conjugal condition of admitted immigrant aliens.

Tables VIII to X–A furnish various interesting details regarding immigrant and emigrant aliens. Tables XI and XI–A supply data of interest regarding occupations and States to which going, or from which departing, with respect to immigrant and emigrant aliens, while Table XI–B gives States of destination by ports of admission with respect to immigrant aliens. Table XII presents the statistics for the year segregated into different periods. Data of interest regarding nonimmigrant and nonemigrant aliens are supplied in Tables XIII to XIV–A, Tables XV, XV–A, and XVI being devoted to comparisons for past years.

The series composed of Tables XVII, XVII–A, XVII–B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported. They also deserve detailed comment.

It will be observed from Table XVII that during the year there were turned back at the ports 16,028 aliens, or about 4.2 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The principal grounds on

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which these rejections occurred are shown in the following comparative statement:

Cause of rejection.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Idiots	20	18	16	12	10	18	14	6	5	9
Imbeciles	45	42	40	26	44	54	68	27	17	19
Feeble-minded persons	121	121	125	126	110	483	995	302	224	224
Insanity (including epilepties)	184	167	198	144	133	198	197	128	151	146
Constitutional Psychopathics inferiority										3
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers and beggars)	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048	8,182	7,956	15,784	15,596	10,427	7,803
Afflicted with contagious diseases	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735	1,674	2,457	3,143	1,613	1,050	1,383
Afflicted with tuberculosis	59	82	95	111	74	107	114	89	106	119
Physically or mentally defective	870	370	312	3,055	2,288	4,208	6,537	955	1,703	1,734
Chronic alcoholism										10
Criminals	136	273	580	644	592	808	755	276	245	257
Prostitutes and other immoral aliens	124	323	316	253	263	367	380	291	439	510
Procurers of prostitutes	43	181	179	141	192	253	254	192	307	371
Contract laborers	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,336	1,333	1,624	2,793	2,722	2,080	1,116
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)										391

Table XVII-A compares, by causes of rejection, aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1917, inclusive, while Table XVII-B deals with a separate phase of rejections arising from the necessity of sometimes refusing to admit residents of contiguous foreign territory who claim to be coming for temporary purposes.

Table XVIII covers aliens expelled from the country, divided into the three general classes "Deportation compulsory within three years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes," and under such general classification into specific causes for deportation. The total number of aliens expelled on departmental warrants was 1,853, compared with 2,781 in 1916. All but 1 of these were aliens of the mandatorily excluded classes, 1 having been deported by own consent. Only 133 aliens were deported who had been in the United States more than three years, of whom 51 were of the sexually immoral classes. Of the remaining 1,719 expelled aliens, 1,253 were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 176 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 83 had become prostitutes after entry, 27 were found to be supported by or receiving the proceeds of prostitution, and 180 had entered without inspection. Of the 133 who had been here more than three years, 82 were Chinese laborers, 15 were immoral women, 32 were being supported by the proceeds of prostitution, and 4 were procurers.

Tables XIX and XIX-A show the appeals, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war. Appeals from excluding decisions to the number of 5,241 were reviewed by the bureau and submitted to the department for final decision. Of the aliens involved, 1,525 were admitted outright, 883 admitted on bonds, and 2,833 ordered deported by affirming the decision of the board of inquiry. Dissenting board members took 21 appeals from admitting decisions. Of the aliens involved in these, 7 were admitted outright, 3 admitted on bonds, and 11 deported. Direct applications for admission under bond were made in 53 instances, the cases not being technically appealable, 44 of which applications were granted

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and 9 denied. There were 184 applications for hospital treatment, of which 140 were granted and 44 were refused. There were 7 applications for admission until the termination of the war, of which 4 were granted and 3 refused. Also, there were 43 applications for transit privilege, of which 35 were granted and 8 were refused.

Table XX shows the number of alien seamen reported by masters of vessels to have deserted in ports of the United States during the year. These figures are far from accurate and therefore do not adequately portray the possibilities for violation of the immigration law arising from the fact that the law does not afford a practicable means of keeping track of aliens who come to our ports as seamen. Even greater difficulty exists regarding Chinese seamen whose desertion and remaining here constitute a violation of both the immigration and the exclusion laws, for the incentive to use the "seamen claim" is greater in their case than in the case of aliens generally. At least 47,600 Chinese seamen entered our ports during the year, and it has been no small undertaking to prevent their remaining.

Table XXI shows 1,138 stowaways were brought to our ports in the past year. Stowaways are now excluded as such by the new immigration law.

Table XXII is one of the most important statements, for it shows the amount of revenue produced for the Government by the immigration law. Of the 362,877 aliens admitted, 177,700 were subject to the $4 head tax, and 12,785 were admitted after May 1, 1917, who were subject to the $8 head tax, so that during the year the service collected $813,080. The conduct of the service has cost about $2,478,000. Table XXII–A covers refunds of head tax and needs no comment.

In Table XXIII there is furnished a comprehensive statement of passengers departed from the United States during the fiscal year.

Tables XXIV to XXVII were presented in the 1914 report for the first time. They cover aliens who, after being admitted to the insular possessions, have come to the mainland since the act of 1907 took effect. As this subject is discussed in detail in the text and was taken up statistically for the first time in 1914, comment upon the statistics here is not required.

Tables XXVIII and XXVIII–A cover cases of hospital treatment. Its showing may be very briefly commented upon. It will be observed that at New York 111 aliens were treated in hospital, against 128 for the preceding year; at Boston 3, against 3 for the preceding year; at Philadelphia none, against 3 for the preceding year; at New Orleans 2, against 3 for the preceding year; at San Francisco 419, against 393 for the preceding year; at Seattle 426, against 290 for the preceding year; at Honolulu 50, against 29 for the preceding year; and at Canadian border ports none, against 2 for the preceding year.

Tables XXIX, XXIX–A, and XXIX–B show interesting information in regard to arriving aliens certified by surgeons of the Public Health Service as physically or mentally defective.

Table XXIX covers the sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by diseases or defects, from which it will be seen that 15,551 aliens were certified, which is 4.1 per cent of the total number applying for admission; 519, or 3.3 per cent, of those certified were for mental defects; 2,654, or 17.1 per cent, were for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases; 8,396, or 54 per cent, were certified for other physical defects which affect aliens' ability to earn a living; and 3,984, or

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25.6 per cent for physical defects of less degree. About 37.1 per cent of those certified, 5,772 in number, were 45 years of age and over, although but 12 per cent of the applications for admission were of those ages; 11,106 of those certified, or 71 per cent, were admitted and 4,445, or 29 per cent, were deported.

Table XXIX–A shows that 12 races constitute 84 per cent of the entire number of aliens certified, the numbers of which are as follows: Chinese, 564; English, 1,626; French, 891; Greek, 970; Hebrew, 942; Irish, 930; Italian (south), 2,735; Japanese, 948; Mexican, 1,340; Portuguese, 680; Scandinavian, 733; Scotch, 658; total, 13,017.

Table XXIX–B indicates that in 1,014 cases the defects for which certified affected principally the blood and circulatory system; in 3,721 cases the aliens suffered from diseases or defects chiefly related to the nervous system and organs of special sense; in 2,824 cases conditions for which certified affected principally the internal organs, including genito-urinary system; defects of other organs or members, including organs of motion and the skin and appendages, were certified in 3,391 cases, and in 4,601 the defective conditions affected the system generally.

Tables A to F cover certain special data regarding aliens of Japanese nationality. The Japanese Government issues limited passports to its subjects when emigrating. This brings laborers from that country within the provisions of the law, the President's proclamation, and Rule 11 of the Immigration Regulations, and creates the necessity for presenting certain special statistics in their cases in addition to including them in the general tables kept in pursuance of the provisions of law applicable to all aliens.

To make comparison convenient, the plan followed in previous reports in presenting comment on the statistics regarding Japanese immigration is again adopted here.

Table A shows an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to the continent and the Territory of Hawaii. However, the figures shown by that table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the system under the proclamation and rule 11 of the immigration regulations and the understanding with Japan became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively; those for 1913 were 6,771, 4,901, 88, and 180; those for 1914 were 8,462, 4,554, 142, and 131; those for 1915 were 9,029, 3,208, 161, and 49; those for 1916 were 9,100, 3,607, 166, and 43, and those for 1917 were 9,159, 4,129, 141, and 155. Therefore the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1917, was about 1 per cent more for continental United States and about 14 per cent more for Hawaii than the number shown for 1916.

Table B furnishes a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1916 with that of the past year, by months.

Table C gives in some detail the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous (which includes common laborers), and those having no occupation (including women and children).

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The total admitted to the mainland for each of these classes, respectively, is 406, 459, 5,681, and 2,613; to Hawaii, 207, 157, 2,881, and 884.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, while the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports.

Table E shows that during the past year 9,300 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 9,159 were admitted and 141 debarred. Of the total number applying, 9,081 were in possession of proper passports and 219 were not. Of the 9,081 holding proper passports, 9,040 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 41 not to fall within such classes. The 9,040 entitled to passports consisted of 4,078 former residents, 3,898 parents, wives, and children of residents, and 1,064 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers. The 41 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 9,300 applying for admission, 5,959 were males and 3,341 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 73 were parents, 1,432 were children, and 2,397 were wives of residents. Of the passports presented, 1,438 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 263 gave such occupation as laboring, and 7,380 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 4,284 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 4,129 of whom were admitted and 155 debarred. All but 58 of the 4,284 applicants had passports. Of the 4,226 holding passports, 4,086 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 140 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 4,086 entitled to passports, 1,604 were former residents and 2,482 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 140 not entitled to passports consisted of 24 laborers and 116 nonlaborers, who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese (13,288) shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year, 7,587 were nonlaborers and 5,701 were laborers.

Tables 1 to 8 supply special data regarding aliens of the Chinese race, the collection of which (in addition to data concerning aliens of said race compiled under the general law and included in the regular immigration tables) is made necessary by the fact that there is a special law dealing with aliens of said race.

In Table 1 is presented a comparison of the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1911 to 1917, inclusive. In the past year 4,774 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,193 in 1916, 5,661 in 1915, 5,773 in 1914, 5,662 in 1913, 5,374 in 1912, and 5,107 in 1911, the admissions for the past year being 8 per cent

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less than for the preceding year, 16 per cent less than for 1915, 17 per cent less than for 1914, 16 per cent less than for 1913, 11 per cent less than for 1912, and 7 per cent less than for 1911. In the past year 321 Chinese were debarred as against 437 in the preceding year, 268 in 1915, 410 in 1914, 384 in 1913, 400 in 1912, and 692 in 1911.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 5,219 were made during the year and 228 were pending from the previous year, a total of 5,447. Of these, 4,672 were admitted at the ports, 96 by the department on appeal, and 6 by the courts, a total of 4,774, while 321 were debarred, and 352 remain pending. The recapitulation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 3,728 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 819 at Seattle, 86 at New York, 138 at Vancouver, and 618 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section-6 exempt classes, 458 applied for admission. Of these classes only 17 were debarred. The applicants were composed of 205 merchants, 182 students, 19 teachers, and 52 travelers. There were also 84 officials who applied. It is also shown by Table 2 that 698 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, 18 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 716, of whom 691 were admitted and 18 debarred, while 7 remain pending. Of those claiming to be "minor children of merchants," 583 entered and 117 were debarred. Of "wives of merchants," 134 applications were considered, 111 being admitted and 4 debarred, while of "wives of natives," 141 applications were considered, in 110 of which admission was ordered and in 6 deportation effected.

Table 3 contains a special discussion of what generally has been called the "United States citizen" class, which falls into three general divisions—those of native birth, those born abroad of native-born parents, and foreigh-born wives of citizens. Of these "citizens" there were admitted 2,089 (about 43 per cent of all Chinese entering), of whom 1,074 belong to the first, 905 to the second, and 110 to the third. In 1916 the corresponding figures were 1,094, 818, and 108, respectively. The 1,074 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 19 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record (raw natives), and 1,055 of whose departure there was a record (returning natives). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 904 and was determined for the first time in 151 cases. Therefore the number of Chinese adjudicated citizens or admitted for the first time on claims of relationship to alleged American citizens was 1,185, compared with 1,065 for the previous year, 1,017 for 1915, 1,065 for 1914, 1,094 for 1913, 673 for 1912, 614 for 1911, and 1,405 for 1910. In this connection it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 63 were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, and 1910 are 162, 168, 122, 117, 108, 156, and 190, respectively. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives and children of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 9,204, or an average of 1,150 per year for the eight years compared.

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Table 4 shows that during the past year 292 appeals of Chinese were considered by the department, in 196 of which the decisions of the officers at the ports were sustained and in 96 overruled.

Table 5 presents a concise summary of the granting of return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 1,235 were accepted, divided into 37 natives, 705 exempts, and 493 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 1,142 and denied 93. Of those denied, 14 appealed, 7 of the appeals being sustained and 7 dismissed by the bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 86 cases (of which 3 were natives, 65 exempts, and 18 laborers) and granted in 1,149 cases (34 natives, 640 exempts, and 475 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 115 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 212 in 1916, 296 in 1915, 225 in 1914, and 191 in 1913. There remained pending from the previous year 166 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 281. These were disposed of as follows: In 5, the Chinese died or escaped; in 63, the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge; in 69, deportation was ordered; and 144 cases remain pending.

In connection with these tables attention should be directed to Table XVIII, from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 99 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws. Incidentally these figures explain why there has been a decrease in arrests of Chinese before United States commissioners from 616 in 1912 to 191 in 1913, 225 in 1914, 296 in 1915, 212 in 1916, and 115 in 1917.

Table 8 furnishes some interesting items of information that can not be furnished conveniently in the same form in the preceding tables.

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TABLE I.—*Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.*

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.			
	1916						1917						1916		1917	
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.						
New York, N. Y.	141,390	32,721	99,964	69,711	2,342	536	129,446	29,100	37,052	40,006	1,671	219	49,733	50,606	39,958	42,619
Boston, Mass.	12,428	1,129	4,038	2,203	229	92	11,828	528	3	24	100	37	1,243	836	790	53
Philadelphia, Pa.	229	34	906	1	47	30	274	42	.....	.....	58	17	93	26	125	.....
Baltimore, Md.	124	52	.....	.....	20	1	231	25	.....	.....	62	4	52	3	47	.....
Portland, Me.	37	318	20	320	4	2	19	122	.....	187	8	.....	35	3	10	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	657	240	307	15	16	4	952	54	180	22	94	5	52	.....	18	6
Providence, R. I.	4,029	218	845	330	26	9	5,070	122	447	137	36	4	209	240	212	119
Newport News, Va.	114	201	5	8	34	1	372	356	.....	.....	44	8	124	.....	314	.....
Norfolk, Va.	101	58	.....	.....	30	3	576	59	.....	1	39	1	39	.....	21	.....
Savannah, Ga.	15	.....	.....	.....	3	2	17	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	21	.....	96	.....
Miami, Fla.	644	1,136	911	864	20	7	1,123	1,918	796	1,244	14	4	288	309	427	238
Key West, Fla.	1,046	4,200	1,554	5,208	28	2	1,885	5,898	1,672	7,364	27	1	13,794	14,698	14,792	15,384
Other Atlantic ports.	59	105	.....	52	2	17	62	22	6	21	9	2	467	285	138	233
Tampa, Fla.	1,671	1,541	2	31	12	.....	2,636	1,453	1	28	6	7	1,920	26	2,397	18
Pensacola, Fla.	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	5	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Mobile, Ala.	39	30	5	39	6	4	53	48	.....	1	15	4	64	27	65	4
New Orleans, La.	1,627	2,317	642	1,976	63	13	2,191	2,778	789	1,943	100	12	7,154	7,280	7,066	6,679
Galveston, Tex.	119	7	1	.....	9	12	307	34	1	.....	8	2	353	.....	1,448	5
Other Gulf ports.	17	3	.....	.....	.....	1	32	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	7,955	3,674	2,303	6,931	416	69	7,209	3,245	3,161	5,920	310	39	6,254	5,239	5,032	5,418
Portland, Oreg.	47	1	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	3,896	2,147	1,100	2,390	83	32	4,955	2,384	762	2,150	77	36	672	1,030	567	810
Alaska	390	151	.....	.....	21	.....	559	177	11	1	11	2	851	.....	1,332	.....
Mexican border ports.	16,520	7,528	131	631	5,073	738	15,389	8,214	208	547	4,775	630	701	458	1,021	324
Through Canada:																
Atlantic ports.	597	168	130	57	6	18	290	102	250	85	.....	3	203	36	305	58
Pacific ports.	489	1,064	547	745	24	.....	865	1,256	909	1,831	24	2	1,066	651	2,665	2,356
Border stations.	100,366	4,903	15,458	14,202	10,229	1,177	104,466	5,154	18,801	12,886	8,286	794	32,440	22,775	43,661	44,531
Honolulu, Hawaii.	3,289	1,374	248	3,053	63	1	3,654	1,656	338	3,302	208	7	801	1,777	996	2,060
Porto Rico.	929	2,602	648	2,275	51	4	867	2,723	890	2,402	24	7	3,300	4,428	3,910	5,096
Total.	298,826	67,922	129,765	111,042	18,867	2,781	295,403	67,474	66,277	80,102	16,028	1,853	121,930	110,733	127,420	126,011
Philippine Islands.	4,122	7,374	850	9,051	304	218	5,797	6,272	807	8,530	155	142	2,865	2,184	6,427	8,262

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TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917, by months.*

Month.	1916							1917						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July	21,504	5,593	27,097	9,861	6,154	16,015	+11,082	25,035	5,932	30,967	5,429	7,294	12,723	18,244
August	21,949	5,464	27,413	29,293	12,444	41,737	−14,324	29,975	6,372	36,347	7,686	7,248	14,934	21,413
September	24,513	6,583	31,096	22,156	10,905	33,061	− 1,965	36,398	6,900	43,298	6,177	7,811	13,988	29,310
October	25,450	5,765	31,215	13,887	12,451	26,338	+ 4,877	37,056	7,006	44,062	7,153	8,570	15,723	28,339
November	24,545	4,752	29,297	14,483	11,522	26,005	+ 3,292	34,437	6,139	40,576	7,164	9,171	16,335	24,241
December	18,901	4,272	23,173	10,974	12,769	23,743	− 570	30,902	5,062	35,964	7,005	10,168	17,173	18,791
January	17,293	4,015	21,308	5,915	8,090	14,005	+ 7,303	24,745	5,002	29,747	4,285	5,899	10,184	19,563
February	24,740	5,504	30,244	4,035	6,789	10,824	+19,420	19,238	4,453	23,691	3,359	5,587	8,946	14,745
March	27,586	6,099	33,685	3,485	6,409	9,894	+23,791	15,512	4,618	20,130	2,318	3,687	6,005	14,125
April	30,560	6,439	36,999	4,082	6,774	10,856	+26,143	20,523	5,406	25,929	2,777	4,331	7,108	18,821
May	31,021	6,904	37,925	5,233	7,984	13,217	+24,708	10,487	5,535	16,022	5,462	5,247	10,709	5,313
June	30,764	6,532	37,296	6,361	8,751	15,112	+22,184	11,095	5,049	16,144	7,462	5,089	12,551	3,593
Total	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	+125,941	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498

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TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917, by countries.*

Country of last or future permanent residence.	1916							1917						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
Austria	3,171	20	3,191	230	26	256	+ 2,935	857	.....	857	126	16	142	+ 715
Hungary	2,020	1	2,021	592	19	611	+ 1,410	401	3	404	112	6	118	+ 286
Belgium	986	119	1,105	24	47	71	+ 1,034	398	102	500	15	30	45	+ 455
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	764	24	788	250	128	378	+ 410	151	3	154	191	50	241	− 87
Denmark	3,322	399	3,721	513	534	1,047	+ 2,674	2,744	456	3,200	489	649	1,138	+ 2,062
France, including Corsica	4,156	972	5,128	2,231	1,464	3,695	+ 1,433	3,187	1,215	4,402	2,064	1,086	3,150	+ 1,252
German Empire	2,877	228	3,105	439	629	1,068	+ 2,037	1,857	88	1,945	315	305	620	+ 1,325
Greece	27,034	502	27,536	4,829	416	5,245	+22,291	23,974	171	24,145	2,034	197	2,231	+21,914
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	33,665	879	34,544	72,507	5,774	78,281	−43,737	34,596	1,140	35,736	12,542	849	13,391	+22,345
Netherlands	2,910	535	3,445	351	949	1,300	+ 2,145	2,235	1,028	3,263	227	787	1,014	+ 2,249
Norway	5,191	1,216	6,407	1,359	895	2,254	+ 4,153	4,659	1,568	6,227	1,633	979	2,612	+ 3,615
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	12,259	72	12,331	2,396	249	2,645	+ 9,686	9,975	27	10,002	1,353	140	1,493	+ 8,509
Roumania	90	9	99	49	17	66	+ 33	66	13	79	16	1	17	+ 62
Russian Empire and Finland	7,842	453	8,295	5,259	1,508	6,767	+ 1,528	12,716	524	13,240	5,947	746	6,693	+ 6,547
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	5,769	764	6,533	1,816	673	2,489	+ 4,044	10,232	928	11,160	2,491	1,142	3,633	+ 7,527
Sweden	6,248	421	6,669	1,412	476	1,888	+ 4,781	6,368	530	6,898	969	463	1,432	+ 5,466
Switzerland	663	71	734	201	148	349	+ 385	911	103	1,014	159	98	257	+ 757
Turkey in Europe	313	7	320	18	7	25	+ 295	152	2	154	24	2	26	+ 128
United Kingdom:														
England	12,896	4,050	16,946	5,130	16,432	21,562	− 4,616	8,354	3,240	11,594	2,798	7,580	10,378	+ 1,216
Ireland	8,639	276	8,915	1,304	771	2,075	+ 6,840	5,406	229	5,635	1,027	353	1,380	+ 4,255
Scotland	2,655	515	3,170	1,332	2,240	3,572	− 402	1,868	411	2,279	678	616	1,294	+ 985
Wales	512	80	592	118	122	240	+ 352	513	77	590	69	45	114	+ 476
Other Europe	1,717	14	1,731	49	38	87	+ 1,644	1,463	310	1,773	88	9	97	+ 1,676
Total Europe	145,699	11,627	157,326	102,409	33,562	135,971	+21,355	133,083	12,168	145,251	35,367	16,149	51,516	+93,735
China	2,460	687	3,147	2,203	457	2,660	+ 487	2,237	515	2,752	1,871	590	2,461	+ 291
Japan	8,680	554	9,234	770	850	1,620	+ 7,614	8,991	584	9,575	750	645	1,395	+ 8,180
India	112	160	272	123	136	259	+ 13	109	154	263	176	119	295	− 32

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Turkey in Asia	1,670	23	1,093	14	6	20	+ 1,673	393	11	404	8	2	10	++ 894
Other Asia	282	155	437	867	28	895	− 458	1,026	400	1,426	356	117	473	++ 953
Total Asia	13,204	1,579	14,783	3,977	1,477	5,454	+ 9,320	12,756	1,664	11,420	3,161	1,473	4,634	+ 9,786
Africa	894	133	1,027	93	138	231	+ 796	566	137	703	108	180	288	+ 415
Australia, Tasmania, and														
Pacific Islands (not specified)	1,464	1,708	3,192	445	1,513	1,958	+ 1,234	1,014	1,581	2,595	382	1,352	1,734	++ 861
New Zealand	90	228	318	10	95	105	++ 213	128	277	405	35	171	206	++ 199
British North America	101,551	5,717	107,268	15,712	21,981	37,693	+69,575	105,399	3,962	109,361	18,994	16,836	35,830	+73,431
Central America	1,135	1,674	2,809	495	2,050	2,545	++ 264	2,073	1,343	3,416	530	1,614	2,144	+ 1,272
Mexico	18,425	1,418	19,843	532	2,196	2,728	++17,115	17,869	2,266	20,135	812	1,951	2,763	+17,372
South America	4,286	1,760	6,055	997	2,509	3,506	++ 2,549	6,931	1,984	8,915	983	2,659	3,652	+ 5,263
West Indies	12,027	9,126	21,153	5,059	13,634	18,693	++ 2,460	15,507	10,790	26,297	5,891	16,335	22,226	+ 4,071
United States		32,915	32,915		31,848	31,848	++ 1,067		31,127	31,127		21,260	21,260	+ 9,867
Other countries	31	28	59	36	39	75	− 16	77	155	232	4	22	26	+ 206
Grand total	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	+125,941	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	+216,498

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TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black)	7,971	3,431	11,402	1,497	2,075	3,572	+ 7,830
Armenian	1,221	119	1,340	133	28	161	+ 1,179
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	327	52	379	59	36	95	+ 284
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,134	43	1,177	325	148	473	+ 704
Chinese	1,843	913	2,756	1,799	2,763	4,562	− 1,806
Croatian and Slavonian	305	7	312	24	8	32	+ 280
Cuban	3,428	4,951	8,379	2,395	6,832	9,227	− 848
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	94	4	98	6	2	8	+ 90
Dutch and Flemish	5,393	2,096	7,489	742	1,903	2,645	+ 4,844
East Indian	69	50	119	136	52	188	− 69
English	32,246	11,286	43,532	6,316	20,642	26,958	+ 16,574
Finnish	5,900	477	6,377	1,256	653	1,909	+ 4,468
French	24,405	3,057	27,462	2,829	2,845	5,674	+ 21,788
German	9,682	1,534	11,216	767	1,363	2,130	+ 9,086
Greek	25,919	539	26,458	2,082	730	2,812	+ 23,646
Hebrew	17,342	717	18,059	329	535	864	+ 17,195
Irish	17,462	2,136	19,598	1,736	2,983	4,719	+ 14,879
Italian (north)	3,796	622	4,418	3,478	904	4,382	+ 36
Italian (south)	35,154	1,884	37,038	10,016	2,747	12,763	+ 24,275
Japanese	8,925	4,363	13,288	722	8,440	9,162	+ 4,126
Korean	194	9	203	45	37	82	+ 121
Lithuanian	479	23	502	38	2	40	+ 462
Magyar	434	15	449	123	21	144	+ 305
Mexican	16,438	9,442	25,880	759	1,938	2,697	+ 23,183
Pacific Islander	10	16	26	4	9	13	+ 13
Polish	3,109	101	3,210	119	89	208	+ 3,002
Portuguese	10,194	410	10,604	1,313	708	2,021	+ 8,583
Roumanian	522	46	568	61	26	87	+ 481
Russian	3,711	391	4,102	6,393	1,184	7,577	− 3,475
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,211	13	1,224	21	12	33	+ 1,191
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	19,596	6,547	26,143	4,550	8,581	13,131	+ 13,012
Scotch	13,350	2,779	16,129	1,618	3,176	4,794	+ 11,335
Slovak	244	11	255	34	10	44	+ 211
Spanish	15,019	4,761	19,780	3,524	4,000	7,524	+ 12,256
Spanish American	2,587	2,046	4,633	612	2,341	2,953	+ 1,680
Syrian	976	392	1,368	110	324	434	+ 934
Turkish	454	55	509	54	68	122	+ 387
Welsh	793	242	1,035	130	191	321	+ 714
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,369	1,731	3,100	520	1,524	2,044	+ 1,056
Other peoples	2,097	163	2,260	504	172	676	+ 1,584
Not specified[1]	.....	.....	.....	9,098	.....	9,098	− 9,098
Total	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	+216,498
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands	5,797	6,272	12,069	807	8,530	9,337	+ 2,732

[1] Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

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TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States and Territories.*[1]

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
Alabama	290	34	46	21
Alaska	580	134	52	46
Arizona	5,433	2,156	340	54
Arkansas	90	3	6	3
California	16,354	2,812	4,208	4,071
Colorado	977	121	198	153
Connecticut	7,389	296	1,499	235
Delaware	194	13	58	3
District of Columbia	772	63	229	20
Florida	4,369	2,132	2,388	338
Georgia	192	33	23	10
Hawaii	3,607	1,161	405	2,820
Idaho	1,016	106	149	129
Illinois	10,690	825	2,182	922
Indiana	1,195	52	129	34
Iowa	1,335	97	312	204
Kansas	630	74	67	16
Kentucky	105	5	14	9
Louisiana	1,270	223	342	53
Maine	8,878	183	225	28
Maryland	911	116	158	42
Massachusetts	29,606	1,432	3,697	1,457
Michigan	26,407	673	1,170	268
Minnesota	6,412	522	748	582
Mississippi	71	9	11	5
Missouri	1,320	82	199	48
Montana	4,690	480	194	246
Nebraska	619	57	120	71
Nevada	381	21	129	43
New Hampshire	4,302	49	267	30
New Jersey	8,554	619	1,399	550
New Mexico	912	218	32	4
New York	84,639	7,037	20,377	4,186
North Carolina	132	13	12	8
North Dakota	1,848	212	165	189
Ohio	6,908	301	1,153	224
Oklahoma	252	31	23	2
Oregon	1,878	272	187	358
Pennsylvania	14,603	630	3,318	774
Philippine Islands	20	9	15	2
Porto Rico	630	548	875	60
Rhode Island	4,486	165	655	116
South Carolina	67	8	8	.....
South Dakota	426	41	76	67
Tennessee	175	13	13	5
Texas	9,088	5,243	222	32
Utah	965	107	161	161
Vermont	2,193	26	204	37
Virginia	1,396	147	125	19
Virgin Islands	3	5	1	.....
Washington	11,842	976	768	1,478
West Virginia	1,695	37	241	28
Wisconsin	2,297	136	329	166
Wyoming	309	47	53	49
Outside United States	.....	36,669	.....	59,626
Unknown[2]	.....	.....	16,300	.....
Total	295,403	67,474	66,277	80,102

[1] For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands see Tables IX, IX-A, XIV, and XIV-A.
[2] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.

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TABLE I.—*Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.*

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.			
	1916						1917						1916		1917	
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.						
New York, N. Y.	141,390	32,721	99,964	69,711	2,342	536	129,446	29,100	37,052	40,006	1,671	219	49,733	50,606	39,958	42,619
Boston, Mass.	12,428	1,129	4,038	2,203	229	92	11,828	528	3	24	100	37	1,243	836	790	53
Philadelphia, Pa.	229	34	906	1	47	30	274	42	.....	.....	58	17	93	26	125	.....
Baltimore, Md.	124	52	.....	.....	20	1	231	25	.....	.....	62	4	52	3	47	.....
Portland, Me.	37	318	20	320	4	2	19	122	.....	187	8	.....	35	3	10	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	657	240	307	15	16	4	952	54	180	22	94	5	52	.....	18	6
Providence, R. I.	4,029	218	845	330	26	9	5,070	122	447	137	36	4	209	240	212	119
Newport News, Va.	114	201	5	8	34	1	372	356	.....	.....	44	8	124	.....	314	.....
Norfolk, Va.	101	58	.....	.....	30	3	576	59	.....	1	39	1	39	.....	21	.....
Savannah, Ga.	15	.....	.....	.....	3	2	17	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	21	.....	96	.....
Miami, Fla.	644	1,136	911	864	20	7	1,123	1,918	796	1,244	14	4	288	309	427	238
Key West, Fla.	1,046	4,200	1,554	5,208	28	2	1,885	5,898	1,672	7,364	27	1	13,794	14,698	14,792	15,384
Other Atlantic ports.	59	105	.....	52	2	17	62	22	6	21	9	2	467	285	138	233
Tampa, Fla.	1,671	1,541	2	31	12	.....	2,636	1,453	1	28	6	7	1,920	26	2,397	18
Pensacola, Fla.	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	5	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Mobile, Ala.	39	30	5	39	6	4	53	48	.....	1	15	4	64	27	65	4
New Orleans, La.	1,627	2,317	642	1,976	63	13	2,191	2,778	789	1,943	100	12	7,154	7,280	7,066	6,679
Galveston, Tex.	119	7	1	.....	9	12	307	34	1	.....	8	2	353	.....	1,448	5
Other Gulf ports.	17	3	.....	.....	.....	1	32	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	7,955	3,674	2,303	6,931	416	69	7,269	3,245	3,161	5,920	310	39	6,254	5,239	5,032	5,418
Portland, Oreg.	47	1	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	3,896	2,147	1,100	2,390	83	32	4,955	2,384	762	2,150	77	36	672	1,030	567	810
Alaska	390	151	.....	.....	21	.....	559	177	11	1	11	2	851	.....	1,332	.....
Mexican border ports.	16,520	7,528	131	631	5,073	738	15,389	8,214	208	547	4,775	630	701	458	1,021	324
Through Canada:																
Atlantic ports.	597	168	130	57	6	18	290	102	250	85	.....	3	203	36	305	58
Pacific ports.	489	1,064	547	745	24	.....	865	1,256	909	1,831	24	2	1,066	651	2,665	2,356
Border stations.	100,366	4,903	15,458	14,202	10,229	1,177	104,466	5,154	18,801	12,886	8,286	794	32,440	22,775	43,661	44,531
Honolulu, Hawaii.	3,289	1,374	248	3,053	63	1	3,654	1,656	338	3,302	208	7	801	1,777	996	2,060
Porto Rico.	929	2,602	648	2,275	51	4	867	2,723	890	2,402	24	7	3,300	4,428	3,910	5,096
Total.	298,826	67,922	129,765	111,042	18,867	2,781	295,403	67,474	66,277	80,102	16,028	1,853	121,930	110,733	127,420	126,011
Philippine Islands.	4,122	7,374	850	9,051	304	218	5,797	6,272	807	8,530	155	142	2,865	2,184	6,427	8,262

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TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917, by months.*

Month.	1916							1917						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July	21,504	5,593	27,097	9,861	6,154	16,015	+11,082	25,035	5,932	30,967	5,429	7,294	12,723	18,244
August	21,949	5,464	27,413	29,293	12,444	41,737	−14,324	29,975	6,372	36,347	7,686	7,248	14,934	21,413
September	24,513	6,583	31,096	22,156	10,905	33,061	− 1,965	36,398	6,900	43,298	6,177	7,811	13,988	29,310
October	25,450	5,765	31,215	13,887	12,451	26,338	+ 4,877	37,056	7,006	44,062	7,153	8,570	15,723	28,339
November	24,545	4,752	29,297	14,483	11,522	26,005	+ 3,292	34,437	6,139	40,576	7,164	9,171	16,335	24,241
December	18,901	4,272	23,173	10,974	12,769	23,743	− 570	30,902	5,062	35,964	7,005	10,168	17,173	18,791
January	17,293	4,015	21,308	5,915	8,090	14,005	+ 7,303	24,745	5,002	29,747	4,285	5,899	10,184	19,563
February	24,740	5,504	30,244	4,035	6,789	10,824	+19,420	19,238	4,453	23,691	3,350	5,587	8,946	14,745
March	27,586	6,099	33,685	3,485	6,409	9,894	+23,791	15,512	4,618	20,130	2,318	3,687	6,005	14,125
April	30,560	6,439	36,999	4,082	6,774	10,856	+26,143	20,523	5,406	25,929	2,777	4,331	7,108	18,821
May	31,021	6,904	37,925	5,233	7,984	13,217	+24,708	10,487	5,535	16,022	5,462	5,247	10,709	5,313
June	30,764	6,532	37,296	6,361	8,751	15,112	+22,184	11,095	5,049	16,144	7,462	5,089	12,551	3,593
Total	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	+125,941	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498

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TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*[1]

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	576	626	154	631
Architects	157	81	22	111
Clergy	716	534	192	605
Editors	116	84	32	131
Electricians	526	111	59	99
Engineers (professional)	1,233	1,163	270	1,200
Lawyers	252	469	46	549
Literary and scientific persons	214	195	53	175
Musicians	449	189	89	190
Officials (Government)	528	689	251	763
Physicians	326	562	112	660
Sculptors and artists	301	113	62	130
Teachers	1,583	577	243	540
Other professional	1,426	766	345	825
Total	8,403	6,159	1,930	6,609
SKILLED.				
Bakers	777	142	68	90
Barbers and hairdressers	817	153	108	111
Blacksmiths	771	92	59	97
Bookbinders	53	6	3	6
Brewers	15	4	3	7
Butchers	514	64	44	55
Cabinetmakers	143	22	21	25
Carpenters and joiners	4,282	724	501	882
Cigarette makers	12	2	2	2
Cigar makers	750	649	687	959
Cigar packers	56	19	2	5
Clerks and accountants	9,212	2,499	924	2,554
Dressmakers	2,031	287	159	224
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	979	770	150	518
Furriers and fur workers	145	12	6	11
Gardeners	353	221	73	192
Hat and cap makers	121	10	15	13
Iron and steel workers	817	95	69	120
Jewelers	152	50	22	49
Locksmiths	44	1	2	3
Machinists	2,272	354	412	352
Mariners	5,229	2,707	466	1,575
Masons	1,204	143	87	127
Mechanics (not specified)	832	324	3,356	290
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	289	38	26	31
Millers	69	12	7	18
Milliners	346	59	23	62
Miners	2,678	553	1,049	409
Painters and glaziers	839	157	123	170
Pattern makers	36	8	4	13
Photographers	150	55	16	45
Plasterers	178	31	10	40
Plumbers	336	49	21	42
Printers	402	94	48	82
Saddlers and harness makers	79	16	3	11
Seamstresses	2,512	182	74	104
Shoemakers	1,173	93	119	97
Stokers	1,438	503	162	178
Stonecutters	249	18	45	41
Tailors	2,591	244	194	207
Tanners and curriers	54	5	6	6
Textile workers (not specified)	192	29	149	164
Tinners	169	21	7	13
Tobacco workers	26	16	4	10
Upholsterers	65	1	5	3
Watch and clock makers	88	8	19	12
Weavers and spinners	648	81	85	91
Wheelwrights	19	1	4	1
Woodworkers (not specified)	147	11	6	14
Other skilled	2,427	816	326	645
Total	48,781	12,451	9,774	10,776

[1] For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands see Tables X and X-A.

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TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Agents	1,342	1,038	357	1,172
Bankers	183	292	54	468
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	399	46	37	60
Farm laborers	22,328	2,943	1,869	1,719
Farmers	7,764	2,464	2,801	4,662
Fishermen	714	226	116	290
Hotel keepers	298	197	38	212
Laborers	51,115	5,343	24,801	7,854
Manufacturers	238	261	40	352
Merchants and dealers	6,568	7,609	3,053	10,438
Servants	31,885	3,970	4,005	4,451
Other miscellaneous	10,967	3,759	1,478	4,064
Total	133,801	28,148	38,649	35,742
No occupation (including women and children)	104,418	20,716	15,924	26,975
Grand total	295,403	67,474	66,277	80,102

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TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		Total.
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
African (black)	7,971	4,192	3,779	662	7,019	290	2	3	438	237	680
Armenian	1,221	1,017	204	85	1,074	62	1	1	131	22	155
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	327	171	156	86	200	41	.....	.....	1	1	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,134	1,050	84	58	1,025	51	1	.....	150	23	174
Chinese	1,843	1,563	280	135	1,481	227	.....	.....	6	129	135
Croatian and Slovenian	305	220	85	45	227	33	.....	.....	17	7	24
Cuban	3,428	2,321	1,107	548	2,521	359	.....	.....	15	11	26
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	94	88	6	1	91	2	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Dutch and Flemish	5,393	3,323	2,070	1,050	3,726	617	2	4	34	20	60
East Indian	69	64	5	3	64	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3
English	32,246	15,981	16,265	5,185	21,127	5,934	5	7	58	56	126
Finnish	5,900	3,657	2,243	804	4,866	230	1	.....	16	3	20
French	24,405	15,634	8,771	4,070	17,188	3,147	61	24	1,858	292	2,235
German	9,682	5,529	4,153	1,821	6,475	1,386	5	6	36	50	97
Greek	25,919	21,124	4,795	1,624	22,460	1,835	2	.....	2,773	1,941	4,716
Hebrew	17,342	8,982	8,360	4,911	10,991	1,440	5	15	203	852	1,075
Irish	17,462	7,679	9,783	2,001	12,968	2,493	3	6	77	42	128
Italian (north)	3,796	2,253	1,543	621	2,839	336	.....	1	79	58	138
Italian (south)	35,154	17,838	17,316	8,154	21,842	5,158	9	3	4,914	6,413	11,339
Japanese	8,925	4,162	4,763	716	7,663	546	.....	.....	136	455	591
Korean	194	75	119	14	177	3	.....	.....	1	32	33
Lithuanian	479	329	150	92	364	23	.....	4	20	20	44
Magyar	434	209	225	139	252	43	.....	1	6	9	16
Mexican	16,438	8,046	8,392	5,119	9,630	1,689	15	50	1,735	2,679	4,479
Pacific Islander	10	4	6	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	3,109	1,856	1,253	674	2,276	159	3	16	228	157	404
Portuguese	10,194	4,878	5,316	2,172	6,738	1,284	2	.....	1,485	3,095	4,582
Roumanian	522	398	124	70	406	46	.....	.....	62	29	91
Russian	3,711	2,758	953	506	2,992	213	3	1	343	141	488
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,211	925	286	247	878	86	3	3	171	55	232
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	19,596	12,121	7,475	2,159	15,799	1,638	1	4	15	7	27
Scotch	13,350	6,603	6,747	1,957	8,968	2,425	.....	2	21	19	42
Slovak	244	134	110	93	138	13	.....	.....	7	2	9
Spanish	15,019	13,317	1,702	716	13,470	833	9	7	1,993	146	2,155
Spanish American	2,587	1,906	681	301	2,117	169	.....	.....	6	6	12
Syrian	976	690	286	220	683	73	1	2	113	66	182
Turkish	454	434	20	11	411	32	1	.....	210	4	215
Welsh	793	454	339	109	542	142	.....	.....	2	.....	2
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,369	722	647	174	1,059	136	.....	.....	8	2	10
Other peoples	2,097	1,772	325	110	1,863	124	.....	.....	687	69	756
Total	295,403	174,479	120,924	47,467	214,616	33,320	135	160	18,065	17,150	35,510
Admitted in Philippine Islands	5,797	5,236	561	1,243	4,374	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,387

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aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.							
1,717	4,595	$234,358	5,616	1,955	400	5,566	1,116	1,289
313	647	73,903	1,010	202	9	692	375	154
115	73	27,535	164	158	5	209	70	48
519	504	108,845	1,015	100	19	546	322	266
501	1,030	122,031	866	862	115	1,007	458	378
143	68	38,791	209	82	14	129	53	123
1,846	559	191,428	2,283	1,116	29	1,397	606	1,425
38	44	10,030	48	5	41	28	36	30
2,488	964	730,146	3,200	2,053	140	3,069	1,128	1,196
55	8	6,218	63	6	.....	13	25	31
13,820	9,083	3,949,597	20,366	10,906	974	18,582	4,716	8,948
1,831	2,505	340,587	4,465	1,352	83	3,129	1,461	1,310
6,282	10,243	1,667,825	15,620	8,196	589	13,607	2,282	8,516
4,016	2,514	1,331,442	5,864	3,357	461	5,636	1,708	2,338
3,727	18,156	957,486	21,815	4,000	104	19,674	5,414	831
5,229	4,787	1,320,157	8,289	8,948	105	14,297	1,564	1,481
5,562	7,643	1,581,718	11,385	5,798	279	11,964	1,917	3,581
1 642	1,324	335,376	2,569	1,155	72	2,297	390	1,109
4,467	17,095	985,299	20,669	14,402	83	31,990	1,400	1,764
4,639	2,859	375,459	1,970	6,856	99	6,971	1,165	789
43	30	4,199	48	140	6	141	51	2
208	100	51,654	304	167	8	339	77	63
144	89	51,551	219	210	5	294	63	77
2,473	3,872	586,031	5,943	10,070	425	9,360	1,078	6,000
4	1	392	2	5	3	1	3	6
799	1,141	173,024	1,914	1,156	39	2,032	445	632
864	6,479	205,857	3,829	6,323	42	8,758	1,017	419
217	153	41,905	377	137	8	275	113	134
1,772	1,101	359,919	2,664	909	138	1,499	649	1,563
436	452	102,810	817	390	4	430	196	585
7,684	7,874	2,086,297	13,729	5,150	717	11,617	4,160	3,819
5,239	3,987	1,409,743	8,932	4,191	227	7,731	2,088	3,531
86	50	19,247	109	131	4	189	27	28
5,633	7,357	836,968	12,541	2,256	222	5,457	5,730	3,832
1,890	237	282,564	1,656	746	185	614	813	1,160
439	209	229,331	582	390	4	538	174	264
77	372	28,381	428	23	3	198	226	30
399	169	103,323	523	243	27	461	124	208
812	319	84,845	945	397	27	743	270	356
429	1,305	84,860	1,729	321	47	1,377	549	171
88,598	119,998	21,131,132	184,777	104,864	5,762	192,857	44,059	58,487

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TABLE VII–A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Unknown.[1]
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black)	1,497	915	582	119	1,241	137	1,116	267	77	28	6	3
Armenian	133	126	7	2	121	10	90	28	7	6	.....	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	59	52	7	2	51	6	13	6	2	.....	1	37
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	325	312	13	6	307	12	103	121	19	1	.....	81
Chinese	1,799	1,735	64	19	611	1,169	380	407	119	112	781	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	24	18	6	1	23	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Cuban	2,395	1,625	770	252	1,950	193	1,862	419	61	35	10	8
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	6	3	3	.....	5	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	742	541	201	62	611	69	307	71	17	6	4	337
East Indian	136	135	1	.....	106	30	31	99	5	.....	1	.....
English	6,316	3,494	2,822	705	4,551	1,060	3,431	740	235	64	116	1,730
Finnish	1,256	1,057	199	41	1,132	83	395	118	29	5	2	707
French	2,829	1,587	1,242	340	1,933	556	1,889	603	128	38	53	118
German	767	440	327	56	585	126	552	127	27	7	17	37
Greek	2,082	1,982	100	20	1,656	406	1,275	594	88	8	8	109
Hebrew	329	228	101	33	267	29	231	81	10	4	3	.....
Irish	1,736	815	921	77	1,450	209	757	375	116	29	59	400
Italian (north)	3,478	3,057	421	85	2,856	537	1,062	1,386	741	93	26	170
Italian (south)	10,016	8,819	1,197	286	7,110	2,620	6,701	2,335	506	89	44	341
Japanese	722	581	141	23	561	138	303	223	110	61	23	2
Korean	45	41	4	2	36	7	9	1	34	1	.....	.....
Lithuanian	38	32	6	2	31	5	21	14	3	.....	.....	.....
Magyar	123	46	77	10	93	20	87	24	7	.....	.....	5
Mexican	759	511	248	93	588	78	645	98	7	8	1	.....
Pacific Islander	4	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	119	87	32	6	101	12	59	38	5	.....	1	16
Portuguese	1,313	946	367	64	1,002	247	974	248	65	13	13	.....
Roumanian	61	44	17	11	49	1	18	5	1	.....	.....	37
Russian	6,393	5,716	677	337	5,281	775	4,533	745	98	11	6	1,000
Ruthenian (Russniak)	21	10	11	1	18	2	9	.....	2	1	.....	9
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4,550	3,182	1,368	168	3,942	440	2,075	973	284	34	51	1,133
Scotch	1,618	879	739	179	1,229	210	663	212	43	10	27	663
Slovak	34	17	17	1	27	6	21	11	2	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	3,524	3,090	434	179	2,996	349	2,449	762	185	45	27	56
Spanish American	612	367	245	71	474	67	529	50	14	15	3	1
Syrian	110	85	25	12	90	8	62	27	12	1	.....	8
Turkish	54	47	7	2	50	2	44	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	130	78	52	10	99	21	75	11	8	.....	2	34
West Indian (except Cuban)	520	258	262	54	415	51	315	97	24	6	7	71

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Other peoples	504	482	22	6	468	30	342	89	4	1	.....	68
Not specified [1]	9,098	4,987	4,111	1,746	6,846	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,098
Total	66,277	48,427	17,850	5,085	50,964	10,228	33,436	11,419	3,098	732	1,292	16,300
Departed from Philippine Islands	807	604	203	84	606	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Departed via Canadian border; reported by Canadian Government; those listed under head of race or people as not specified reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

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TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years.[1]	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black)	294	2,882	872	26	....	3,780	16	98	4	....	118
Armenian	50	613	300	8	....	921	3	42	1	....	46
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	36	73	39	....	....	112	4	12	7	....	23
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	31	569	397	7	....	973	8	38	.....	....	46
Chinese	112	639	587	3	....	1,229	1	221	.....	....	222
Croatian and Slovenian	23	92	76	1	....	169	.....	28	.....	....	28
Cuban	282	1,376	422	21	....	1,819	25	164	31	....	220
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1	61	24	....	....	85	.....	2	.....	....	2
Dutch and Flemish	530	1,517	883	13	3	2,416	69	269	38	1	377
East Indian	1	42	18	1	....	61	1	1	.....	....	2
English	2,585	6,074	4,171	131	7	10,383	457	2,118	434	4	3,013
Finnish	363	2,309	815	19	....	3,143	35	108	7	1	151
French	2,071	7,974	3,485	130	1	11,590	236	1,432	302	3	1,973
German	893	2,518	1,295	35	1	3,849	115	542	130	....	787
Greek	926	11,708	6,927	43	....	18,678	84	1,390	44	....	1,518
Hebrew	2,556	3,530	2,185	24	2	5,741	21	615	47	2	685
Irish	1,002	3,779	1,500	58	3	5,340	312	826	195	4	1,337
Italian (north)	315	1,106	595	18	....	1,719	33	163	23	....	219
Italian (south)	4,172	4,172	5,896	49	....	10,117	101	3,328	120	....	3,549
Japanese	491	1,929	1,330	5	3	3,267	8	382	12	2	404
Korean	7	57	9	....	....	66	.....	2	.....	....	2
Lithuanian	51	181	79	3	....	263	5	7	3	....	15
Magyar	53	66	65	1	....	132	1	21	2	....	24
Mexican	2,630	2,673	1,936	73	....	4,682	36	577	121	....	734
Pacific Islander	1	3	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Polish	323	824	589	16	....	1,429	6	90	8	....	104
Portuguese	1,213	1,836	936	12	2	2,786	39	792	45	3	879
Roumanian	29	205	126	2	....	333	4	31	1	....	36
Russian	250	1,339	991	16	....	2,346	17	139	6	....	162
Ruthenian (Russniak)	136	316	398	6	....	720	1	62	6	....	69
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,088	8,490	1,576	50	4	10,120	277	547	89	....	913
Scotch	977	2,802	1,555	43	1	4,401	248	780	192	5	1,225
Slovak	56	36	32	2	....	70	2	6	.....	....	8
Spanish	378	7,474	4,691	69	1	12,235	92	566	46	....	704
Spanish American	153	1,331	304	8	1	1,644	16	86	7	....	109
Syrian	111	328	190	10	....	528	7	41	3	....	51
Turkish	7	247	149	1	....	397	4	26	.....	....	30
Welsh	61	181	124	5	....	310	18	55	10	....	83
West Indian (except Cuban)	89	403	158	8	....	569	6	52	6	....	64
Other peoples	57	1,051	566	6	....	1,623	4	83	5	....	92
Total	24,404	82,806	46,291	923	29	130,049	2,312	15,742	1,945	25	20,024

[1] None divorced; 60 married, as follows: Bohemian, Chinese, Cuban, Japanese, and Portuguese, 1 each; German, Hebrew, Italian (north), Mexican, and Spanish American, 2 each; Greek and Russian, 3 each; English and Spanish, 4 each; Irish, 5; French, Italian (south), and Scotch, 6 each; Scandinavian, 8; 2 widowed, as follows: Bohemian and Greek, 1 each.

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admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 14 years.[2]	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					14 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
368	2,378	745	116	.....	3,239	38	61	73	.....	172	1,058	1,001	258	61
35	48	98	7	.....	153	.....	5	11	.....	16	29	18	.....	1
50	36	50	2	.....	88	.....	13	5	.....	18	17	13	6	.....
27	8	41	3	.....	52	1	3	1	.....	5	6	1	1	.....
23	27	224	1	.....	252	.....	3	2	.....	5	22	4	1	.....
22	17	38	3	.....	58	.....	5	.....	.....	5	6	7	3	1
266	288	377	37	.....	702	14	59	66	.....	139	138	111	30	9
.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
520	535	745	23	7	1,310	22	141	74	3	240	215	229	64	27
2	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2,600	5,564	4,833	333	14	10,744	378	1,397	1,140	6	2,921	2,165	2,125	858	416
441	1,144	563	15	1	1,723	14	48	17	.....	79	666	357	100	21
1,999	2,903	2,517	174	4	5,598	129	634	410	1	1,174	1,584	894	281	144
928	1,365	1,216	42	3	2,626	64	328	206	1	599	565	546	193	61
698	2,280	1,374	128	.....	3,782	3	132	182	.....	317	1,417	783	69	11
2,355	2,330	2,817	90	13	5,250	9	484	258	4	755	1,612	644	61	13
999	5,858	1,634	133	3	7,628	185	483	486	2	1,156	2,963	2,076	589	230
306	702	383	35	.....	1,120	14	57	46	.....	117	355	289	52	6
3,982	7,605	3,748	370	2	11,725	70	996	543	.....	1,609	4,911	2,312	306	76
225	396	3,979	21	.....	4,396	1	114	27	.....	142	344	40	11	1
7	12	99	.....	.....	111	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9	2	1	.....
41	24	74	3	.....	101	.....	5	3	.....	8	12	10	2	.....
86	23	95	2	.....	120	3	13	3	.....	19	12	7	3	1
2,489	1,817	2,651	479	1	4,948	49	312	594	.....	955	1,212	438	124	43
3	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
351	348	488	11	.....	847	2	30	23	.....	55	234	93	17	4
959	2,665	1,151	131	5	3,952	39	193	171	2	405	1,696	758	167	44
41	26	46	1	.....	73	.....	2	8	.....	10	18	5	2	1
256	172	463	10	1	646	.....	39	12	.....	51	89	69	12	2
111	30	123	5	.....	158	.....	12	5	.....	17	24	5	1	.....
1,071	4,148	1,450	70	11	5,679	118	360	245	2	725	1,989	1,478	501	180
980	2,750	1,685	130	2	4,567	201	504	493	2	1,200	927	1,182	468	173
37	13	55	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	9	1	.....
338	560	646	29	.....	1,235	22	58	49	.....	129	269	212	55	24
148	246	202	25	.....	473	4	30	26	.....	60	108	90	39	9
109	32	114	9	.....	155	1	13	8	.....	22	20	12	.....	.....
4	3	11	.....	.....	14	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
48	125	102	4	1	232	9	24	25	1	59	42	47	22	14
85	329	145	16	.....	490	16	36	20	.....	72	140	136	40	13
53	90	137	13	.....	240	.....	21	11	.....	32	62	23	4	1
23,063	46,904	35,124	2,471	68	84,567	1,406	6,617	5,249	24	13,296	24,943	16,031	4,343	1,587

[2] None divorced; 42 married, as follows: Bohemian, Dutch, French, Polish, Slovak, and Spanish, 1 each; Italian (south) and Mexican, 2 each; German, Irish, Russian, and Scotch, 3 each; Hebrew, Japanese, and Scandinavian, 4 each; English, 8; and 1 Italian (south) widowed.

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TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegro.	Chinese.	Croatian, and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.
Austria			98			63		15					
Hungary			2	17		11			1				
Belgium									334		1		18
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro		1		131					2				
Denmark									3		3	7	1
France, inc. Corsica	23	28	5	22	1	4	4		87	1	112	18	1,785
German Empire			5			1			6		6	1	9
Greece		14		272		5					5		
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	1	2		7		3			3		27	1	10
Netherlands	1	1				1			2,087	1	1	1	13
Norway	1	3							1		5	30	
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is	940										2		1
Roumania								1	4				2
Russian Empire	2	103	1						2		23	3,745	16
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is	8		4	5			11		7	1	26		25
Sweden						1			2			65	2
Switzerland		3	3		1	1			4		8		211
Turkey in Europe		12		3									
United Kingdom	24	14	7	16	17	3	2		311	7	5,393	29	130
Other Europe		23		3							11	1	
Total Europe	1,000	204	125	476	19	93	17	16	2,854	10	5,623	3,898	2,223
China		1	1	9	1,762			42	6	4	82		8
Japan			1	1	2					4	32		4
India		1			1				2	22	44		1
Turkey in Asia		83		1					1	1			
Other Asia		329			1				52		25		
Total Asia		414	2	11	1,766			42	61	31	183		13
Africa	22	71		1		6			29	1	111	1	7
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand			5	2	3				6		543	11	11
Pacific Islands (not specified)									30	1	23		23
British North America	409	228	160	404	16	165	1	32	2,231	9	24,857	1,978	21,723
Central America	622		8	3	2	1	12		6	1	112	3	43
Mexico	14	1	7		11	1	30	1	17	1	132	1	123
South America	135	302	19	236	9	34	4	3	55	4	217	8	103
West Indies	5,769		1	1	17	5	3,364		104	9	439		118
Other countries		1								2	6		18
Grand total	7,971	1,221	327	1,134	1,843	305	3,428	94	5,393	69	32,246	5,900	24,405
Admitted in Philippine Islands					3,056				19	72	179		16

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Country of last permanent residence.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.
Austria	141	.....	99	.....	36	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	356	.....
Hungary	101	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	2	.....
Belgium	10	5	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	13	.....	202	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	171	.....
France, inc. Corsica	35	177	275	16	60	34	1	.....	5	.....	10	.....	16	12
German Empire	1,698	.....	91	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	14	.....
Greece	2	22,006	875	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	13	848	172	5	1,853	31,615	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Netherlands	18	1	95	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	6	2	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	.....	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8,952
Roumania	1	11	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire	39	11	6,801	3	.....	2	3	.....	73	.....	1	.....	360	1
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	29	46	25	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	8	35
Sweden	4	.....	52	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Switzerland	597	2	13	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Turkey in Europe	.....	111	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	227	299	1,483	5,751	32	26	10	.....	41	5	13	.....	18	17
Other Europe	1	723	7	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Europe	2,935	24,267	10,271	5,780	2,049	31,802	16	.....	121	136	42	1	954	9,021
China	86	2	56	4	16	4	6	38	.....	14	.....	.....	5	9
Japan	37	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8,846	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India	.....	2	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	205	82	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Asia	3	3	18	2	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Total Asia	126	212	177	10	16	5	8,852	191	.....	14	.....	1	12	9
Africa	6	71	113	14	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	67	42	26	87	12	13	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	4	.....
Pacific Islands (not specified)	6	1	4	3	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....
British North America	5,917	663	6,347	11,504	1,413	2,885	46	.....	344	275	10	.....	2,056	26
Central America	117	49	20	6	29	20	1	.....	.....	1	15	.....	1	1
Mexico	204	11	41	11	68	31	4	3	.....	1	16,246	.....	.....	1
South America	216	579	271	20	182	349	3	.....	11	6	8	.....	76	1,008
West Indies	86	22	71	26	23	27	.....	.....	.....	1	114	.....	5	127
Other countries	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	9,682	25,919	17,342	17,462	3,796	35,154	8,925	194	479	434	16,438	10	3,109	10,194
Admitted in Philippines Islands	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

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TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria	1		29	1		7	2						1	857
Hungary	8	1	8	1		103								401
Belgium				4			1	8		6	2	1		398
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro						1	1						1	151
Denmark		4	3	2,329			1	2						2,744
France, inc. Corsica	6	27		101	14	5	226	27	16	4	1	3	26	3,187
German Empire		2	3	9	1	1	2			1				1,857
Greece	36			2	1		2		4	304			437	23,974
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia		3		8	2		6	9					1	34,596
Netherlands		1		9	3									2,235
Norway		16		4,567			4	1					3	4,659
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is	1	4		1			50	3	3				1	9,975
Roumania	24			1									1	66
Russian Empire	13	1,006	7	455		1	5	3					40	12,716
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is		8	1	31	3		9,774	32		1		3	127	10,232
Sweden		8		6,222		1								6,368
Switzerland		7		5			3	1						911
Turkey in Europe										12			1	152
United Kingdom	5	92		186	1,693		50	25	11	5	187	8	4	16,141
Other Europe	47			1			2		2	37			496	1,463
Total Europe	141	1,179	51	13,933	1,717	119	10,129	111	36	370	190	15	1,139	133,083
China	1	12	2	24	25	7	5	1	1	1			3	2,237
Japan		6		9	4		1						2	8,991
India				3	14							1	4	109
Turkey in Asia										5	10		4	393
Other Asia		3		1	11					21			427	1,026
Total Asia	1	21	2	37	54	7	6	1	27	11		1	440	12,756
Africa		3		15	6		7		23	6	3		23	566
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3	9		64	83	1	3		3		9	1		1,014
Pacific Islands (not specified)		1		4	7		6	1	5		1			128
British North America	265	2,370	1,158	5,188	11,371	102	166		290	14	580	4	192	105,399
Central America	2	7		30	11	1	165	725	9	1	1	40	8	2,073
Mexico		56		28	11	3	433	104	259	6		1	8	17,869
South America	107	52		126	42	11	680	1,490	233	19	2	58	253	6,931
West Indies		12		163	48		3,424	155	91	27	7	1,249	2	15,507
Other countries	3	1		8									32	77
Grand total	522	3,711	1,211	19,596	13,350	244	15,019	2,587	976	454	793	1,369	2,097	295,403
Admitted in Philippine Islands		18		14	5		188		6				26	5,797

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TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.
Austria			15			4					1			49
Hungary			1	3		1		1						15
Belgium									14				1	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro				190										
Denmark									1		4	2		
France, inc. Corsica		2		35			9		24		96		1,695	1
German Empire														313
Greece				1										
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia				1					1		1		4	
Netherlands									225		1			
Norway							1				1			
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	168										1			
Russian Empire		39	1								5	471	1	7
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.							2		6		12		18	6
Sweden								1						
Switzerland									1				48	90
Turkey in Europe		20												
United Kingdom	2		1	6	2				2	2	2,617	1	7	8
Other Europe											2			
Total Europe	170	61	18	236	2	5	12	2	274	2	2,741	474	1,774	489
China					1,784				2		52		1	2
Japan					2					1	35	1		
India		1								129	38			
Turkey in Asia		1												
Other Asia		61			1				7		6			
Total Asia		63			1,787				9	130	131	1	1	2
Africa	20		1						7		45		5	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand									1		307	4	5	3
Pacific Islands (not specified)									2		14		4	
British North America	12	5	39	89	1	19	8		382		2,483	773	912	66
Central America	11				2		2		8	1	75	1	15	30
Mexico					4		10		1		33	2	2	36
South America	21	2	1				5		24	1	96		26	52
West Indies	1,263	2			3		2,358	4	34	2	390	1	85	89
Other countries											1			
Grand total	1,497	133	59	325	1,799	24	2,395	6	742	136	6,316	1,256	2,829	767
Departed from Philippine Islands					54				6	36	109		12	2

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TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples*—Contd.

Country of intended future residence.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian. (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.
Austria		2		1					28			17		
Hungary		3							85					
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro		1												
Denmark		1		1										
France, inc. Corsica	17	21	1	71	1					7			1	4
German Empire												1		
Greece	1,899	1												2
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	10		1	3,046	9,475	1								
Netherlands				1										
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is													1,183	
Roumania		6							1					9
Russian Empire	1	183				4		33				53		
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is				9	3					2			5	2
Sweden				1										
Switzerland				18										
Turkey in Europe	1													
United Kingdom	6	11	1,072	7	10	11						1	1	
Other Europe	4				3									
Total Europe	1,938	229	1,074	3,155	9,492	16		33	114	9		72	1,190	17
China	2	1	3	1		1	1							
Japan	1	1			1	692	6			1				
India			1			3								
Turkey in Asia	1													
Other Asia			1				36							
Total Asia	4	2	5	1	1	696	43			1				
Africa	2	8	6	1										
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3	7	17	1								2		
Pacific Islands (not specified)	1		1	1	1					1	4			1
British North America	115	19	610	178	474	2		5	5			40		38
Central America		2	1	15	3		1		1	34				1
Mexico	6	1	3	3	1	6				584		1		
South America	4	47	8	60	29	2			1	7		1	100	2
West Indies	9	14	11	63	15				2	123		3	23	2
Other countries							1							
Grand total	2,082	329	1,736	3,478	10,016	722	45	38	123	759	4	119	1,313	61
Departed from Philippine Islands					2	334							17	

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Country of intended future residence.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak.)	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.[1]	Total.
Austria		2	1		6									126
Hungary		1			2									112
Belgium														15
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro														191
Denmark			480											489
France, inc. Corsica	23		4			29		21				2		2,064
German Empire			1											315
Greece									15			116		2,034
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia				1								1		12,542
Netherlands														227
Norway			1,631											1,633
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is								1						1,353
Roumania														16
Russian Empire	5,106	1	12	1	26							3		5,947
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is	4		1			2,405	14	1				1		2,491
Sweden	1		966											969
Switzerland			2											159
Turkey in Europe									3					24
United Kingdom	5		5	711		3	2			78	1			4,572
Other Europe						4			3			72		88
Total Europe	5,139	4	3,103	713	34	2,441	16	23	21	78	1	195		35,367
China	6		10	3				1		1				1,871
Japan	3		2	1		2	1							750
India				3						1				176
Turkey in Asia								4	2					8
Other Asia	9		3	1				1				230		356
Total Asia	18		15	8		2	1	6	2	2		230		3,161
Africa			3	4			1	1		1	1	2		108
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	4		7	19						1	1			382
Pacific Islands (not specified)	1			2								2		35
British North America	1,142	17	1,340	855		62	2	11		46	76	70	9,098	18,994
Central America	7		13	4		60	231	1	4	2	5			530
Mexico	16		2			60	22	8	11					812
South America	46		19	5		101	279	37			14	3		993
West Indies	20		48	8		798	60	23	16		422			5,891
Other countries												2		4
Grand total	6,393	21	4,550	1,618	34	3,524	612	110	54	130	520	504	9,098	66,277
Departed from Philippine Islands	14		6	3		196						16		807

[1] Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

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TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples*[1].

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Arlz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	46	1	1	1	15	1	96	4	42	1,240	3	.....	1	22	10	.....	.....	3
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1	62	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	4	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	49	.....	1	5	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	6	77	9	.....	19	6	16	2	5	.....	.....	1	7	89	70	5	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	17	1	1,179	4	4	.....	15	1	1	141	6	44	.....	6	2	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	2	5	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	6	8	2	.....	3	.....
Cuban	15	.....	9	.....	6	.....	8	.....	6	1,014	5	.....	.....	19	7	2	.....	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	1	1	.....	46	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	3	13	7	2	236	33	25	.....	24	15	1	1	19	356	53	115	23	3
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	29	90	101	16	2,763	136	459	32	105	311	19	71	182	986	150	179	56	19
Finnish	3	30	29	1	68	29	47	.....	1	7	.....	5	28	112	14	2	.....	.....
French	3	14	26	11	403	26	547	4	74	72	8	2	36	271	27	27	16	3
German	14	4	34	10	522	47	64	4	27	38	19	16	69	335	69	64	117	2
Greek	39	28	8	2	157	68	885	9	78	122	60	4	20	1,518	335	212	21	17
Hebrew	8	1	1	4	417	21	224	2	31	15	34	4	2	1,096	48	49	16	13
Irish	2	37	19	17	911	63	367	9	34	97	10	6	110	654	65	84	21	11
Italian (north)	3	24	17	.....	285	18	157	5	17	10	.....	.....	3	177	14	15	23	3
Italian (south)	11	16	8	10	278	50	2,413	78	68	17	1	.....	5	1,362	47	36	22	2
Japanese	1	8	32	.....	3,529	145	6	.....	8	1	.....	3,178	75	52	1	1	.....	1
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	44	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	2	.....	.....
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	4	2	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	26	11	1	.....	.....
Mexican	20	.....	4,307	.....	1,454	61	5	1	16	12	4	.....	7	66	3	7	158	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	.....	5	.....	.....	38	6	93	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	228	15	4	.....	.....
Portuguese	1	.....	5	.....	702	.....	162	17	5	15	1	6	5	23	3	.....	.....	8
Roumanian	.....	1	.....	.....	17	.....	61	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9	.....	1	.....
Russian	2	44	35	.....	236	1	107	1	34	16	.....	9	3	159	23	8	24	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	69	6	1	1	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	25	95	25	2	603	81	439	9	29	56	5	8	151	1,942	42	401	32	2
Scotch	19	61	22	7	1,102	84	167	12	37	107	5	30	80	504	79	85	29	3
Slovak	.....	2	1	.....	11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	9	4	698	1	696	73	562	3	13	988	9	4	157	112	39	7	49	8
Spanish American	8	.....	3	.....	312	3	14	.....	77	13	2	.....	.....	26	10	2	1	4
Syrian	4	2	8	1	23	2	37	.....	1	14	1	.....	.....	39	15	5	2	.....
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	5	3	1	.....
Welsh	1	8	2	.....	58	11	7	.....	.....	12	1	2	2	36	4	5	5	1
West Indian (except Cuban)	15	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	20	.....	4	146	1	.....	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	1	11	3	.....	73	1	246	.....	9	.....	.....	1	32	149	11	2	1	.....
Total	290	580	5,433	90	16,354	977	7,389	194	772	4,369	192	3,607	1,016	10,690	1,195	1,335	630	105

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Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black)	41	25	25	1,140	187	2	4	1	.....	3	.....	10	376	.....	3,990	4	4	40
Armenian	1	.....	.....	221	150	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	36	.....	491	.....	.....	32
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	.....	3	.....	22	27	.....	5	33	9	1	.....	10	5	68	.....	1	7
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	.....	1	16	134	51	.....	20	39	2	1	11	2	.....	299	.....	1	115
Chinese	10	2	11	45	4	6	10	12	4	.....	3	1	3	.....	147	.....	.....	12
Croatian and Slovenian	7	.....	.....	.....	43	5	.....	.....	26	.....	2	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	13
Cuban	53	.....	15	24	3	2	4	8	1	.....	.....	1	47	1	2,008	5	.....	19
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	2
Dutch and Flemish	6	7	30	204	1,304	135	.....	24	135	20	2	12	310	.....	1,389	2	28	122
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
English	58	924	113	2,938	6,293	559	7	173	803	52	17	177	573	18	7,361	25	200	794
Finnish	4	11	10	834	1,803	632	.....	4	213	.....	10	33	118	.....	829	1	34	161
French	77	6,822	21	3,919	1,549	232	2	51	241	12	17	2,331	147	8	3,580	.....	63	97
German	62	11	74	206	1,675	435	4	52	688	99	5	4	480	3	2,275	4	224	264
Greek	14	182	107	4,246	484	132	3	313	50	42	20	1,315	744	17	8,278	30	10	1,232
Hebrew	16	23	91	653	1,669	392	3	86	83	54	.....	12	748	1	9,438	11	33	504
Irish	28	331	45	1,614	3,228	407	1	79	546	37	12	110	544	6	4,727	9	124	376
Italian (north)	13	3	4	149	559	94	.....	21	116	.....	11	6	117	3	1,247	.....	2	74
Italian (south)	16	71	96	3,114	1,230	95	7	135	65	18	20	26	2,653	11	14,803	3	4	1,584
Japanese	1	.....	6	30	8	3	.....	7	63	21	20	1	10	3	381	.....	1	7
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian	1	2	7	41	84	19	.....	.....	13	2	1	1	5	.....	72	.....	1	35
Magyar	2	.....	.....	2	106	18	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	69	.....	2	83
Mexican	364	.....	8	15	10	3	2	34	.....	3	.....	.....	32	758	996	.....	.....	5
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2	2	7	81	770	109	1	3	46	.....	.....	8	90	.....	941	2	30	146
Portuguese	5	12	1	6,652	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	11	134	.....	936	.....	.....	12
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	9	151	25	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	2	82	.....	3	75
Russian	4	19	10	69	808	120	4	9	57	2	5	15	58	.....	1,094	.....	49	99
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	1	1	4	234	154	.....	5	14	1	.....	2	11	.....	194	.....	128	214
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	35	65	108	1,044	650	2,286	5	44	900	210	15	23	504	1	4,935	7	779	177
Scotch	22	263	32	1,193	2,835	394	3	57	456	25	8	58	236	38	2,226	10	117	321
Slovak	1	1	3	1	13	19	.....	7	11	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	25	.....	.....	22
Spanish	271	8	40	310	32	7	2	85	13	1	157	3	368	30	8,204	3	.....	131
Spanish American	138	3	19	59	18	5	5	7	.....	.....	3	2	30	2	1,570	2	.....	18
Syrian	5	2	1	42	112	9	4	14	.....	1	.....	4	27	2	306	11	2	33
Turkish	7	3	.....	103	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	52	9	.....	155	.....	.....	9
Welsh	.....	3	1	31	92	22	.....	5	52	1	.....	2	7	1	165	.....	6	33
West Indian (except Cuban)	1	4	8	87	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	50	2	869	3	.....	8
Other peoples	.....	78	13	507	103	11	.....	46	5	3	45	56	37	.....	401	.....	.....	31
Total	1,270	8,878	911	29,606	26,407	6,412	71	1,320	4,690	619	381	4,302	8,554	912	84,639	132	1,848	6,908

[1] Also 5,797 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

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TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black)	12	.....	158	.....	109	264	1	.....	5	17	.....	.....	49	.....	15	1	2	.....	7,971
Armenian	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	39	.....	1,221
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	11	4	10	1	327
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	4	.....	42	21	13	4	1,134
Chinese	.....	37	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	.....	84	.....	7	1	1,843
Croatian and Slovenian	1	1	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	10	4	305
Cuban	2	.....	83	.....	17	.....	2	.....	4	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3,428
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	94
Dutch and Flemish	7	42	98	.....	7	14	1	17	5	8	109	6	53	.....	255	8	100	4	5,393
East Indian	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	69
English	57	438	776	3	1	255	4	58	36	124	118	324	143	.....	2,850	34	188	48	32,246
Finnish	.....	84	102	.....	.....	11	9	22	.....	1	62	4	33	.....	370	8	110	11	5,900
French	1	57	133	1	21	1,410	.....	10	1	56	10	1,416	22	.....	439	14	61	14	24,405
German	12	227	282	1	6	15	8	46	6	157	13	12	37	.....	582	.....	224	34	9,682
Greek	9	34	2,966	.....	.....	233	25	7	24	56	97	30	384	.....	205	625	399	23	25,919
Hebrew	6	35	816	.....	.....	38	10	6	20	42	21	14	47	.....	386	13	84	1	17,342
Irish	22	149	956	.....	.....	145	2	20	15	43	26	105	31	.....	1,099	18	77	13	17,462
Italian (north)	8	4	252	.....	1	16	.....	3	2	26	17	10	6	.....	188	12	53	8	3,796
Italian (south)	14	22	5,379	.....	.....	456	.....	1	4	20	37	47	23	.....	186	344	237	9	35,154
Japanese	.....	262	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	20	161	.....	4	.....	807	.....	9	43	8,925
Korean	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	194
Lithuanian	.....	1	43	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	1	.....	479
Magyar	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	11	6	4	.....	434
Mexican	23	2	36	.....	14	3	1	.....	3	7,981	6	1	3	.....	3	.....	1	10	16,438
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Polish	.....	11	301	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	17	.....	65	19	47	1	3,109
Portuguese	.....	.....	165	.....	8	1,266	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	18	.....	2	1	.....	3	10,194
Roumanian	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	2	.....	522
Russian	9	24	174	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	19	.....	299	2	32	3	3,711
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	6	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	1	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	13	.....	1,211
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4	204	437	3	9	77	2	192	5	55	124	20	249	3	2,017	10	428	22	19,596
Scotch	19	189	339	2	.....	88	1	24	19	45	25	82	41	.....	1,595	22	88	44	13,350
Slovak	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3	1	244
Spanish	41	17	393	10	314	28	.....	.....	6	207	125	99	149	.....	31	493	3	6	15,019
Spanish American	.....	3	96	.....	56	9	1	1	1	22	.....	.....	22	.....	13	3	4	.....	2,587
Syrian	2	2	58	.....	4	11	.....	1	.....	141	.....	4	.....	.....	14	5	5	.....	976
Turkish	.....	.....	16	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	1	25	4	.....	454
Welsh	3	11	50	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	129	.....	9	1	793
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	41	.....	60	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,369
Other peoples	.....	6	135	.....	.....	31	.....	4	1	2	7	1	2	.....	2	1	29	.....	2,097
Total	252	1,878	14,603	20	630	4,486	67	426	175	9,088	965	2,193	1,396	3	11,842	1,695	2,297	309	205,403

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TABLE IX–A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*[1]

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D.C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	4				6	1	16		4	829	2			3				
Armenian					12		9							13	3			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)									2					6				
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		2	3		1	1	2							76	3	3		
Chinese			17		1,008	6	8		4	1	1	111	5	68	3	3	2	
Cuban	1				6		4			967	2			4	2	1		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2				1		1											
Dutch and Flemish					23	2	1		4	12				24	3	30	1	
East Indian	1				103					4				4				
English	6	13	47	2	453	27	118	3	39	53	11	28	15	142	26	20	13	11
Finnish		1	4		16		2						1	13				
French		1	3		142	2	29		9	2	2		5	24	1	1	2	1
German			1		67	7	4		72	4	1		3	38	1		3	
Greek	4	2	2		49	4	60	3	2	8			1	199	11	16	1	
Hebrew		1			46									4				
Irish		1	1		42	8	52	5	5	1		5	3	53	7	4	4	
Italian (north)	1	3	6		371	16	98	2	4	8			3	160	5	12	4	
Italian (south)	6	1	2		208	30	474	30	10	10			1	381	16	17	5	
Japanese			6		333	1	3		4		1	84	4	11	1			
Korean					8							34	1					
Lithuanian														2				
Magyar					3	2	5							12				
Mexican	3		10		252		2		3	19	1		1	1	3		1	
Pacific Islander					4													
Polish							3					1		10				
Portuguese					139	10	24		1			39		5	2			
Roumanian										1				1				
Russian		17	1	2	316	32	363	3	5			65	3	387	21	25	8	
Ruthenian (Russniak)														2				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	9	5	7		138	27	75	9	8	8			19	386	6	171	4	1
Scotch	5	4	4	2	43	12	28		6	3		12	1	78	7	8	1	
Slovak														1				
Spanish		1	226		281	9	23	2	5	372	1	25	83	7	1		17	
Spanish American	4				124		3	1	33	10				2	2		1	
Syrian									4									
Turkish							8			3								
Welsh					3	1	1			1		1		11	5	1		
West Indian (except Cuban)					2				2	72	1			2				1
Other peoples					8		83		3					52				
Total	46	52	340	6	4,208	198	1,499	58	229	2,388	23	405	149	2,182	129	312	67	14

[1] Also 807 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

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TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	8	1	.....	130	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	61	.....	.....	3	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	.....	.....	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	43	.....	.....	18	.....
Chinese	7	.....	5	47	11	10	3	16	13	1	12	.....	3	1	197	.....	.....	15	1
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cuban	36	1	5	5	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1,280	.....	.....	4	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1	.....	1	9	48	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	160	.....	3	2	4
East Indian	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	37	46	19	494	164	45	.....	20	30	14	3	15	205	1	1,692	5	9	101	4
Finnish	.....	6	1	176	63	56	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	4	12	.....	60	.....	2	23	.....
French	25	74	.....	271	32	11	1	9	3	1	1	124	33	.....	1,548	.....	1	4	.....
German	10	.....	4	19	11	14	.....	10	4	6	2	.....	36	.....	318	.....	.....	15	.....
Greek	.....	9	1	97	32	20	.....	13	1	2	4	38	9	10	1,150	2	.....	91	.....
Hebrew	3	.....	.....	12	5	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	3	.....
Irish	.....	22	9	138	52	14	.....	16	17	2	3	3	62	.....	538	.....	6	16	.....
Italian (north)	12	5	8	141	42	9	.....	11	3	4	8	2	64	7	1,962	.....	.....	36	2
Italian (south)	4	15	35	716	176	41	.....	40	7	32	9	4	433	4	4,735	1	4	448	1
Japanese	.....	.....	3	10	3	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	111	.....	.....	2	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	42	.....	.....	12	.....
Mexican	42	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	.....	.....	.....	13	17	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	27	.....	.....	8	.....
Portuguese	3	.....	2	692	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	21	.....	202	.....	.....	5	.....
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	5	.....
Russian	.....	6	42	423	304	42	.....	13	2	3	2	52	241	.....	1,805	.....	8	211	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4	7	9	108	39	444	.....	7	81	46	3	6	119	1	977	1	127	29	.....
Scotch	6	17	6	106	61	21	.....	7	5	2	.....	10	50	.....	271	3	.....	21	1
Slovak	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	61	1	1	14	5	1	2	10	1	2	79	1	14	6	1,470	.....	.....	20	4
Spanish American	64	.....	4	10	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	276	.....	.....	1	4
Syrian	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	71	.....	1	1	2
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2	4	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	9	3	.....	14	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	.....	12	.....	35	34	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	130	.....	2	53	.....
Total	342	225	158	3,697	1,170	748	11	199	194	120	129	267	1,399	32	20,377	12	165	1,153	23

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Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P.R.	R.I.	S.C.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Isl.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Not specified.[1]	Total.
African (black)	.....	11	.....	76	60	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,497
Armenian	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	133
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	37	59
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	81	325
Chinese	50	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	19	5	.....	3	.....	81	2	3	6	.....	1,799
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	24
Cuban	.....	16	.....	26	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	2,395
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Dutch and Flemish	1	16	.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	5	.....	337	742
East Indian	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
English	34	304	7	16	58	4	7	2	29	25	24	20	.....	81	21	15	8	1,730	6,316
Finnish	6	11	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	37	4	9	6	707	1,256
French	1	27	.....	50	171	.....	.....	.....	4	1	72	1	.....	17	1	4	.....	118	2,829
German	8	38	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	9	3	9	.....	37	767
Greek	6	61	.....	1	6	1	1	.....	2	19	.....	7	.....	4	2	19	3	109	2,082
Hebrew	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329
Irish	7	189	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	6	.....	12	5	7	2	400	1,736
Italian (north)	5	168	.....	12	21	.....	.....	2	5	17	21	3	.....	21	14	5	5	170	3,478
Italian (south)	1	1,389	.....	5	114	.....	.....	2	8	17	13	20	.....	32	124	52	2	341	10,016
Japanese	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	3	.....	1	.....	97	.....	1	1	2	722
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Lithuanian	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Magyar	.....	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	123
Mexican	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	759
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Polish	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	16	119
Portuguese	.....	20	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,313
Roumanian	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	61
Russian	23	662	.....	4	18	.....	2	.....	3	.....	35	18	.....	142	23	60	1	1,000	6,393
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	21
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	25	73	.....	20	24	.....	51	.....	9	6	4	3	1	198	1	114	7	1,133	4,550
Scotch	5	80	3	1	10	.....	3	1	8	4	10	3	.....	20	.....	6	.....	663	1,618
Slovak	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Spanish	4	29	3	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	47	20	14	.....	5	38	3	11	56	3,524
Spanish American	.....	18	.....	38	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	612
Syrian	.....	2	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	110
Turkish	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Welsh	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	34	130
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	5	.....	94	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	520
Other peoples	.....	7	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	68	504
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,098	9,098
Total	187	3,318	15	875	655	8	76	13	222	161	204	125	1	768	241	329	53	16,300	66,277

[1] Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

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TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	13	1	201	1	47	36	3	33	47	18	17	18	....
Architects	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	48	.....	19	9	.....	5	7	1	4	4	....
Clergy	23	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	13	.....	137	2	44	46	23	29	114	5	8	31	....
Editors	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	34	.....	10	.....	2	6	7	2	1	6	....
Electricians	13	1	1	1	.....	1	12	.....	9	.....	136	2	25	21	5	28	55	2	14	2	....
Engineers (professional)	7	1	1	2	2	.....	29	.....	47	.....	263	2	125	42	21	10	39	23	7	29	....
Lawyers	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	56	.....	2	1	34	.....	15	3	1	9	12	1	3	1	....
Literary and scientific persons	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	9	.....	8	2	54	1	18	15	2	11	12	2	2	2	....
Musicians	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	17	.....	74	.....	42	44	3	46	19	22	33	.....	....
Officials (Government)	.....	.....	1	7	25	1	37	.....	20	.....	66	.....	61	11	5	2	7	7	8	50	....
Physicians	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	31	.....	7	.....	55	.....	14	12	5	5	21	3	3	25	....
Sculptors and artists	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	53	.....	81	10	.....	7	10	25	6	5	....
Teachers	70	2	.....	3	19	.....	11	.....	29	3	378	5	207	112	20	93	180	10	7	79	....
Other professional	57	4	.....	.....	13	.....	17	.....	39	1	380	6	55	81	9	34	163	5	9	127	5
Total	199	14	11	21	60	5	233	1	227	8	1,913	19	763	442	99	318	693	126	122	379	5
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	34	9	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	37	.....	54	9	57	49	57	70	21	13	56	2	....
Barbers and hairdressers	12	11	2	2	.....	1	11	1	7	.....	92	4	60	40	53	107	40	8	156	29	....
Blacksmiths	66	10	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	62	18	72	21	20	29	35	15	88	2	....
Bookbinders	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	16	2	.....	2	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	....
Butchers	4	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	67	1	54	53	13	115	32	6	20	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	15	1	6	19	2	26	3	2	7	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	324	21	4	11	.....	4	14	.....	95	.....	543	126	418	180	142	153	286	29	275	29	....
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Cigar makers	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	.....	35	.....	9	1	26	2	1	40	9	.....	4	.....	....
Cigar packers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Clerks and accountants	227	16	3	8	11	.....	227	.....	149	3	1,979	29	556	422	167	800	995	38	80	66	....
Dressmakers	321	4	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	15	.....	151	16	157	50	26	132	189	106	546	1	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	42	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	37	1	206	13	56	65	62	5	91	14	6	16	....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	11	5	23	75	5	2	3	.....	....
Gardeners	13	2	3	2	1	.....	5	.....	57	.....	74	.....	18	7	7	3	20	1	14	13	....
Hat and cap makers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	96	.....	2	3	1	....
Iron and steel workers	14	57	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	12	.....	135	9	54	30	5	13	102	5	19	.....	....
Jewelers	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	19	.....	22	5	4	46	1	2	5	.....	....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

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Machinists	43	10	7	10	.....	1	30	.....	51	1	538	13	214	153	43	95	224	21	72	3	....
Mariners	369	.....	2	5	.....	24	11	24	142	8	221	188	50	358	671	22	110	40	151	6	....
Masons	47	3	1	10	.....	16	5	.....	12	.....	140	2	37	31	85	20	52	53	374	1	....
Mechanics (not specified)	47	4	.....	4	.....	.....	90	.....	12	.....	109	6	31	38	15	12	37	10	24	5	....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	72	1	27	12	4	22	43	2	11	.....	....
Millers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	7	4	3	3	7	.....	7	.....	....
Milliners	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	55	.....	56	11	5	73	42	4	17	.....	....
Miners	4	1	9	96	.....	41	1	5	39	.....	235	310	76	21	51	6	123	262	109	.....	....
Painters and glaziers	46	7	2	5	.....	.....	6	.....	33	.....	138	12	76	28	11	74	72	9	29	1	....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	10	1	5	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Photographers	8	4	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	26	1	8	3	4	30	4	.....	3	4	....
Plasterers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	47	.....	17	2	1	4	19	5	2	.....	....
Plumbers	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	90	3	33	16	1	18	68	1	2	.....	....
Printers	27	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	90	2	14	18	7	63	27	.....	10	7	....
Saddlers and harnessmakers	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	2	6	3	.....	11	5	.....	2	.....	....
Seamstresses	526	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	66	11	73	38	24	605	66	45	692	35	6
Shoemakers	59	62	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	11	.....	44	9	56	19	134	136	13	4	412	4	....
Stokers	45	6	2	2	.....	1	6	15	30	3	84	18	52	59	243	7	79	10	33	.....	....
Stonecutters	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	25	7	14	2	3	3	12	15	46	.....	....
Tailors	162	32	7	6	.....	.....	1	.....	19	.....	108	25	41	28	109	1,234	65	15	406	13	....
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	2	10	18	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	43	1	48	.....	2	29	23	2	10	.....	....
Tinners	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	22	.....	12	6	7	43	15	2	12	1	....
Tobacco workers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	....
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	4	9	.....	18	2	1	1	.....	....
Watch and clock makers	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	12	.....	12	3	3	16	4	3	2	.....	....
Weavers and spinners	2	6	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	88	5	273	12	5	29	47	47	41	1	....
Wheelwrights	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	....
Woodworkers (not specified)	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	38	1	13	14	.....	5	21	.....	3	.....	....
Other skilled	62	10	1	3	2	1	20	2	62	2	564	28	162	135	127	159	247	39	93	18	....
Total	2,682	297	66	184	17	103	863	49	1,024	20	6,329	874	2,995	1,991	2,159	4,524	3,268	833	3,850	258	6
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	1	44	.....	438	4	91	42	15	174	158	10	13	10	....
Bankers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10	.....	37	.....	19	11	5	4	6	3	.....	25	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	9	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	81	1	36	18	3	28	63	2	46	1	....
Farm laborers	617	53	14	109	.....	.....	2	1	457	.....	655	509	1,047	345	4,805	113	411	81	5,039	3,139	36
Farmers	44	.....	13	6	.....	2	11	5	254	3	1,507	82	1,004	842	36	53	829	15	59	354	....
Fishermen	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	6	.....	214	24	68	6	12	1	93	1	27	34	....
Hotel keepers	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	47	1	30	20	40	11	43	5	5	40	....
Laborers	848	535	19	659	79	77	42	17	407	3	1,356	1,710	6,757	350	12,160	820	1,079	877	5,358	302	1
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	74	1	24	16	2	30	18	3	2	1	1
Merchants and dealers	30	34	3	6	605	2	348	3	211	9	466	7	233	289	303	690	148	86	258	298	....
Servants	1,782	49	24	13	11	20	35	5	306	1	2,048	1,098	1,394	832	2,680	609	3,956	573	6,596	185	7
Other miscellaneous	325	33	8	21	687	5	53	7	162	11	2,195	103	963	393	164	1,017	975	73	174	949	65
Total	3,672	705	87	817	1,384	107	511	41	1,874	28	9,118	3,540	11,666	3,164	20,225	3,550	7,779	1,729	17,577	5,338	110
No occupation (including women and children)	1,418	205	163	112	382	90	1,821	3	2,268	13	14,886	1,467	8,981	4,085	3,436	8,950	5,722	1,108	13,605	2,950	73
Grand total	7,971	1,221	327	1,134	1,843	305	3,428	94	5,393	69	32,246	5,900	24,405	9,682	25,919	17,342	17,462	3,796	35,154	8,925	194

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TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	.....	.....	14	.....	9	.....	.....	12	.....	13	28	.....	25	7	.....	.....	2	1	14	576	41
Architects	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	13	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	157	.....
Clergy	3	1	23	.....	2	1	6	13	3	36	54	.....	65	8	.....	1	12	2	3	716	67
Editors	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	11	4	1	8	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	116	.....
Electricians	3	1	15	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	65	53	.....	26	13	1	.....	4	3	5	526	.....
Engineers (professional)	1	2	36	.....	6	19	.....	73	.....	240	94	.....	43	53	1	.....	7	6	2	1,233	24
Lawyers	1	.....	39	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	10	7	.....	7	33	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	252	1
Literary and scientific persons	.....	2	4	.....	4	4	1	6	.....	15	10	.....	12	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	214	.....
Musicians	.....	2	35	.....	2	2	2	8	.....	21	12	1	20	25	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	449	.....
Officials (Government)	1	.....	9	.....	3	12	5	52	.....	69	4	.....	13	41	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	528	16
Physicians	1	.....	30	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	11	30	.....	11	35	3	.....	.....	5	1	326	6
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	5	1	5	1	.....	13	.....	13	14	.....	18	9	.....	.....	.....	1	3	301	.....
Teachers	.....	1	44	.....	5	4	1	16	2	64	156	2	20	15	.....	.....	6	17	2	1,583	22
Other professional	.....	.....	30	.....	3	4	1	9	.....	115	177	1	15	26	2	.....	9	29	.....	1,426	20
Total	11	11	288	1	40	59	18	214	5	702	656	5	288	277	7	1	45	87	30	8,403	197
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	.....	.....	46	.....	9	39	.....	3	2	62	24	.....	105	3	4	.....	2	2	2	777	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	1	.....	31	.....	1	5	2	10	2	59	23	1	35	1	4	1	.....	1	4	817	3
Blacksmiths	.....	1	18	.....	24	8	1	16	2	125	52	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	771	.....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Butchers	1	2	13	.....	11	6	3	4	3	41	23	.....	11	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	514	.....
Cabinetmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	25	9	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	143	.....
Carpenters and joiners	15	2	135	.....	38	71	5	43	11	551	296	3	391	11	7	1	12	24	12	4,282	14
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Cigar makers	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	11	1	.....	97	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	750	.....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	23	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....
Clerks and accountants	3	5	228	.....	28	131	6	48	5	649	899	1	1,033	149	48	4	41	141	17	9,212	43
Dressmakers	.....	1	19	.....	4	4	.....	5	.....	108	93	.....	21	3	2	.....	7	41	1	2,031	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	.....	4	.....	5	3	.....	23	.....	165	114	.....	17	5	.....	.....	10	5	.....	979	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	145	.....
Gardeners	.....	.....	6	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	43	16	.....	9	11	.....	.....	.....	16	1	353	.....
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	121	.....
Iron and steel workers	8	10	11	.....	49	2	3	11	3	106	111	.....	25	.....	3	.....	3	1	9	817	.....
Jewelers	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	.....	8	5	3	.....	.....	3	.....	152	.....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....
Machinists	7	6	46	.....	40	14	7	39	7	160	262	.....	98	28	9	1	9	6	4	2,272	.....

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Marines	17	5	20	1	13	83	4	67	2	1,288	71	2	1,031	85	1	3	6	110	18	5,229	12
Masons	1	.....	38	.....	3	18	.....	.....	1	39	49	1	139	.....	4	.....	10	3	9	1,204	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	1	.....	47	.....	8	5	3	10	2	60	39	.....	167	30	1	.....	5	6	4	832	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	3	1	2	.....	7	.....	3	2	.....	15	30	.....	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	289	.....
Millers	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	16	34	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	5	1	346	.....
Miners	27	11	275	.....	44	4	3	69	10	318	157	16	306	2	1	.....	36	.....	10	2,678	.....
Painters and glaziers	3	2	17	.....	9	9	3	12	2	127	52	.....	29	6	2	.....	5	3	9	839	.....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	36	.....
Photographers	.....	.....	6	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	11	5	.....	4	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	150	.....
Plasterers	1	.....	2	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	16	26	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	178	.....
Plumbers	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	1	11	41	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	336	.....
Printers	1	.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	33	36	.....	19	9	1	.....	.....	2	.....	402	.....
Saddlers and harnessmakers	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	79	.....
Seamstresses	3	1	75	.....	6	6	1	9	.....	107	28	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	43	3	2,512	.....
Shoemakers	.....	2	26	.....	8	11	1	7	3	46	16	.....	45	9	6	4	2	12	7	1,173	.....
Stokers	9	.....	8	.....	14	42	5	24	2	183	39	1	362	37	2	.....	1	4	10	1,438	.....
Stonecutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	32	29	.....	44	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	249	.....
Tailors	5	3	44	.....	27	18	4	22	4	61	57	.....	41	10	8	.....	3	5	8	2,591	5
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	54	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....
Tinners	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	15	11	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	169	.....
Tobacco workers	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Upholsterers	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	7	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	88	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	18	31	.....	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	2	648	.....
Wheelwrights	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	16	15	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	147	.....
Other skilled	.....	3	9	.....	9	13	1	14	2	161	298	.....	121	15	6	1	18	14	5	2,427	31
Total	112	57	1,172	1	396	536	62	460	65	4,751	3,037	26	4,325	444	131	16	198	456	144	48,781	108
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	1	1	14	.....	4	8	1	8	.....	51	161	.....	29	22	3	.....	8	12	3	1,342	3
Bankers	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	13	.....	14	11	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	183	.....
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	32	43	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	399	.....
Farm laborers	18	10	112	.....	65	624	38	65	89	2,049	281	5	1,047	2	10	89	14	13	364	22,328	1,776
Farmers	9	23	219	.....	42	28	10	91	127	1,024	703	2	206	51	9	1	56	29	15	7,764	103
Fishermen	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	113	21	1	17	.....	.....	.....	1	11	3	714	7
Hotel keepers	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	14	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	298	.....
Laborers	115	40	2,559	1	932	2,136	212	1,541	464	1,786	548	32	5,687	34	158	293	27	15	1,079	51,115	3
Manufacturers	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	7	25	.....	5	3	1	.....	1	3	.....	238	.....
Merchants and dealers	1	7	457	.....	14	84	7	63	.....	288	139	6	789	366	212	17	9	61	19	6,568	366
Servants	14	18	584	2	295	2,842	29	80	34	3,662	1,168	8	528	114	22	.....	69	89	103	31,885	14
Other miscellaneous	17	12	312	.....	90	36	14	88	22	635	901	1	166	114	46	6	57	28	39	10,967	204
Total	178	111	4,271	3	1,445	5,806	312	1,959	738	9,675	4,019	55	8,489	713	462	406	249	262	1,626	133,801	2,476
No occupation (including women and children)	178	255	10,707	5	1,228	3,793	130	1,078	403	4,468	5,638	158	1,917	1,153	376	31	301	564	297	104,418	3,016
Grand total	479	434	16,438	10	3,109	10,194	522	3,711	1,211	19,596	13,350	244	15,019	2,857	976	454	793	1,369	2,097	295,403	5,797

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TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors					3		2				56		19	6	6		2	11	2	4	
Architects							1				4			1				2	1		
Clergy	2			1	5		2		6	1	62	1	18	3	1	2	17	2	3	8	
Editors	1						1		1		9	1	1	2		1				3	
Electricians							2		2		15		4			1	1		3		
Engineers (professional)	2		1		4		9		14		74	5	15	5			3	4	1	7	
Lawyers							11		1		5	1	1	2		1	1	2			
Literary and scientific persons					1		1				12		4		1	10		1	1	2	
Musicians	1						3		2		12		10	4		1		32	5		
Officials (Government)			5	1	8	3	12		3	1	15		18	76			1	4	3	19	
Physicians	2				4		17		5	1	18		11	4	1	1		8	5	4	
Sculptors and artists	4						2		2		13		16	1	1	2		3	5	1	
Teachers	7		2		5		9		7		50		33	41	3	1	9	1	3	15	1
Other professional	4				2		11		3		129	1	30	13	1	4	28	1	3	8	
Total	23		8	2	32	3	83		46	3	474	9	180	158	14	24	62	71	35	71	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	1				3		1				2		14	2		1	3	4	7		
Barbers and hairdressers				2			6		1		7		8		2	3		24	34	4	
Blacksmiths	1						1				8	1					5	1	6		
Bookbinders																	1				
Brewers														1		1					
Butchers				1	1				1		7		8		2	2	3	4	6		
Cabinetmakers											3		2			1		1	3	1	
Carpenters and joiners	13	2			1		10		9	1	52	12	23	3	1	1	15	13	35	3	
Cigarette makers				2									1			1			1		
Cigar makers	69						471		1												
Cigar packers							1														
Clerks and accountants	9	1			8	1	74		14		215	3	87	41	11	13	44	37	25	9	1
Dressmakers	16						1		1		15		25	3		9	6	5	21	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)			1		2		6				39	4	7	3			4	3		4	
Furriers and fur workers											2					2					
Gardeners	2				1				6		19		4	3		1	5	5		9	1
Hat and cap makers											1		1		1	3					
Iron and steel workers											13	4				1	4	2			
Jewelers					1		1		1		3		1		1	3		1			
Locksmiths																1					

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Machinists		1					5		1		71	8	29	3		8	14	4	6			
Mariners	38		1		38		3				27	2	6	7	4		6	7	10	10		
Masons	2	1							1		17		1	1		1	1	13	18			
Mechanics (not specified)	4		3	6			18		46		568	121	59	12	13	4	125	54	97	2		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)				1							3	1	1						2			
Millers											1						1	1				
Milliners	2										4	1	1		1	2	3	1				
Miners	1		1	35	6		2		3		160	119	9	5	30	1	26	99	94			
Painters and glaziers		1			1				2		18	2	3			8	3	4	10			
Pattern makers											1								1			
Photographers									1				1			1				1		
Plasterers											5						2		2			
Plumbers											6	1			1	1	3		1			
Printers	3						1				10		1	1		5	3	2		2		
Saddlers and harnessmakers											1							1				
Seamstresses	20						1				8	1	2		1	1	8	1				
Shoemakers	2								1		6		11		4	2	3	21	42	2		
Stokers	2			1	2		1				7	1	1				4		2			
Stonecutters					4						2	1					3	11	8			
Tailors	7				2		1				11	7	7		2	26	3	14	40	1	1	
Tanners and curriers														1				1				
Textile workers (not specified)	3										17	1					1	1	7			
Tinners											1					2						
Tobacco workers											2				1							
Upholsterers											1					1						
Watch and clock makers											5		6	1								
Weavers and spinners											27		27				5	2	5			
Wheelwrights											2		1									
Woodworkers (not specified)																						
Other skilled	3		1		6		6		4		86	6	26	7		7	18	6	20	2		
Total	198	6	7	48	76	1	610		93	1	1,453	296	373	94	75	113	322	343	503	51	3	
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents							10		17		82		107	11	3	6	5	12	8	1		
Bankers					1		5		4		12		8	3						6		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters									2		13		1				3	6	3			
Farm laborers	313		15	2	1	1		1	94		121	26	48	9	21	2	48	4	7	13		
Farmers	8	3	14	46	41		4		146	44	246	26	140	41	19		89	32	19	162	1	
Fishermen	8								1		5	3			2		4	2	7			
Hotel keepers					5						6		4		1		1		1	12		
Laborers	269	113	2	203	967	12	63		59	74	348	685	252	23	1,744	22	229	2,420	7,975	107	28	
Manufacturers											15		7	4			1	2		1		
Merchants and dealers	11	1	3	2	478	1	269	1	43	3	248	2	134	66	55	38	31	74	96	75	1	
Servants	244			2	9	3	20		46		438	69	231	68	16	4	488	76	197	19	1	
Other miscellaneous	160	2	1	2	34		55	1	24	4	348	7	188	19	12	23	60	30	30	50	1	
Total	1,013	119	35	257	1,536	17	426	3	436	125	1,882	818	1,120	244	1,873	95	959	2,658	8,343	446	32	
No occupation (including women and children)	263	8	9	18	155	3	1,276	3	167	7	2,507	133	1,156	271	120	97	393	406	1,135	154	9	
Grand total	1,497	133	59	325	1,799	24	2,395	6	742	136	6,316	1,256	2,829	767	2,082	329	1,736	3,478	10,016	722	45	

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TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens deported, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.[1]	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																						
Actors	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	7	4	....	13	5	.....	....	.....	1	2	.....	154	7
Architects	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	....	1	2	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	.....
Clergy	....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	8	2	....	32	2	.....	....	3	3	1	.....	192	45
Editors	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
Electricians	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	6	....	2	1	.....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	59	.....
Engineers (professional)	....	.....	7	.....	.....	13	.....	25	.....	46	12	....	4	16	.....	....	1	2	.....	.....	270	16
Lawyers	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	....	4	6	.....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	46	.....
Literary and scientific persons	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	53	.....
Musicians	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	....	5	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	89	.....
Officials (Government)	....	27	.....	.....	7	5	1	4	1	5	1	1	9	18	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	251	5
Physicians	....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	....	4	16	.....	....	.....	3	.....	.....	112	3
Sculptors and artists	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	....	4	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
Teachers	....	.....	9	.....	1	3	.....	6	.....	19	9	....	5	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	3
Other professional	....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	26	43	....	11	4	.....	....	.....	5	.....	.....	345	5
Total	2	28	44	.....	8	26	1	95	1	138	82	1	97	77	.....	2	5	20	4	.....	1,930	84
SKILLED.																						
Bakers	....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	8	1	....	8	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	108	2
Blacksmiths	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	13	6	....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
Bookbinders	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Brewers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Butchers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	44	.....
Cabinetmakers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Carpenters and joiners	2	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	34	.....	207	18	....	19	.....	.....	....	1	14	5	.....	501	65
Cigarette makers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cigar makers	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	140	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687	.....
Cigar packers	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Clerks and accountants	....	4	23	.....	2	3	.....	30	.....	80	53	....	74	17	5	2	4	28	6	.....	924	58
Dressmakers	....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	19	.....	8	4	....	2	.....	.....	....	2	16	1	.....	159	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	....	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	30	9	....	2	4	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	150	1
Furriers and fur workers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Gardeners	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	....	6	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
Hat and cap makers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Iron and steel workers	....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	23	5	....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
Jewelers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Locksmiths	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

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Machinists	2		1		2	1		162		60	20	6	2		2			4			412	
Mariners	1		1			20		9		146	4		97	1				27	1		466	23
Masons								2		22	5		1						1		87	
Mechanics (not specified)	5		2		7	1	4	169		162	226	3	46	5	1		13	14	24	1,542	3,356	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	2				2			5		4	1		2				1	1			26	
Millers										4											7	
Milliners					1			1		1	1		1				2	1			23	
Miners			12		1	1	2	74	4	63	67		168	1			13	2		50	1,049	
Painters and glaziers			2					19		42	3		1	1			1	1	1		123	
Pattern makers											2										4	
Photographers			2					4		2	2		1	1							16	
Plasterers											1										10	
Plumbers					1			1		2	3						1				21	
Printers			1		1			11		1	3			2				1			48	
Saddlers and harnessmakers														1							3	
Seamstresses								3		7	3		1					17			74	
Shoemakers	3					1		10		5	4					1	1				119	
Stokers						29				10			99	1	1			1			162	
Stonecutters										7	7		1				1				45	
Tailors	1		1		1	1	1	39		15			5	1	1			2	4		194	2
Tanners and curriers										2	2										6	
Textile workers (not specified)						68		40		4	6				1						149	
Tinners								1		2	1										7	
Tobacco workers													1								4	
Upholsterers								2						1							5	
Watch and clock makers								4		2	1										19	
Weavers and spinners						2		1		2	11			1	2						85	
Wheelwrights										1											4	
Woodworkers (not specified)								3		3											6	
Other skilled		1	2			5		41		40	20	1	8	2			2	6			326	32
Total	16	7	67		25	139	8	758	4	1,008	497	10	696	39	14	3	46	136	43	1,592	9,774	185
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents			5			5		13		15	13		26	8	5		2	3			357	1
Bankers			3		1					3	1		4	2			1				54	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters								2		2	4		1								37	
Farm laborers		1			5	1	7	128		386	49		7	1			7	6	1	544	1,869	29
Farmers		1	16		6	53	5	201	2	674	80		108	6	1		9	7	6	545	2,801	15
Fishermen			1			23		1		47	1		2					9			116	11
Hotel keepers										3	1		2						2		38	
Laborers	10	2	98		39	617	13	4,217	1	684	100	6	1,428	8	16	23	6	17	394	1,527	24,801	42
Manufacturers								4		4	1		1								40	
Merchants and dealers		2	133		1	21	4	100		85	41		492	84	31	6	2	36	13	370	3,053	132
Servants		29	14		4	70	3	47	4	595	206	5	78	29			21	99	3	867	4,005	14
Other miscellaneous	2	2	27		2	27	1	96		100	43		60	34	2	3	2	20	6		1,478	40
Total	12	37	297		58	817	33	4,809	7	2,598	540	11	2,209	172	55	32	50	197	425	3,853	38,649	284
No occupation (including women and children)	8	51	351	4	28	331	19	731	9	806	499	12	522	324	41	17	29	167	32	3,653	15,924	254
Grand total	38	123	759	4	119	1,313	61	6,393	21	4,550	1,618	34	3,524	612	110	54	130	520	504	9,098	66,277	807

[1] Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

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TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of intended future residence and occupations.* [1]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors			1		62		2			12		2		26				
Architects					13	1	2		1	1				10				
Clergy	5	2	2		64	5	5		10	6	3	15	3	45	8	3	4	2
Editors					9		2		1			3		4	1			
Electricians		2	5		30	5	6			5			1	27	3	1		
Engineers (professional)	7	5	6		75	4	7	1	7	1	2	2	1	35	1	2		
Lawyers					23				3	1	1	1		4				
Literary and scientific persons					21		3		4			1		5		3		
Musicians	1		5	1	33	2	2			2				19		2		
Officials (Government)	1				40	2	2	2	113	1		1		12				
Physicians	1		3		44	2	4		3	7		3		11	2			
Sculptors and artists					12		3	1	1			2		21				
Teachers	2	2	10	2	147	8	22		15	5	2	38	2	91	8	4	7	
Other professional		2	3	1	91	4	20		4	6	1	144	2	61	5	6	3	4
Total	17	13	35	4	664	33	80	4	162	47	9	212	9	371	28	21	14	6
SKILLED.																		
Bakers		1	18		30	1	11		2	9	1			23	5		1	
Barbers and hairdressers			15	2	34		18		1	7		2	5	30	4	2		
Blacksmiths	1	1	10		14	2	22			6		3	3	20	4	6		
Bookbinders					1									3				
Butchers		1	2		21	1	13			2		1	1	25	1	5		
Cabinetmakers					3	1	3		1	1				10				
Carpenters and joiners	9	12	73	2	124	9	93		1	89	1	27	13	141	11	19	4	
Cigar makers			2		2		3			564				15				
Cigar packers										19				6				
Clerks and accountants	7	4	65	4	467	19	107		25	197	7	21	19	379	21	32	8	2
Dressmakers	2		4		80	6	69	1	5	19	1		3	85	9	3	2	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		7	3	4	72	1	9	2	4	5		4	3	30	1	3		1
Furriers and fur workers					2								1	4	1			
Gardeners			4		30		10	2	1	7		1		14	3	1		
Hat and cap makers						1	2			1		1		3		1		
Iron and steel workers			4		14		11			1			3	37	4	2		
Jewelers			3		5		4		1	3				8				
Locksmiths			1		1		2							2				
Machinists	2	2	22		48	2	55	4	2	9		1	2	75	1	7	1	1
Mariners	21	2	4		172	7	38	1	2	240	14	22	3	38	4	6	1	2
Masons	1		32		16	3	44		2	10				36	10	4	1	5
Mechanics (not specified)		1	6	1	24	2	24			26			2	15	3	2		1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	1	1		7	1	6						1	7	2		1	
Millers			2		5		1							4	1	1	2	
Milliners				2	9	1	5	1	1	1	2			22	1			

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Miners	2	245	392	.....	92	22	8	.....	.....	4	.....	1	56	89	14	7	11	1
Painters and glaziers	1	.....	4	.....	30	1	21	.....	3	5	.....	1	1	51	3	5	.....	.....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
Photographers	.....	1	2	1	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....
Plumbers	2	1	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1	1	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	6	.....	14	3	6	1	.....	3	.....	5	1	24	1	1	1	.....
Saddlers and harnessmakers	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	3	.....	39	.....	36	.....	70	2	2	15	.....	29	3	83	3	7	2	.....
Shoemakers	2	.....	8	.....	31	1	41	2	2	5	.....	.....	1	38	6	3	.....	.....
Stokers	1	.....	1	1	35	.....	15	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1	19	1	4	1	1
Stonecutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	2	.....	9	.....	61	2	50	1	7	22	2	6	3	120	8	7	.....	.....
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Tinners	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	37	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	1	2	1	.....
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other skilled	3	11	7	1	129	8	44	1	17	36	1	6	2	115	8	6	.....	3
Total	61	290	747	19	1,671	98	865	19	80	1,346	30	136	129	1,646	139	141	38	18
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	3	2	.....	1	120	6	8	.....	5	17	4	.....	3	47	4	6	1	.....
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	2	1	.....	9	.....	6	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	17	1	1	.....	.....
Farm laborers	6	13	116	15	942	129	829	11	12	568	8	2,134	128	864	123	187	31	4
Farmers	6	2	78	7	1,019	57	53	2	7	102	5	7	140	147	38	101	39	2
Fishermen	1	31	.....	.....	36	1	13	.....	.....	12	.....	8	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Hotel keepers	.....	1	.....	1	52	2	3	1	.....	4	.....	1	4	9	1	1	.....	.....
Laborers	39	105	1,112	2	948	126	1,632	29	52	419	24	21	130	1,648	293	180	68	14
Manufacturers	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers	3	5	44	2	964	13	43	2	31	111	9	67	7	147	15	8	6	3
Servants	25	14	79	3	826	76	1,201	32	88	85	21	67	50	1,543	100	181	36	9
Other miscellaneous	5	7	84	8	1,682	38	149	6	35	282	6	34	31	363	22	35	10	7
Total	88	182	1,515	39	6,656	448	3,943	83	233	1,606	77	2,342	498	4,802	598	702	191	39
No occupation (including women and children)	124	95	3,136	28	7,363	398	2,501	88	297	1,370	76	917	380	3,871	430	471	387	42
Grand total	290	580	5,433	90	16,354	977	7,389	194	772	4,369	192	3,607	1,016	10,690	1,195	1,335	630	105

[1] For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

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TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of intended future residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	2	1	2	20	12	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	367	.....	1	4
Architects	.....	.....	2	7	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	82	.....	.....	4
Clergy	12	8	3	41	29	15	1	9	7	2	2	4	15	9	185	.....	13	15
Editors	.....	.....	1	6	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
Electricians	2	5	2	21	96	14	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	10	.....	192	.....	5	4
Engineers (professional)	10	6	3	35	51	14	.....	6	4	2	2	.....	24	1	773	.....	1	22
Lawyers	7	1	1	3	5	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	172	1	1	3
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	1	8	10	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	124	1	1	5
Musicians	1	.....	.....	18	38	8	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	16	1	229	.....	1	11
Officials (Government)	4	1	3	25	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	269	.....	.....	2
Physicians	11	.....	5	17	16	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	136	.....	4	3
Sculptors and artists	1	.....	4	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	213	.....	.....	3
Teachers	9	14	8	149	110	29	1	12	13	3	.....	19	48	2	532	3	7	24
Other professional	11	8	9	107	117	20	.....	5	6	6	2	9	36	1	511	.....	4	24
Total	70	44	44	466	509	118	4	44	46	15	6	37	177	16	3,856	5	38	124
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	3	6	3	68	75	10	1	1	3	2	1	7	30	.....	337	.....	1	3
Barbers and hairdressers	1	16	3	53	115	21	.....	2	11	1	.....	5	34	.....	286	1	9	9
Blacksmiths	1	14	4	48	100	41	.....	1	20	5	1	11	27	1	237	.....	7	20
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	8	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	19	.....	.....	1
Brewers	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Butchers	1	3	1	23	89	18	.....	1	13	1	.....	7	14	.....	161	.....	5	9
Cabinetmakers	.....	.....	.....	9	28	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	47	.....	1	1
Carpenters and joiners	24	70	11	381	695	145	1	9	124	6	6	45	133	5	1,269	1	36	57
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	1
Cigar makers	.....	2	.....	30	26	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	6	.....	64	.....	.....	5
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	2
Clerks and accountants	62	79	19	516	1,577	241	3	41	63	16	4	31	214	3	3,570	8	30	155
Dressmakers	3	14	6	200	127	23	.....	7	10	3	3	8	128	1	945	.....	5	48
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	10	4	15	36	104	24	.....	6	20	1	1	3	26	.....	352	1	4	19
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	1	7	13	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	102	.....	.....	2
Gardeners	.....	.....	.....	21	28	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	16	.....	136	.....	3	16
Hat and cap makers	1	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	82	.....	.....	1
Iron and steel workers	1	4	.....	41	177	33	.....	.....	9	1	.....	2	19	.....	284	.....	1	6
Jewelers	1	2	.....	6	11	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	67	.....	.....	1
Locksmiths	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	15	12	14	182	571	52	.....	8	21	7	.....	25	65	1	699	.....	3	59
Mariners	80	9	147	379	100	19	10	6	1	2	4	6	111	1	2,546	3	4	55
Masons	4	3	2	69	185	21	.....	6	26	1	1	6	47	2	438	.....	2	38
Mechanics (not specified)	7	4	2	31	106	6	.....	4	9	1	.....	2	30	1	374	.....	1	14

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		4		20	80	6			4			2	3		89			6
Millers	1	2		4	13	4							1		15			1
Milliners	1	2	2	26	50	5						3	9	1	143		2	8
Miners	27	4	2	62	352	48		5	244	2	8	3	21	21	159		10	28
Painters and glazers	4	13	2	55	168	32		2	9	5	1	2	17		270		8	21
Pattern makers				1	10	1									11			5
Photographers	3	2	1	11	8	2			5	1		1	6		60		1	1
Plasterers				14	72	15			4			2	6		24			4
Plumbers	3	5	1	27	100	14		1	7			4	15		78			2
Printers	1	1		13	76	8		1	1	1	1	2	10		161		4	9
Saddlers and harnessmakers		3		4	12	2			1			1	4		29		2	4
Seamstresses	3	8	5	190	89	30	1	7	5	4		14	146	2	1,394		11	46
Shoemakers	3	13	2	153	72	12	1	2	7		1	17	60		508	2	3	37
Stokers	16	13	39	50	75	18		5	14	1		3	24		831		1	17
Stonecutters		8		28	21	8		2	2			12	7		84			8
Tailors	6	4	9	213	200	36		10	6	3	2	11	102	2	1,344	2	6	50
Tanners and curriers				6	5								2		27			1
Textile workers (not specified)		5		44	15	1						15	3		45	1		5
Tinners		1	2	14	37	7			2			1	4		53			6
Tobacco workers				4	4								1		9			
Upholsterers				3	19	1			1				1		24		1	2
Watch and clock makers				7	9	4							3		38			1
Weavers and spinners		54	1	169	20	6		1	1	1	1	37	47		127		1	8
Wheelwrights		2		1	2								2		5			1
Woodworkers (not specified)		4		9	54	5			1			1			42		1	6
Other skilled	9	17	14	169	333	58		5	23	4	1	16	64	3	914		10	55
Total	292	408	308	3,418	6,043	1,008	18	138	672	70	36	318	1,495	44	18,551	19	174	854
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	9	7	4	53	252	33	1	6	30		1	3	22		468	1	7	24
Bankers	1			2	4				1				1		115			4
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		11	1	27	64	8		1	17			1	7		122		3	7
Farm laborers	7	354	36	2,572	1,173	614	1	92	584	98	80	625	699	15	4,455	3	249	777
Farmers	15	261	6	316	619	482		46	820	46	30	145	44	11	591	3	309	135
Fishermen		12		307	26	7	1	1	3			5	10		102		7	1
Hotel keepers		3	1	10	35	15			12			1	2		70		1	3
Laborers	88	5,122	47	5,058	4,969	990	1	283	337	47	74	1,159	1,040	133	14,286	18	180	1,409
Manufacturers	1		1	6	15	2			1			2	3		124		1	6
Merchants and dealers	84	15	18	198	221	41	6	31	43	9	3	9	99	2	3,485	4	11	65
Servants	44	426	88	6,070	1,552	670	4	111	249	69	50	454	1,528	13	10,419	9	184	687
Other miscellaneous	28	275	28	737	1,408	229	6	37	131	12	16	158	175	16	2,994	3	33	193
Total	277	6,486	230	15,356	10,338	3,091	20	608	2,228	281	254	2,562	3,630	190	37,231	41	985	3,311
No occupation (including women and children)	631	1,940	329	10,366	9,517	2,195	29	530	1,744	253	85	1,385	3,252	662	25,001	67	651	2,619
Grand total	1,270	8,878	911	29,606	26,407	6,412	71	1,320	4,690	619	381	4,302	8,554	912	84,639	132	1,848	6,908

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TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of intended future residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	.....	.....	6	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6	.....	576
Architects	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	.....	3	.....	157
Clergy	4	4	43	7	43	3	1	2	1	11	1	2	4	.....	30	3	5	.....	716
Editors	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	116
Electricians	.....	2	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	45	.....	4	.....	526
Engineers (professional)	1	3	47	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	13	1	1	.....	.....	46	.....	3	.....	1,233
Lawyers	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	252
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	214
Musicians	1	.....	14	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	.....	449
Officials (Government)	.....	1	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	1	12	.....	1	.....	528
Physicians	.....	1	16	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....	326
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	301
Teachers	5	16	53	.....	4	15	3	2	5	41	3	11	3	.....	59	1	12	2	1,583
Other professional	2	10	67	.....	1	5	1	3	1	24	1	5	7	.....	57	2	6	1	1,426
Total	13	42	291	7	73	47	5	7	10	147	6	22	25	1	301	9	46	3	8,403
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	.....	6	17	.....	3	15	.....	2	.....	28	1	3	.....	.....	37	7	5	.....	777
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	4	16	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	18	3	7	1	.....	62	2	5	2	817
Blacksmiths	1	9	29	.....	1	9	.....	.....	1	11	3	6	1	.....	58	2	9	1	771
Bookbinders	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	53
Brewers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	15
Butchers	.....	2	19	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	11	1	6	1	.....	45	.....	6	.....	514
Cabinetmakers	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	143
Carpenters and joiners	4	32	128	.....	3	37	1	4	2	63	11	16	15	.....	268	12	38	2	4,282
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12
Cigar makers	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	750
Cigar packers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Clerks and accountants	11	48	208	.....	39	62	1	11	8	149	14	35	21	.....	502	20	57	10	9,212
Dressmakers	1	6	101	.....	2	24	1	2	1	12	8	8	.....	.....	25	6	14	.....	2,031
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	.....	5	21	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	4	3	2	19	.....	131	.....	8	3	979
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	145
Gardeners	.....	3	15	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	18	1	4	1	353
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	121
Iron and steel workers	1	1	40	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	10	3	6	.....	.....	83	2	8	.....	817
Jewelers	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	152
Locksmiths	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	44
Machinists	.....	8	75	.....	.....	19	1	1	.....	22	3	10	5	1	134	4	20	1	2,272
Mariners	1	22	227	.....	35	50	10	2	1	45	3	2	538	.....	214	10	9	.....	5,229
Masons	2	2	104	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	15	3	4	4	.....	20	11	9	1	1,204
Mechanics (not specified)	2	3	48	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	23	1	3	1	.....	38	2	2	.....	832

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			8			5		1	1	2		1			29				289
Millers		2	3			1						1			3		2		69
Milliners	1	2	15		1	6		1		4		2			14		2		346
Miners	1	19	62		2	2		4		20	11	1	4		552	24	36	1	2,678
Painters and glaziers	1	5	28		1	8		1	2	10	2	6	2		33	2	2		839
Pattern makers												1			3				36
Photographers	1	1	1			3				1			1		8		1		150
Plasterers		1	6			4				1		1			6		1		178
Plumbers		2	1			2				3					44		2		336
Printers		5	6			3		2		7	2				19		3		402
Saddlers and harness makers			1		1	1				1					3				79
Seamstresses	1	4	142		10	24				31	4	6	5		24	5	7		2,512
Shoemakers		2	73		3	14			1	11	3	3	2		18	3	7		1,173
Stokers		3	43			2				3		4	102		58	3	3		1,438
Stonecutters			5			1						28			8		4		249
Tailors		3	139		1	14	1	2	2	34	4	1	5		65	3	10	1	2,591
Tanners and curriers			5												1				54
Textile workers (not specified)			8			22						2			6				192
Tinners			7			2		1		1		2			3	1	4		169
Tobacco workers																			26
Upholsterers						1		1		2					4		1		65
Watch and clock makers		1	2							3					5		2		88
Weavers and spinners	1	1	28			60		1		4	4	13			2		2		648
Wheelwrights			2														1		19
Woodworkers (not specified)			3			2									5		2		147
Other skilled	1	14	88		8	20	1	2		13	3	13	26		118	10	16	1	2,427
Total	31	218	1,754		119	461	17	42	19	568	96	202	756	1	2,696	131	307	24	48,781
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents		9	28		5	4		1	3	12	3	6	4		113		6		1,342
Bankers			5	1											6			1	183
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		2	8			2		2		1	5				60	1	4	1	399
Farm laborers	7	129	1,883		12	310	5	61	8	69	118	168	51		455	278	189	31	22,328
Farmers	25	229	89		13	82	1	48	9	141	45	175	20		1,040	6	102	48	7,764
Fishermen		2	12			11		2							93		4		714
Hotel keepers		8	3			1	1			3	2	3	1		42		1		298
Laborers	21	147	3,029		58	791	9	29	17	1,685	187	287	189		1,494	661	390	38	51,115
Manufacturers	1	1	5		2					7		1			9		3		238
Merchants and dealers	3	38	129	4	83	27	2	4	6	170	17	14	10		212	7	15	3	6,568
Servants	24	103	2,125	2	65	772	3	68	6	421	88	106	35		553	139	286	26	31,885
Other miscellaneous	9	106	241	3	10	85	2	6	8	186	36	91	24	1	777	16	74	9	10,967
Total	90	774	7,557	10	248	2,085	23	221	57	2,695	501	851	334	1	4,854	1,108	1,074	157	133,801
No occupation (including women and children)	118	844	5,001	3	190	1,893	22	156	89	5,678	362	1,118	281		3,991	447	870	125	104,418
Grand total	252	1,878	14,603	20	630	4,486	67	426	175	9,088	965	2,193	1,396	3	11,842	1,695	2,297	309	295,403

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TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.*[1]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clergy	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	2	.....	2	4	2	2	.....	4	2	1	2	1
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers (professional)	.....	1	4	.....	17	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Officials (Government)	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	4	.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physicians	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Sculptors and artists	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	5	.....	6	3	.....	2	.....	16	3	1	1	.....
Other professional	.....	2	.....	.....	22	.....	7	.....	6	2	1	7	.....	16	1	1	.....	.....
Total	3	3	4	.....	151	12	29	.....	48	23	3	12	.....	81	9	4	3	2
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1
Cabinetmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	1	2	3	.....	30	2	15	1	2	31	1	2	.....	40	2	8	.....	.....
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants	.....	1	5	2	73	4	9	1	9	34	1	15	.....	50	2	8	1	.....
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	.....	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1	1	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Jewelers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	23	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	43	.....	4	2	.....
Mariners	2	.....	2	.....	28	2	7	1	.....	54	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masons	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	11	2	3	.....	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....

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Millers													2					
Milliners														4				
Miners		12	145		54	18	1						7	41	7	10	5	
Painters and glaziers	1		1		15		3			1		2	1	15		2	1	
Pattern makers																		
Photographers					4									3	1			
Plasterers							1							1				
Plumbers	1				1									1				
Printers					3			1				1		5				
Saddlers and harnessmakers					1		1											
Seamstresses					1		2	1		18				2		2		
Shoemakers					3		7	1		1				3			1	
Stokers			1		5		4			7				4				
Stonecutters					4		2							1				
Tailors					10	1	8		1	2		1		13		1		
Tanners and curriers					1		1											
Textile workers (not specified)					2		4			1								
Tinners					2									2				
Tobacco workers										2								
Upholsterers					1													
Watch and clock makers					4		2					2		2		1		
Weavers and spinners					1		2							1				
Wheelwrights													1					
Woodworkers (not specified)														1				
Other skilled	1	1	4	1	16		7			7		2	1	17	1	3	1	
Total	7	16	164	3	370	33	127	7	15	853	2	38	17	325	17	50	13	1
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents					23		1		1	2	1	1	1	7				
Bankers					4		1		1					1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					5	1								3				
Farm laborers	1				10	2	2			318		13	2	22		15	3	1
Farmers			6		371	13	9		1	13	2	12	34	73	2	84	7	
Fishermen		1			10				1	18								
Hotel keepers					14			1	1					4		1		
Laborers	11	23	111	1	1,677	76	1,046	31	17	183	1	159	73	1,104	53	79	13	1
Manufacturers			1		4						1	2						
Merchants and dealers	2	1	7		483	5	7		2	80		18	2	40	3	2	2	1
Servants	1		1		93	11	79	8	35	55	1	11	1	135	7	22		2
Other miscellaneous	4	1	8	1	157	5	31		14	169		12	3	45	4	7	3	
Total	19	26	134	2	2,851	113	1,176	40	73	838	6	228	116	1,434	69	210	28	5
No occupation (including women and children)	17	7	38	1	836	40	167	11	93	674	12	127	16	342	34	48	23	6
Grand total	46	52	340	6	4,208	198	1,499	58	229	2,388	23	405	149	2,182	129	312	67	14

[1] For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table IX-A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table X-A.

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TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens deported, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of last permanent residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	5			2	1			1					1		91			1
Architects			1	3									1		11		1	2
Clergy	9	1		17	3	3		1					3		64		1	3
Editors				1											18			
Electricians	1	1		7	3	1							4		17			1
Engineers (professional)	4		2	8	6	4		1	2	1			9		153			8
Lawyers	1			1											31			
Literary and scientific persons	1												1		33			
Musicians				2	1								1		65			1
Officials (Government)	8		1	2	1	4		5					8		104			13
Physicians	4		1	8	1	1					1		2		61			
Sculptors and artists	2			2											51			
Teachers	1		3	18	3							2	7		107			5
Other professional	4	1	3	26	2	6		2		1			8		169	1		7
Total	40	3	11	97	21	19		10	2	2	1	2	45		975	1	2	41
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	1			10	2	3		1				1	3		21		1	1
Barbers and hairdressers	2			8	1				1	1		1	2		53			
Blacksmiths			1	3	1	3			2				2		14			
Bookbinders															2			
Brewers															1			
Butchers	2	1		4	1			1	2				2		14			
Cabinetmakers				2						1			1		2		1	
Carpenters and joiners	1	5	2	27	13	33		1	7	6	1	2	22		158		7	9
Cigarette makers															2			
Cigar makers				1									2		8			
Cigar packers																		
Clerks and accountants	13	6	3	42	17	18		4	1	2	2	2	20		455			14
Dressmakers		1		5	1	2							4		101			1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	7	2	1	7	8	3			1				6		63			2
Furriers and fur workers				1											5			
Gardeners	1		1	4		1			1			1	3		16			2
Hat and cap makers															8			
Iron and steel workers				4	6	2			2				1		30			1
Jewelers					1								1		10			
Locksmiths															1			
Machinists	1		2	35	53	10		1				4	15		107			13
Mariners	10	1	3	37	3	6	1						7		241			6
Masons		1	1	4	4	2		2				1			32			3
Mechanics (not specified)	2			10	13	3	1						6		94		1	3

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)				1	7	1		1					1		4			1
Millers					1				1						2			
Milliners										1		1			14			2
Miners	6	2		7	33	24		4	33		6		4	7	48			5
Painters and glaziers			1	7	6	8		1				1	4		42		1	
Pattern makers					1										1			
Photographers	1				2										5			
Plasterers				1	1	1									1			
Plumbers				2	1	2									8			1
Printers				1	1								1		27		1	3
Saddlers amd harnessmakers				1														
Seamstresses	1	1		4	1										29			1
Shoemakers		3	4	19	3	2		1				7	1		49			4
Stokers	2			2	1	3		1					1		123		1	2
Stonecutters		1		7	3	1							1		9	1		1
Tailors		1	2	7	6	1			1	1			4		105			2
Tanners and curriers				2	1													
Textile workers (not specified)		3		115	1							1	4		6			
Tinners				2														
Tobacco workers															1			
Upholsterers															3			
Watch and clock makers															6		1	1
Weavers and spinners		6		28								5	6		8			
Wheelwrights				1									2					
Woodworkers (not specified)													1		2			1
Other skilled	1		3	40	13	7		1	2	1	1	4	15		115			7
Total	51	34	24	451	206	136	2	19	54	13	10	31	142	7	2,046	1	14	86
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	6	1	1	10	6	2		1					5		255	1		2
Bankers	1								1						38			
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters				7	4	2						1	1		9			
Farm laborers				26	4	29		1	8	5	4	3	4		12		16	6
Farmers	3	26	1	93	41	101			18	19	20	20	10	2	142	1	59	28
Fishermen				23	2	1							7		22			
Hotel keepers	1					1		1	1					1	5			
Laborers	27	73	69	1,726	639	246	3	81	56	42	82	104	681	18	8,808	3	40	813
Manufacturers	1			3		1					1		3		18			
Merchants and dealers	26		4	43	14	9	3	7	3	1	1		22		1,217		1	7
Servants	7	10	8	300	36	70		18	9	13	2	14	124		1,361	2	8	39
Other miscellaneous	9	18	5	104	28	5	2	10	6	2	1	14	59	2	573		3	9
Total	81	128	88	2,335	774	467	8	119	102	82	111	156	916	23	12,460	7	127	904
No occupation (including women and children)	170	60	35	814	169	126	1	51	36	23	7	78	296	2	4,896	3	22	122
Grand total	342	225	158	3,697	1,170	748	11	199	194	120	129	267	1,399	32	20,377	12	165	1,153

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TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of last permanent residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Unknown.[1]	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors	4				24					3	1									154
Architects			1																	22
Clergy		2	9		19	5		1		5		2	3			1				192
Editors			2												1		1			32
Electricians			1			1	1			2	1	1			1		2			59
Engineers (professional)	1		25		1	2		1		1		1			5					270
Lawyers			1		1					3					1					46
Literary and scientific persons		1	3								1	1	1							53
Musicians		1	1		2															89
Officials (Government)		1	19	2	3										4	1				251
Physicians			2		6		1										1			112
Sculptors and artists										1		1								62
Teachers		1	17		1				1	2		1	4		2		2			243
Other professional			26		10					2				1	5		6			345
Total	5	6	107	2	67	8	2	2	1	19	3	7	8	1	19	2	12			1,930
SKILLED.																				
Bakers	1		4		3															68
Barbers and hairdressers			8			2		1							1	1				108
Blacksmiths		1	9			1									1		1			59
Bookbinders			1																	3
Brewers																				3
Butchers			4												1					44
Cabinetmakers			5								1									21
Carpenters and joiners		2	22		5	7		2		4	1	2	3		7	1	11			501
Cigarette makers																				2
Cigar makers			2																	687
Cigar packers																				2
Clerks and accountants		2	24	1	45	7		1		8	2	1	2		14	1	2			924
Dressmakers			7		7	1					1		1		3					159
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		2	6		5					2	1	1			2	1				150
Furriers and fur workers																				6
Gardeners			4			2							1		2					73
Hat and cap makers			1																	15
Iron and steel workers			7			1				1							2			69
Jewelers			1			1				1					1					22
Locksmiths																				2
Machinists		2	54		4	6				2	1				8		4	1		412
Mariners			13		7	10				2					13		3	1		466
Masons			5		1	1							1				2			87
Mechanics (not specified)			8		13					2					4		7		3,157	3,356

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			3							1					1					26
Millers			1																	7
Milliners															1					23
Miners	2	2	86		1	1		1		1	29	2	3		24	17	1	8	392	1,049
Painters and glaziers			4		1					1					4					123
Pattern makers			2																	4
Photographers																				16
Plasterers									1	1	1				1					10
Plumbers			3			1														21
Printers					2	1									1					48
Saddlers and harnessmakers																				3
Seamstresses			4		6	1														74
Shoemakers			7			1									1		1			119
Stokers		2	1										1		1					162
Stonecutters			2			1						9			1		1			45
Tailors			12		2			2		1			1		4	2	3			194
Tanners and curriers			1																	6
Textile workers (not specified)			5			7														149
Tinners								1												7
Tobacco workers			1																	4
Upholsterers			1																	5
Watch and clock makers																				19
Weavers and spinners			9			16						3								85
Wheelwrights																				4
Woodworkers (not specified)																				6
Other skilled	1	2	24		9	6				1		1			1 7	1	2			326
Total	4	15	351	1	111	74		8	1	28	37	19	13		104	24	40	10	3,549	9,774
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents		1	8		11				1	2					4	1	1	1		357
Bankers			2		1	1									3					54
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			2													1	1			37
Farm laborers			3	1	1	8		3		1		6			3		5	3	1,328	1,869
Farmers		16	36		38	21		29		13	7	14	4		49		27	5	1,331	2,801
Fishermen		7				2		1							21					116
Hotel keepers		1													6					38
Laborers	6	80	2,084		29	277	4	12	4	36	81	82	67		353	180	125	21	3,190	24,801
Manufacturers		2	1								1						1			40
Merchants and dealers	1	7	50	4	268	2			2	33	1		1		26	2	3	2	638	3,053
Servants		5	175		95	28		6	1	6	2	3	1		33	3	21	2	1,141	4,005
Other miscellaneous	2	12	55	1	18	20				5	2	3	2		35	5	3	1		1,478
Total	9	131	2,416	6	461	359	4	51	8	96	94	108	75		533	192	187	35	7,628	38,649
No occupation (including women and children)	5	35	444	6	236	214	2	15	3	79	27	70	29		112	23	90	8	5,123	15,924
Grand total	23	187	3,318	15	875	655	8	76	13	222	161	204	125	1	768	241	329	53	16,300	66,277

[1] Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

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TABLE XI–B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry.*

Destination.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Canadian Atlantic seaports.	Portland, Me.	New Bedford, Mass.	Providence, R. I.	Newport News, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Miami, Fla.	Key West, Fla.	Gloucester, Mass.	Wilmington, N. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Brunswick, Ga.	Fernandina, Fla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Alabama	95	3										1	12						
Alaska	31																		
Arizona	298	2			3														
Arkansas	24	1			3			4			1		23						
California	2,100	307	6		30		1	383	1	1			5						
Colorado	361	8											1						
Connecticut	5,411	497	1		2	1	27	97					4						
Delaware	130	8	1					17											
District of Columbia	542	12		2	8								8						
Florida	170	12							1	2		1,107	891					7	10
Georgia	105	7									11	1	18				1		
Hawaii	18	6			2														
Idaho	299	5			9			5											
Illinois	6,547	380	10	3	19			10	1				30						
Indiana	693	34	1						2				3						
Iowa	822	22			5								1						
Kansas	208	1			1														
Kentucky	59	2											7						
Louisiana	92	1								1			14		1				
Maine	390	46			3	8	1	11					1						
Maryland	431	25	10	177				1	7	24	1		2		4				
Massachusetts	11,080	5,327	5	2	11	2	662	3,468	10	3		1	11	1					2
Michigan	3,728	104	2	1	62	3	1		5	1			9						
Minnesota	2,151	28	1	1	19								1						
Mississippi	20											1	2						
Missouri	769	44	1					3					14						
Montana	573	9			8								8						
Nebraska	319	9			1														
Nevada	244	4																	
New Hampshire	1,272	325			1			3	1										2
New Jersey	7,257	370	12	1				13	2	3		1	4						
New Mexico	84	1																	
New York	60,338	2,141	83	32	18	4	1	98	66	89	4	11	700		3			5	14
North Carolina	77												3		2				
North Dakota	545				4								1						
Ohio	4,016	343	4	1	4			1		1			7						
Oklahoma	77		1																
Oregon	256	14			3				4				1						
Pennsylvania	11,456	887	132	10	4		1	69	16	17			34						
Philippine Islands	15				1														
Porto Rico	16																		

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Rhode Island	1,073	552				1		258	883	4																				
South Carolina	41	3		1																										
South Dakota	222	2				2																								
Tennessee	65	5																												
Texas	186	9								1		1																		
Utah	519	19				37																								
Vermont	180	26				12			1																					
Virginia	453	21		1						251		432																		
Virgin Islands	3																													
Washington	729	22				11		1																						
West Virginia	1,460	119										1																		
Wisconsin	1,308	63		2		5																								
Wyoming	88	2				1			3																					
Total	129,446	11,828		274		231		290	19	952	5,070	372		576		17		1,123		1,885		1		10		8		2		12		28

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TABLE XI-B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry*—Contd.

Destination.	Boca Grande, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.	Pascagoula, Miss.	San Francisco, Cal.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Pacific seaports.	Alaska.	Canadian border stations.	Mexican border stations.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Alabama		6	1	34	40		1	12	1		1			69	14			290
Alaska					1				3		7		450	85				580
Arizona		102			333	5			53		13	1		95	4,499	1		5,433
Arkansas		1			4						1			59				90
California		14			172	41			5,814		974	109	13	5,069	1,250	64		16,354
Colorado		4			32				29		127	3		355	57			977
Connecticut		38			1				8		31	5		1,260		1	5	7,389
Delaware														38				194
District of Columbia					15				42		19	17		96	8		3	772
Florida	1	1,466	1		13				8		1			664	13		2	4,369
Georgia		4		1	3	2			1		3	1		32	2			192
Hawaii					1									12		3,568		3,607
Idaho		1			1				6		74	4	6	598	8			1,016
Illinois		6			53	12			124		179	69		3,203	41	3		10,690
Indiana			1		8	2			15		15	5		416				1,195
Iowa									10		25	9		427	9		5	1,335
Kansas					6	1			2		9	2		242	158			630
Kentucky					1				2		2			32				105
Louisiana		14		4	941	50		6	5		10	1		86	44			1,270
Maine					3				2		3	1	1	8,408				8,878
Maryland					6				12		13	4		189			5	911
Massachusetts		20			9	4		2	83		91	42		8,766	2		2	29,606
Michigan				1	7				34		124	33	1	22,286	4	1		26,407
Minnesota		1	1	1	10	2			16		20	11	2	4,140	7			6,412
Mississippi					18		6	1			14			5	4			71
Missouri		5			35	5			16		14	9		364	41			1,320
Montana		5		1	1				8		63	2	3	4,009				4,690
Nebraska					2				23		25	1	3	233	3			619
Nevada					1				20		50	1	1	55	5			381
New Hampshire									2			2		2,694				4,302
New Jersey		6		3	4				29		31	5	1	806			6	8,554
New Mexico					21	3					3			29	771			912
New York		830	1	5	223	28	3	1	593		1,004	366		17,698	56	13	211	84,639
North Carolina		6			3				8		2	2		29				132
North Dakota		4									5	2		1,286	1			1,848
Ohio		13			12				52		103	24	1	2,320	5	1		6,908
Oklahoma					20	1								125	28			252
Oregon					2				29	10	294	12	3	1,250				1,878
Pennsylvania		21		1	34	6			51		138	28	1	1,679	13	2	3	14,603
Philippine Islands					2				2									20

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Porto Rico																						630
Rhode Island		4							3		7	7		1,660				614				4,486
South Carolina				1					2		2			7				4				67
South Dakota									7			1		192								426
Tennessee		3			7				3			4		85	2							175
Texas		6		1	118	141			31		11	2		247	8,323			2				9,068
Utah		19			20				33		131	3		168	6							965
Vermont									1					1,973								2,193
Virginia		26			3	1			6		14			144	2			5				1,396
Virgin Islands																						3
Washington					3				26		1,231	68		9,679								11,842
West Virginia		11			2	3			47		4	8		85	2							1,606
Wisconsin									7		28	1		829	1							2,207
Wyoming											39	1		138	10							309
Total	1	2,636	5	53	2,191	307	10	22	7,269	10	4,965	865	559	104,466	15,390	3,654		867				295,403

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TABLE XII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1917.			6 months ended June 30, 1917.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1916.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1916.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	4,192	3,779	7,971	2,150	1,505	3,655	2,042	2,274	4,316	3,332	3,327	6,659
Armenian	1,017	204	1,221	291	68	359	726	136	862	1,246	239	1,485
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	171	156	327	66	56	122	105	100	205	226	259	485
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,050	84	1,134	331	19	350	719	65	784	2,054	144	2,198
Chinese	1,563	280	1,843	623	115	738	940	165	1,105	1,654	275	1,929
Croatian and Slovenian	220	85	305	102	23	125	118	62	180	277	208	485
Cuban	2,321	1,107	3,428	795	319	1,114	1,526	788	2,314	2,313	1,266	3,579
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	88	6	94	41	2	43	47	4	51	77	8	85
Dutch and Flemish	3,323	2,070	5,393	1,192	763	1,955	2,131	1,307	3,438	3,998	2,516	6,514
East Indian	64	5	69	17	1	18	47	4	51	71	9	80
English	15,981	16,265	32,246	6,294	5,516	11,810	9,687	10,749	20,436	18,397	18,959	37,356
Finnish	3,657	2,243	5,900	1,431	550	1,981	2,226	1,693	3,919	4,254	2,866	7,120
French	15,634	8,771	24,405	4,426	2,791	7,217	11,208	5,980	17,188	17,559	10,351	27,910
German	5,529	4,153	9,682	2,343	1,368	3,711	3,186	2,785	5,971	6,605	5,264	11,869
Greek	21,124	4,795	25,919	3,764	587	4,351	17,358	4,210	21,568	30,826	7,688	38,514
Hebrew	8,982	8,360	17,342	3,257	3,493	6,750	5,725	4,867	10,592	10,033	7,747	17,780
Irish	7,679	9,783	17,462	2,919	2,212	5,131	4,760	7,571	12,331	8,750	11,797	20,547
Italian (north)	2,253	1,543	3,796	878	424	1,302	1,375	1,119	2,494	2,890	2,102	4,992
Italian (south)	17,838	17,316	35,154	4,288	4,732	9,020	13,550	12,584	26,134	28,578	20,868	49,446
Japanese	4,162	4,763	8,925	2,296	2,565	4,861	1,866	2,198	4,064	3,699	4,667	8,366
Korean	75	119	194	26	66	92	49	53	102	98	107	205
Lithuanian	329	150	479	116	43	159	213	107	320	438	196	634
Magyar	209	225	434	73	85	158	136	140	276	311	424	735
Mexican	8,046	8,392	16,438	2,945	3,050	5,995	5,101	5,342	10,443	10,589	10,490	21,079
Pacific Islander	4	6	10	3	4	7	1	2	3	1	4	5
Polish	1,856	1,253	3,109	638	352	990	1,218	901	2,119	2,395	2,169	4,564
Portuguese	4,878	5,316	10,194	2,350	1,846	4,196	2,528	3,470	5,998	7,008	5,847	12,855
Roumanian	398	124	522	184	43	227	214	81	295	534	324	858
Russian	2,758	953	3,711	1,072	287	1,359	1,686	666	2,352	3,823	1,104	4,927
Ruthenian (Russniak)	925	286	1,211	367	137	504	558	149	707	961	272	1,233
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	12,121	7,475	19,596	4,656	1,995	6,651	7,465	5,480	12,945	14,150	9,149	23,299
Scotch	6,603	6,747	13,350	2,557	2,250	4,807	4,046	4,497	8,543	7,457	7,674	15,131
Slovak	134	110	244	51	38	89	83	72	155	183	245	428
Spanish	13,317	1,702	15,019	7,885	714	8,599	5,432	988	6,420	10,726	1,717	12,443
Spanish American	1,906	681	2,587	931	323	1,254	975	358	1,333	1,680	643	2,323
Syrian	690	286	976	294	126	420	396	160	556	636	265	901
Turkish	434	20	454	56	7	63	378	13	391	514	20	534
Welsh	454	339	793	159	110	269	295	229	524	544	412	956
West Indian (except Cuban)	722	647	1,369	337	271	608	385	376	761	616	655	1,271
Other peoples	1,772	325	2,097	462	78	540	1,310	247	1,557	3,573	414	3,987
Total	174,479	120,924	295,403	62,666	38,934	101,600	111,811	81,992	193,803	213,076	142,691	355,767

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TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1917.			6 months ended June 30, 1917.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1916.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1916.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	915	582	1,497	437	282	719	478	300	778	877	573	1,450
Armenian	126	7	133	51	5	56	75	2	77	192	3	195
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	52	7	59	23	5	28	29	2	31	34	12	46
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	312	13	325	235	5	240	77	8	85	98	11	109
Chinese	1,735	64	1,799	839	32	871	896	32	928	1,769	65	1,834
Croatian and Slovenian	18	6	24	6	.....	6	12	6	18	25	22	47
Cuban	1,625	770	2,395	574	222	796	1,051	548	1,599	1,516	746	2,262
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3	3	6	1	.....	1	2	3	5	2	3	5
Dutch and Flemish	541	201	742	256	77	333	285	124	409	535	218	753
East Indian	135	1	136	22	1	23	113	.....	113	143	1	144
English	3,494	2,822	6,316	1,523	876	2,399	1,971	1,946	3,917	3,638	3,399	7,037
Finnish	1,057	199	1,256	580	87	667	477	112	589	660	208	868
French	1,587	1,242	2,829	882	563	1,445	705	679	1,384	1,378	1,212	2,590
German	440	327	767	282	151	433	158	176	334	289	393	682
Greek	1,982	100	2,082	515	16	531	1,467	84	1,551	2,740	174	2,914
Hebrew	228	101	329	167	56	223	61	45	106	106	70	176
Irish	815	921	1,736	299	162	461	516	759	1,275	838	1,164	2,002
Italian (north)	3,057	421	3,478	383	109	492	2,674	312	2,986	3,840	562	4,402
Italian (south)	8,819	1,197	10,016	2,818	251	3,069	6,001	946	6,947	10,384	1,630	12,014
Japanese	581	141	722	245	60	305	336	81	417	596	149	745
Korean	41	4	45	12	.....	12	29	4	33	42	5	47
Lithuanian	32	6	38	26	4	30	6	2	8	7	2	9
Magyar	46	77	123	39	21	60	7	56	63	25	228	253
Mexican	511	248	759	244	115	359	267	133	400	418	219	637
Pacific Islander	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	5	7
Polish	87	32	119	37	11	48	50	21	71	95	84	179
Portuguese	946	367	1,313	351	112	463	595	255	850	890	405	1,295
Roumanian	44	17	61	20	4	24	24	13	37	43	40	83
Russian	5,716	677	6,393	2,887	411	3,298	2,829	266	3,095	4,714	503	5,217
Ruthenian (Russniak)	10	11	21	8	7	15	2	4	6	2	18	20
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3,182	1,368	4,550	1,275	343	1,618	1,907	1,025	2,932	3,011	1,829	4,840
Scotch	879	739	1,618	394	175	569	485	564	1,049	933	1,004	1,937
Slovak	17	17	34	12	11	23	5	6	11	5	40	45
Spanish	3,090	434	3,524	1,253	159	1,412	1,837	275	2,112	2,634	425	3,059
Spanish American	367	245	612	199	132	331	168	113	281	352	189	541
Syrian	85	25	110	43	11	54	42	14	56	73	23	96
Turkish	47	7	54	33	5	38	14	2	16	28	9	37
Welsh	78	52	130	35	9	44	43	43	86	95	59	154
West Indian (except Cuban)	258	262	520	135	119	254	128	143	266	251	258	509
Other peoples	482	22	504	175	11	186	307	11	318	545	21	566
Not specified [1]	4,987	4,111	9,098	2,182	1,545	3,727	2,805	2,566	5,371	5,355	4,564	9,919
Total	48,427	17,850	66,277	19,498	6,165	25,663	28,929	11,685	40,614	49,180	20,545	69,725

[1] Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

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TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmi-*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				Total.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
African (black)	3,431	2,238	1,193	170	2,957	304	1	9	422	137	569
Armenian	119	111	8	3	115	1	.....	.....	2	1	3
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	52	33	19	2	41	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	43	37	6	.....	38	5	.....	.....	5	1	6
Chinese	913	887	26	9	400	504	.....	.....	19	7	26
Croatian and Slovenian	7	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cuban	4,951	3,249	1,702	622	3,539	790	.....	.....	10	8	18
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2,096	1,487	609	274	1,543	279	.....	.....	4	1	5
East Indian	50	49	1	1	45	4	.....	.....	11	1	12
English	11,286	6,542	4,744	971	7,167	3,148	1	.....	17	6	24
Finnish	477	288	189	81	371	25	.....	.....	1	.....	1
French	3,057	2,077	980	165	2,330	562	1	.....	31	6	38
German	1,534	994	540	135	1,107	292	.....	.....	1	2	3
Greek	539	469	70	37	455	47	.....	.....	35	16	51
Hebrew	717	459	258	99	518	100	.....	2	6	17	25
Irish	2,136	1,129	1,007	91	1,539	506	2	1	5	2	10
Italian (north)	622	428	194	45	466	111	.....	.....	4	3	7
Italian (south)	1,884	1,407	477	261	1,271	352	1	.....	386	146	533
Japanese	4,363	3,676	687	123	3,800	440	.....	.....	66	50	116
Korean	9	7	2	1	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Lithuanian	23	23	.....	.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar	15	10	5	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	9,442	5,596	3,846	1,210	6,910	1,322	4	19	1,297	1,192	2,512
Pacific Islander	16	9	7	2	11	3	.....	.....	1	1	2
Polish	101	72	29	3	87	11	1	.....	9	2	12
Portuguese	410	273	137	22	285	103	.....	.....	59	47	106
Roumanian	46	34	12	.....	40	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Russian	391	304	87	20	313	58	2	.....	10	4	16
Ruthenian (Russniak)	13	12	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scandinavian	6,547	4,289	2,258	437	5,446	664	.....	.....	6	2	8
Scotch	2,779	1,546	1,233	236	1,819	724	1	.....	2	4	7
Slovak	11	8	3	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	4,761	3,825	936	311	3,732	718	2	3	62	16	83
Spanish American	2,046	1,405	641	210	1,559	277	.....	.....	13	6	19
Syrian	392	326	66	33	314	45	.....	.....	10	16	26
Turkish	55	45	10	8	42	5	.....	.....	6	1	7
Welsh	242	165	77	18	161	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,731	1,090	641	137	1,277	317	.....	1	20	7	28
Other peoples	163	126	37	24	126	13	.....	.....	42	3	45
Total	67,474	44,734	22,740	5,761	49,894	11,819	16	35	2,565	1,707	4,323
Admitted in Philippine Islands	6,272	5,985	287	124	4,310	1,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,321

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grant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—			
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.								
828	1,957	$123,781	2,701	546	184	1,420	332	1,679	.....
22	75	7,557	111	8	.....	53	38	28	.....
38	9	4,138	39	12	1	18	5	29	.....
33	10	4,468	40	2	1	11	8	24	.....
187	648	32,909	868	37	8	243	451	219	5,277
2	5	229	7	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....
2,948	484	279,146	3,233	1,625	93	1,537	370	3,044	.....
1	1	93	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
1,421	201	328,223	1,287	544	265	518	307	1,271	19
27	11	6,916	37	1	12	7	14	29	69
7,728	1,467	981,820	7,723	2,632	931	3,357	840	7,089	286
172	190	40,011	314	135	28	272	85	120	.....
1,637	814	298,172	2,060	432	565	1,171	278	1,608	19
1,033	222	185,640	1,020	274	240	456	195	883	1
261	198	48,856	442	74	23	246	113	180	.....
387	166	108,286	487	216	14	414	54	249	.....
1,136	687	179,218	1,669	329	138	950	235	951	1
410	123	78,216	436	119	67	231	83	308	.....
660	835	105,899	1,328	472	84	1,394	234	256	9
3,330	686	430,111	3,560	720	83	1,106	1,667	1,590	292
2	4	126	7	2	.....	5	1	3	.....
17	5	2,126	20	.....	3	3	2	18	.....
13	3	5,123	14	1	.....	9	.....	6	.....
2,103	3,810	415,925	6,567	2,742	133	4,865	486	4,091	.....
4	.....	300	3	7	6	3	2	11	.....
52	50	9,910	81	11	9	40	12	49	.....
154	183	49,849	281	101	28	217	38	155	33
64	10	21,631	34	8	4	14	7	25	.....
276	63	57,974	271	69	51	131	47	213	18
8	3	1,769	12	.....	1	2	7	4	.....
3,014	2,264	650,543	4,540	1,018	989	2,606	1,254	2,687	6
1,705	646	286,514	1,989	622	168	1,155	293	1,331	8
50	9	14,819	11	.....	.....	5	1	5	.....
3,199	664	576,050	3,678	738	345	1,294	795	2,672	195
1,651	82	247,245	1,327	585	134	428	317	1,301	.....
312	23	196,744	324	68	.....	105	58	229	1
37	6	10,493	42	13	.....	6	14	35	.....
151	44	19,457	172	39	31	74	17	151	.....
1,245	218	183,869	1,328	368	35	504	274	953	.....
46	29	12,536	113	33	17	74	39	50	38
36,364	16,905	6,006,692	48,180	14,603	4,691	24,949	8,976	33,549	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,272

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TABLE XIII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside United States.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
		Male.	Female	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black)	2,075	1,468	607	129	1,741	205	52	23	20	.....	2	1,978	.....
Armenian	28	27	1	.....	25	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	21	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	36	20	16	4	28	4	10	1	.....	.....	1	24	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	148	133	15	6	120	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....
Chinese	2,763	2,683	80	74	2,064	625	249	349	98	78	226	1,763	7,208
Croatian and Slovenian	8	7	1	.....	7	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Cuban	6,832	4,506	2,326	748	5,134	950	265	12	2	2	1	6,550	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1,903	1,335	568	184	1,430	289	161	64	10	2	3	1,663	34
East Indian	52	51	1	.....	44	8	4	8	1	.....	.....	39	74
English	20,642	10,821	9,821	2,247	13,128	5,267	1,144	487	122	30	71	18,788	388
Finnish	653	383	270	82	529	42	179	77	15	2	1	379	.....
French	2,845	1,887	958	192	2,130	523	97	31	8	3	9	2,697	20
German	1,363	817	546	158	975	230	140	58	11	1	5	1,148	.....
Greek	730	623	107	41	550	139	134	76	10	3	2	505	.....
Hebrew	535	308	227	91	366	78	22	6	5	.....	.....	502	.....
Irish	2,983	1,244	1,739	121	2,349	513	519	572	171	33	33	1,655	1
Italian (north)	904	678	226	51	640	213	123	79	31	3	5	663	.....
Italian (south)	2,747	2,210	537	247	1,760	740	545	145	44	8	6	1,999	15
Japanese	8,440	6,546	1,894	99	6,909	1,432	1,841	3,126	1,791	783	247	652	432
Korean	37	32	5	1	30	6	13	3	17	1	1	2	.....
Lithuanian	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Magyar	21	4	17	.....	13	8	9	2	1	.....	.....	9	.....
Mexican	1,938	1,353	585	184	1,492	262	58	18	8	1	.....	1,853	.....
Pacific Islander	9	7	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Polish	89	58	31	3	76	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
Portuguese	708	526	182	30	550	128	225	64	24	1	5	389	53
Rumanian	26	15	11	.....	22	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Russian	1,184	989	195	55	931	198	194	81	4	3	.....	902	29
Ruthenian (Russniak)	12	10	2	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Scandinavian	8,581	5,679	2,902	471	7,215	895	2,203	1,609	403	29	58	4,279	22
Scotch	3,176	1 597	1,579	350	2,045	781	256	140	27	4	6	2,743	8
Slovak	10	7	3	.....	9	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Spanish	4,000	3,167	833	261	3,091	648	196	49	16	5	8	3,726	198
Spanish American	2,341	1,615	726	231	1,750	360	38	10	5	1	.....	2,287	.....
Syrian	324	257	67	42	254	28	10	5	4	1	1	303	8
Turkish	68	59	9	3	63	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	65	.....
Welsh	191	128	63	17	127	47	25	10	1	.....	.....	155	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,524	945	579	161	1,131	232	44	22	3	3	.....	1,452	.....
Other peoples	172	142	30	17	135	20	14	5	.....	.....	1	152	40
Total	80,102	52,341	27,761	6,301	58,884	14,917	8,795	7,138	2,853	998	692	59,626	
Departed from Philippine Islands	8,530	8,053	477	617	5,919	1,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,530

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TABLE XIV.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries.*

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																				
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, inc. Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria																					
Hungary		3																			3
Belgium			11			2													3		16
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro				3																	3
Denmark					259	1													2		262
France, inc. Corsica					2	352								8	1				3		366
German Empire							24														24
Greece						1		24													25
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia									101						1				2		104
Netherlands						1				235					4				1		241
Norway						2			1	1	1,101					1			1		1,107
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is												21									21
Roumania						5															5
Russian Empire				1	1	2					1			123					7		135
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is					1	3								1	315				1		321
Sweden																145					145
Switzerland																	23				23
Turkey in Europe																		1			1
United Kingdom					1	1					1			4	1				1,557		1,565
Other Europe																			4	12	16
Total Europe		3	11	4	264	370	24	24	102	236	1,103	21		136	322	146	23	1	1,581	12	4,383
China					3	5	133		1	15	6	2		1	1	5			154		326
Japan					1	9	16		8	2	1		1	1	6	2	4		195		246
India						2				7									60		69
Other Asia					3	3	6			228	1						3		44	3	291
Total Asia					7	19	155		9	252	8	2	1	2	7	7	7		453	3	932
Africa					1					5		3				6	4		6		25
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand					8	2	59		2	2	1			4		5	1		486		570
Pacific Islands (not specified)					7	34				53	2				11	1	6		57		171
British North America			4		12	116		2	26	3	14			45	3	5	5		173		408
Central America			2		2	26	4	4	34	1	1			1	23	2	5		41		146

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TABLE XIV.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries*—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, inc. Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	13	.....	5	10	2	.....	.....	.....	399	8	1	.....	53	.....	521
South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	26	41	.....	11	17	10	1	.....	5	21	16	5	.....	186	.....	358
West Indies	.....	.....	1	.....	113	52	5	1	18	19	15	3	.....	.....	296	3	2	.....	323	.....	851
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	17	.....	48
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	32
Grand total	.....	3	18	4	434	710	303	31	207	608	1,157	30	1	193	1,093	199	60	1	3,378	15	8,445
Male	.....	3	11	3	332	537	171	30	176	448	1,074	26	1	153	795	159	45	1	2,437	8	6,410
Female	.....	.....	7	1	102	173	132	1	31	160	83	4	.....	40	298	40	15	.....	941	7	2,035

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																		
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	102	48	54	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	4	1	4	.....	3	12	.....	3	1	107	8	.....	34	29	.....	.....	456	308	148	.....
France, inc. Corsica	9	18	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	19	555	13	59	35	80	.....	60	1,215	853	362	5
German Empire	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	9	13	7	17	13	.....	.....	88	34	54	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	171	122	49	.....

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Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	959	8	14	6	41	.....	.....	1,140	730	410	1
Netherlands	14	7	14	.....	2	37	2	3	462	183	4	14	58	23	.....	1	1,028	707	321	.....
Norway	12	40	4	.....	2	58	.....	11	.....	327	15	1	27	22	.....	.....	1,568	1,338	230	.....
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	27	25	2	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	13	10	3	.....
Russian Empire	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	24	5	.....	.....	524	260	264	2
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is	1	4	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	1	85	25	90	86	313	.....	.....	928	693	235	40
Sweden	12	3	.....	.....	1	16	.....	4	1	320	.....	19	19	6	.....	.....	530	327	203	.....
Switzerland	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	48	8	3	3	7	.....	.....	103	64	39	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
United Kingdom	111	159	25	.....	6	301	3	215	6	1,292	47	67	183	276	.....	2	3,957	2,615	1,342	40
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	292	18	10
Total Europe	168	249	47	.....	15	479	7	244	491	4,753	145	278	498	827	.....	63	12,168	8,433	3,735	98
China	120	3	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	1	1	50	2	2	7	3	.....	.....	515	301	214	378
Japan	3	295	.....	.....	.....	298	.....	4	3	21	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	584	489	95	63
India	.....	1	32	.....	3	36	.....	.....	.....	43	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	154	106	48	90
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9	2	.....
Other Asia	3	1	.....	.....	49	53	1	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	400	264	136	129
Total Asia	126	300	32	8	52	518	1	5	4	163	4	8	16	13	.....	.....	1,664	1,169	495	660
Africa	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	46	3	.....	38	.....	.....	13	11	.....	.....	137	96	41	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	4	3	.....	1	8	.....	942	2	33	.....	2	5	11	.....	8	1,581	910	671	28
Pacific Islands (not specified)	4	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	78	2	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	277	185	92	.....
British North America	.....	9	.....	.....	1	10	1	9	.....	3,477	1	3	11	60	.....	2	3,982	2,680	1,302	.....
Central America	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	52	1,039	28	5	65	.....	.....	1,343	923	420	.....
Mexico	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	28	19	1,634	22	38	.....	.....	2,266	1,572	694	.....
South America	.....	21	5	.....	.....	26	1	15	1	160	11	37	1,006	369	.....	.....	1,984	1,414	570	.....
West Indies	4	4	2	.....	.....	10	9	3	1	603	40	8	77	9,188	.....	.....	10,790	7,244	3,546	.....
United States	2	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	2	132	23	26	15	67	30,805	.....	31,127	19,965	11,162	5,479
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	155	143	12	7
Grand total	306	605	89	8	69	1,077	65	1,237	579	9,445	1,284	2,024	1,672	10,651	30,805	190	67,474	.....	.....	6,272
Male	205	528	63	8	52	856	50	708	387	5,714	882	1,433	1,185	7,207	19,728	174	.....	44,734	.....	5,985
Female	101	77	26	.....	17	221	15	529	192	3,731	402	591	487	3,444	11,077	16	.....	.....	22,740	287

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TABLE XIV-A.—*Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries.*

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, inc. Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13
Hungary	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Belgium	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	39
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	53
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	509	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	518
France, inc. Corsica	1	.....	2	.....	2	515	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	3	.....	11	.....	548
German Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	139	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	143
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	166	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	474	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	498
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	554	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	561
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	863
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	144
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488	11	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	518
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	648	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	653
Sweden	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	.....	.....	1	.....	378
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	1	.....	74
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	.....	4	3	3	1	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	4,102	.....	4,153
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	9
Total Europe	14	6	24	50	519	574	141	174	480	563	855	140	1	503	686	377	73	1	4,161	5	9,347
China	1	.....	.....	.....	3	8	100	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	244
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	14	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	15	.....	3	.....	111	.....	154
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	75
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	.....	22
Total Asia	1	.....	.....	.....	4	11	114	.....	5	29	1	.....	.....	1	16	.....	4	.....	309	.....	495
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	5	1	4	.....	7	.....	25
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	26	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	299	.....	148
Pacific Islands (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	4	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	132
British North America	.....	.....	6	.....	70	363	.....	22	333	37	94	.....	.....	235	22	72	5	.....	3,269	4	4,532

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Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....	.....	31	.....	64
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10	5	8	.....	.....	.....	134	5	.....	.....	76	.....	254
South America	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	40	1	4	5	2	.....	3	93	6	8	.....	134	.....	306
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	31	9	10	34	18	.....	.....	170	1	8	1	236	.....	604
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	34
Grand total	16	6	30	50	649	1,086	305	197	849	787	979	140	1	746	1,142	463	98	2	8,584	9	16,149
Male	12	1	22	48	419	740	129	179	742	576	760	112	.....	640	908	344	82	2	4,600	9	10,325
Female	4	5	8	2	230	346	176	18	107	211	219	28	1	106	234	119	16	.....	3,984	.....	5,824
Departed from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	70	.....	.....	.....	53	21	167

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TABLE XIV-A.—*Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by countries*—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																		
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	17	12	5
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	80	.....	2	1	3	9	.....	135	71	64
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	57	53	4
Denmark	2	2	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	3	99	7	.....	17	36	43	.....	729	470	259
France, inc. Corsica	3	7	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	550	8	27	31	54	15	.....	1,244	866	378
German Empire	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	7	2	25	13	6	.....	209	75	134
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	237	1	2	.....	4	2	.....	425	357	68
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,081	9	8	13	18	10	.....	1,639	1,132	507
Netherlands	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31	165	4	1	30	29	49	.....	872	615	257
Norway	2	35	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	1	348	2	3	11	14	77	.....	1,356	975	381
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	156	125	31
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	9	4	5
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	352	.....	.....	20	7	19	.....	917	577	340
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	94	23	47	147	319	14	.....	1,301	1,051	250
Sweden	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	344	.....	4	9	11	28	.....	777	504	273
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	48	3	2	7	9	9	.....	155	107	48
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	11	7	4
United Kingdom	88	65	16	.....	7	176	17	92	9	1,515	19	24	146	313	215	.....	6,679	3,931	2,748
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	301	288	13
Total Europe	105	113	17	.....	11	246	20	96	48	5,218	84	126	470	837	503	.....	16,995	11,221	5,774
China	341	2	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	1	26	.....	1	14	1,052	2	.....	1,683	1,436	247
Japan	.....	509	.....	.....	.....	509	.....	4	.....	22	4	3	9	1	4	1	711	597	114
India	2	.....	89	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	184	129	55
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	5	2	8	1	.....	22	14	8
Other Asia	33	.....	.....	.....	92	125	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	174	132	42
Total Asia	376	511	89	1	92	1,069	.....	5	1	93	5	9	27	1,061	8	1	2,774	2,308	466
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	44	1	3	3	11	1	.....	206	165	41
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,232	2	17	.....	.....	13	12	5	.....	1,625	917	708
Pacific Islands (not specified)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	116	16	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	295	183	112
British North America	19	3	12	.....	14	48	38	12	2	10,651	28	18	93	354	77	.....	15,853	8,809	7,044
Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	1,320	1	11	51	10	.....	1,510	1,028	482

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Mexico	1	9	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	38	107	1,725	59	226	26	.....	2,456	1,692	784
South America	3	8	.....	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....	121	13	18	1,808	317	41	1	2,640	1,890	760
West Indies	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	3	1	1	675	56	51	175	453	109	.....	15,208	10,425	4,783
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,	20,476	.....	20,476	13,650	6,826
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	64	53	11
Grand total	590	645	119	2	117	1,473	180	1,352	171	16,936	1,614	1,951	2,659	16,335	21,260	22	80,102	.....	.....
Male	414	554	84	2	90	1,144	129	758	118	9,731	1,110	1,381	1,879	11,556	14,193	17	.....	52,341	27,761
Female	176	91	35	.....	27	329	51	594	53	7,205	504	570	780	4,779	7,067	5	.....	.....	477
Departed from Philippine Islands	793	296	80	.....	142	1,261	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,039	15	8,630	8,063	

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TABLE XV.—*Immigration, fiscal years ended*

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
African (black)	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235
Armenian	674	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174
Chinese	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770
Croatian and Slovenian	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826
Cuban	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393
Dutch and Flemish	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467
East Indian	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072
English	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126
Finnish	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860
French	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392
German	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936
Greek	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283
Hebrew	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182
Irish	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706
Italian (north)	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564
Italian (south)	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497
Japanese	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824
Korean	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39
Lithuanian	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884
Magyar	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071
Mexican	163	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91
Pacific Islander	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3
Polish	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033
Portuguese	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648
Roumanian	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200
Russian	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425
Scotch	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516
Slovak	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041
Spanish	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495
Spanish American	110	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060
Syrian	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880
Turkish	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902
Welsh	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754
West Indian (except Cuban)	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381
Other peoples	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058
Total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349

[1] Alien arrivals previous to July 1, 1898, were not recorded by race or people.

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June 30, 1899 [1] *to 1917, by races or peoples.*

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Total.
4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	80,398
3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	55,067
10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	141,490
18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150,227
1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	36,432
20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	461,712
3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	68,190
3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	49,950
9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	158,039
1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172	82	80	69	7,059
49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	729,905
6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	208,776
12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	247,674
73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,088,891
28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	437,972
103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	1,544,588
36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	646,414
24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	536,120
110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	2,806,246
16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	202,964
26	11	19	8	33	64	152	146	154	194	8,541
13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	256,310
24,378	28,704	27,302	19,946	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	461,913
5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	151,371
2	7	61	12	3	11	1	6	5	10	1,069
68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	1,419,371
6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	139,760
9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	136,540
17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	284,312
12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	259,888
32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	801,587
17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	264,225
16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	480,166
6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	118,278
1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	22,316
5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	89,530
2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	20,859
2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	33,783
1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	19,549
1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	32,251
782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	14,609,733

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TABLE XV-A.—*Immigration, fiscal years ended*

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Austria	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	111,990	111,598	144,992
Hungary							163,703	153,540	193,460
Belgium	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099	6,396
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666	11,359
Denmark	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,660	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741	7,243
France, inc. Corsica	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386	9,731
German Empire	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,564	37,807
Greece	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489	36,580
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120	285,731
Netherlands	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946	6,637
Norway	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730	22,133
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517	9,608
Roumania	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476	4,384
Russian Empire	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665	258,943
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	385	355	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921	5,784
Sweden	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310	20,589
Switzerland	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,269	3,846	3,748
Turkey in Europe	80	285	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510	20,767
United Kingdom:									
England	45,123	9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491	56,637
Ireland		35,730	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,995	34,530
Scotland		1,792	2,070	2,560	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866	19,740
Wales		764	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841	2,660
Other Europe	6	2	18	37	5	143	13	48	107
Total Europe	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365	1,199,566
China	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544	961
Japan	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835	30,226
India	17	9	22	93	94	261	190	216	898
Turkey in Asia	4,436	3,962	5,782	6,223	7,118	5,235	6,157	6,354	8,053
Other Asia	15	93	61	36	577	2,117	5,081	351	386
Total Asia	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300	40,524
Africa	51	30	173	37	176	686	757	712	1,486
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	456	214	325	384	1,150	1,461	2,091	1,682	1,947
Pacific Islands (not specified)	354	214	173	182	199	94	75	51	42
British North America	1,322	396	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063	19,918
Central America	159	42	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140	970
Mexico	161	237	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997	1,406
South America	89	124	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757	2,779
West Indies	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656	16,689
Other countries	217	13	1	103	25	90	161	33,012	22
Grand total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349

[1] The totals for Austria and Hungary, respectively, for the 13 years in which they were separated, are as follows: Austria, 1,121,511; Hungary, 1,251,085.

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June 30, 1899 to 1917, by countries.

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Total.
82,963	80,853	135,793	82,129	85,854	137,245	134,831	9,215	3,171	857	[1]3,218,480
85,526	89,338	122,944	76,928	93,028	117,580	143,321	9,296	2,020	401	
4,162	3,692	5,402	5,711	4,169	7,405	5,763	2,399	986	398	70,763
10,827	1,054	4,737	4,695	4,447	1,753	9,189	1,403	764	151	61,842
4,954	4,395	6,984	7,555	6,191	6,478	6,262	3,312	3,322	2,744	106,765
8,788	6,672	7,383	8,022	8,628	9,675	9,296	4,811	4,156	3,187	124,587
32,309	25,540	31,283	32,061	27,788	34,329	35,734	7,799	2,877	1,857	519,926
21,489	14,111	25,888	26,226	21,449	22,817	35,832	12,592	27,034	23,974	343,547
128,503	183,218	215,537	182,882	157,134	265,542	283,738	49,688	33,665	34,596	3,230,676
5,946	4,698	7,534	8,358	6,619	6,902	6,321	3,144	2,910	2,235	87,515
12,412	13,627	17,538	13,950	8,675	8,587	8,329	7,986	5,191	4,659	264,162
7,307	4,956	8,229	8,374	10,230	14,171	10,898	4,907	12,259	9,975	146,251
5,228	1,590	2,145	2,522	1,997	2,155	4,032	481	90	66	72,416
156,711	120,460	186,792	158,721	162,395	291,040	255,660	26,187	7,842	12,716	2,663,636
3,899	2,616	3,472	5,074	6,327	6,167	7,591	2,762	5,769	10,232	72,597
12,809	14,474	23,745	20,780	12,688	17,202	14,800	6,585	6,248	6,368	365,652
3,281	2,694	3,533	3,458	3,505	4,104	4,211	1,742	663	911	55,994
11,290	9,015	18,405	14,438	14,481	14,128	8,199	1,008	313	152	133,060
47,031	32,809	46,706	52,426	40,408	43,363	35,864	21,562	12,896	8,354	
30,556	25,033	29,855	29,112	25,879	27,876	24,688	14,185	8,639	5,406	[2]1,387,784
13,506	12,400	20,115	18,796	14,578	14,220	10,682	4,668	2,655	1,868	
2,287	1,584	2,120	2,162	2,162	2,745	2,183	1,007	512	513	
97	46	151	377	243	371	967	1,180	1,717	1,463	6,991
691,901	654,875	926,291	764,757	718,875	1,055,855	1,058,391	197,919	145,699	133,083	12,932,644
1,397	1,943	1,968	1,460	1,765	2,105	2,502	2,660	2,460	2,237	38,701
15,803	3,111	2,720	4,520	6,114	8,281	8,929	8,613	8,680	8,991	199,404
1,040	203	1,696	524	175	179	221	161	112	109	6,220
9,753	7,506	15,212	10,229	12,788	23,955	21,716	3,543	1,670	393	160,085
372	141	1,937	695	607	838	905	234	282	1,026	15,754
28,365	12,904	23,533	17,428	21,449	35,358	34,273	15,211	13,204	12,756	420,164
1,411	858	1,072	956	1,009	1,409	1,539	934	894	566	14,756
1,098	839	998	984	794	1,229	1,336	1,282	1,484	1,014	20,768
81	53	99	59	104	111	110	117	90	128	2,336
38,510	51,941	56,555	56,830	55,990	73,802	86,139	82,215	101,551	105,399	742,870
1,217	930	893	1,193	1,242	1,473	1,622	1,252	1,135	2,073	18,383
6,067	16,251	18,691	19,889	23,238	11,926	14,614	12,340	18,425	17,869	168,341
2,315	1,906	2,151	3,049	2,989	4,248	5,869	3,901	4,286	6,931	48,666
11,888	11,180	11,244	13,403	12,467	12,458	14,451	11,598	12,027	15,507	206,700
17	49	43	39	15	23	136	31	31	77	34,105
782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	14,609,733

[1] The totals for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, for the 18 years in which they were separated, are as follows: England, 612,841; Ireland, 510,580; Scotland, 189,728; Wales, 29,512.

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TABLE XVI.—*Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1917.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820	8,385	1868	282,189
1821	9,127	1869	352,768
1822	6,911	1870	387,203
1823	6,354	1871	321,350
1824	7,912	1872	404,806
1825	10,199	1873	459,803
1826	10,837	1874	313,339
1827	18,875	1875	227,498
1828	27,382	1876	169,986
1829	22,520	1877	141,857
1830	23,322	1878	138,469
1831	22,633	1879	177,826
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1880	457,257
Year ended Dec. 31—		1881	669,431
1833	58,640	1882	788,992
1834	65,365	1883	603,322
1835	45,374	1884	518,592
1836	76,242	1885	395,346
1837	79,340	1886	334,203
1838	38,914	1887	490,109
1839	68,069	1888	546,889
1840	84,066	1889	444,427
1841	80,289	1890	455,302
1842	104,565	1891	560,319
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1892	579,663
Year ended Sept 30—		1893	439,730
1844	78,615	1894	285,631
1845	114,371	1895	258,536
1846	154,416	1896	343,267
1847	234,968	1897	230,832
1848	226,527	1898	229,299
1849	297,024	1899	311,715
1850	310,004	1900	448,572
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1901	487,918
Year ended Dec. 31—		1902	648,743
1851	379,466	1903	857,046
1852	371,603	1904	812,870
1853	368,645	1905	1,026,499
1854	427,833	1906	1,100,735
1855	200,877	1907	1,285,349
1856	195,857	1908	782,870
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1909	751,786
Year ended June 30—		1910	1,041,570
1858	191,942	1911	878,587
1859	129,571	1912	838,172
1860	133,143	1913	1,197,892
1861	142,877	1914	1,218,480
1862	72,183	1915	326,700
1863	132,925	1916	298,826
1864	191,114	1917	295,403
1865	180,339		
1866	332,577	Total	32,948,353
1867	303,104		

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TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples and causes.*

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane, or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome, or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis.	Chronic alcoholism.	Likely to become a public charge.	Paupers.	Professional beggars.	Contract laborers.
									Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.						
African (black)	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	40	53	.....	219	.....	.....	16
Armenian	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	4	1	.....	12	.....	.....	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	2
Bulgarian Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	13	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	19	.....	13	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	1
Cuban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	9	.....	.....	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	76	.....	.....	27
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
English	2	5	34	15	11	2	14	.....	12	6	.....	27	211	2	976	2	.....	210
Finnish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	3	16	.....	75	.....	.....	5
French	2	1	9	13	4	.....	12	.....	12	5	.....	10	137	.....	813	2	.....	190
German	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	4	51	.....	225	2	.....	35
Greek	.....	1	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	49	2	34	144	.....	120	.....	.....	9
Hebrew	1	1	2	4	2	.....	1	1	4	12	1	7	49	.....	391	.....	.....	29
Irish	.....	2	12	12	3	.....	8	.....	6	10	1	13	150	5	546	4	1	82
Italian (north)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	14	.....	66	.....	.....	23
Italian (south)	1	3	81	9	3	.....	.....	.....	10	48	2	41	279	.....	342	.....	.....	22
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	139	.....	12	3	.....	46	.....	.....	2
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	20	.....	.....	1
Magyar	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	2
Mexican	.....	2	25	11	5	.....	1	3	16	183	13	435	193	.....	2,371	.....	2	232

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TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane, or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome, or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis.	Chronic alcoholism.	Likely to become a public charge.	Paupers.	Professional beggars.	Contract laborers.
									Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.						
Polish	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6	27	.....	161	.....	.....	16
Portuguese	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	7	41	.....	35	.....	.....	2
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	41	.....	.....	5
Russian	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	5	20	.....	147	.....	.....	41
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	.....	144	.....	.....	17
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	.....	.....	5	14	.....	.....	3	.....	5	12	.....	20	33	.....	168	.....	.....	39
Scotch	1	.....	9	13	3	.....	6	.....	5	7	.....	11	104	2	445	.....	1	69
Slovak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Spanish	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	19	21	.....	13	47	.....	179	.....	.....	18
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	19	.....	.....	1
Syrian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	.....	1	7	.....	32	.....	3	5
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	25	.....	1	7
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	3	19	.....	58	.....	4	3
Total	9	19	224	112	34	3	55	7	112	632	19	732	1,679	10	7,871	10	12	1,116
Debarred from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	25

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Race or people.	Assisted aliens.	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists, or aliens entertaining or affiliated with an organization advocating anarchistic beliefs.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands
African (black)	.....	22	4	11	18	.....	.....	8	1	3	94	.....	.....	.....	508	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	13	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	79	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	279	.....	321	124
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Cuban	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2	1	2	8	7	.....	.....	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	156	.....
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2
English	23	.....	36	80	43	.....	.....	73	1	54	15	.....	.....	.....	1,854	.....
Finnish	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	121	.....
French	64	1	16	59	46	.....	.....	40	1	12	42	.....	.....	.....	1,491	.....
German	48	.....	6	13	7	.....	.....	14	.....	8	3	.....	.....	6	439	.....
Greek	1	.....	1	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	414	.....
Hebrew	21	.....	7	31	14	.....	.....	2	.....	3	24	.....	.....	.....	607	.....
Irish	13	.....	11	37	30	.....	.....	45	1	26	17	.....	.....	.....	1,035	.....
Italian (north)	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	130	.....
Italian (south)	9	.....	16	7	22	.....	.....	1	.....	10	58	.....	.....	.....	964	.....
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	82	.....	.....	296	26
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	27	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Magyar	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Mexican	12	.....	424	257	9	.....	.....	254	2	218	5	.....	.....	.....	4,673	.....
Polish	7	.....	3	2	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	265	.....
Portuguese	.....	2	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	117	1
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
Russian	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	12	1	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	268	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	201	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	17	3	4	10	4	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	343	.....
Scotch	10	.....	12	26	22	.....	.....	40	.....	19	5	.....	.....	.....	810	.....
Slovak	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Spanish	.....	4	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	331	2

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TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Assisted aliens.	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists, or aliens entertaining or affiliated with an organization advocating anarchistic beliefs.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
Spanish American	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Syrian	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	93	.....
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Welsh	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Other peoples	.....	1	2	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	117	.....
Total	250	38	563	601	257	2	12	510	6	371	391	86	279	6	16,028	155
Debarred from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	155	.....

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TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1917, by causes.*

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.															
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane persons.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuberculosis (non-contagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Chronic alcoholism.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Assisted aliens.
1892	579,663	4	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	1,002	.....	932	23
1893	439,730	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	431	.....	518	.....
1894	285,631	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	802	.....	553	.....
1895	258,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	.....	694	1
1896	343,267	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2,010	.....	776	.....
1897	230,832	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,277	.....	328	3
1898	229,299	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	2,261	.....	417	79
1899	311,715	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	2,599	.....	741	82
1900	448,572	1	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	.....	.....	.....	2,974	.....	833	2
1901	487,918	6	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	2,798	.....	327	50
1902	648,743	7	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	.....	.....	.....	3,944	.....	275	.....
1903	857,046	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,773	.....	.....	.....	5,812	.....	1,086	9
1904	812,870	16	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....	.....	.....	4,798	.....	1,501	38
1905	1,026,499	38	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,198	.....	.....	.....	7,898	.....	1,164	19
1906	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,273	.....	.....	.....	7,069	.....	2,314	.....
1907	1,285,349	29	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,822	.....	.....	.....	6,866	.....	1,434	.....
1908	782,870	20	45	121	159	25	.....	.....	6	2,900	.....	870	.....	3,710	31	1,932	54
1909	751,786	18	42	121	141	26	.....	.....	8	2,382	.....	370	.....	4,402	56	1,172	34
1910	1,041,570	16	40	125	169	29	.....	.....	5	3,123	.....	312	.....	15,918	9	1,786	34
1911	878,587	12	26	126	111	33	.....	.....	15	2,831	.....	3,055	.....	12,039	9	1,336	116
1912	838,172	10	44	110	105	28	.....	.....	15	1,733	.....	2,288	.....	8,160	22	1,333	94
1913	1,197,892	18	54	483	175	23	.....	.....	2	2,562	.....	4,208	.....	7,946	10	1,624	129
1914	1,218,480	14	68	995	172	25	.....	.....	4	3,253	.....	6,537	.....	15,756	28	2,793	330
1915	326,700	6	27	302	98	30	.....	29	1	1,701	926	.....	.....	15,557	39	2,722	698
1916	298,826	5	17	224	123	28	.....	46	3	1,153	1,657	.....	.....	10,392	35	2,080	521
1917	295,403	9	19	224	112	34	3	55	7	1,495	1,679	.....	10	7,881	12	1,116	250

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TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1917, by causes*—Continued.

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.													Deported after entry.		
	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Under passport provision, section 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion law.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred.	Under immigration law.	Under Chinese-exclusion law.
																By immigration officers.	By United States marshals.
1892				26			80							2,164	637		
1893				12										1,053	577		
1894				8			2							1,389	417		
1895				4										2,419	177		82
1896														2,799	238		120
1897				1										1,617	263		227
1898				2										3,030	199		220
1899				8										3,798	263		192
1900				4			7							4,246	356		288
1901				7			3							3,516	383		440
1902				9			3							4,974	465		519
1903				51	1		13							8,769	547		704
1904				35		1	9		3					7,994	779		783
1905				44	3	1	24		4			394		11,879	845		647
1906		180		205	5	1	30		2			122		12,432	676		319
1907		134		341	10		18		1		60	160		13,064	995		336
1908		168	88	136	6	2	124		43		272	190		10,902	2,069		477
1909		206	138	273	24		323		181		81	413		10,411	2,124		665
1910		315	296	580	134	5	316	1	179		59	819		24,270	2,695		825
1911		359	549	644	57		253	5	141		27	605		22,349	2,788		522
1912		226	395	592	38	2	263	7	192		50	350		16,057	2,456		397
1913		357	492	808	40	2	367	4	253		48	333		19,938	3,461		165
1914		508	718	755	31	1	380	5	254		92	322		33,041	4,610		131
1915		341	539	276	18	5	291	7	192		88	218		24,111	2,435	129	119
1916		478	643	245	2		439	8	307		84	377		18,867	2,590	191	104
1917	38	563	601	257	2	12	510	6	371	391	86	279	6	16,028	1,853	82	69

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TABLE XVII-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by causes.*

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Total.
Idiots	3	1	4
Feeble-minded	6	4	10
Epileptics	8	2	10
Insane persons	5	1	6
Tuberculosis (noncontagious)	.....	5	5
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	31	510	541
Professional beggars	.....	7	7
Paupers, or likely to become public charges	180	841	1,021
Surgeon's certificate	14	48	62
Chronic alcoholism	1	.....	1
Contract laborers	8	47	55
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11)	19	242	261
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent	17	110	127
Assisted aliens	14	10	24
Criminals	9	2	11
Polygamists	.....	1	1
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose	8	56	64
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution	2	1	3
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose	6	45	51
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	45	.....	45
Under passport provision, section 3	.....	1	1
Alien enemies	.....	2	2
Total	376	1,936	2,312

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TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples and causes.*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.																	
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																	
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Other causes.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.											
African (black)		1		2	1		1			13	3	1	2	3	1			28
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)										1				2				3
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin													1					1
Chinese													1					1
Croatian and Slovenian										1	1			1				3
Cuban										1		1		1				3
Dutch and Flemish										7	1			3	2			13
East Indian										3								3
English		2	2	2	1		1			163	16		23	35	25		1	271
Finnish		1					1			5			1					8
French		2	2	1						68	6	2	9	7	2			99
German							1			16	2		4	4	1			28
Greek							1			9	4	1	2	4	2			23
Hebrew										28	1	1	3	5				38
Irish		3	1	1			1			67	8	1	9	6	5		1	103
Italian (north)										4	1		1					6
Italian (south)			1	2			1			21	1	2	6	1				35
Japanese										6					1	2		5
Korean										4						1		1
Lithuanian															1			6
Magyar										2								2
Mexican	1	1	4	3	1	1	16	2		163	6	7	18	109	28			360
Polish										12	2			3				17

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Portuguese										3			1	1				5
Roumanian										3	1							4
Russian		1			1					9			3					14
Ruthenian (Russniak)										2			1	1				4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		1		2			3		1	23	2			2	2			36
Scotch							2			54	6		5	10	2			79
Spanish				2			1			15	1			6	2			27
Spanish American										1			1					2
Syrian										2			3				1	6
Turkish										2								2
Welsh															2			2
Other peoples										10			1		1			12
Total	1	12	10	15	4	1	29	2	1	718	62	16	95	203	78	2	3	1,253
Deported from Philippine Islands													1				31	32

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TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States; fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.												Deportation compulsory without time limit.					Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.		Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—								Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.	Entered without inspection.	Total compulsory within 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by, receive the proceeds of, or are connected with the business of prostitution.	In violation of Chinese-exclusion law.	Total without time limit.	Physical conditions.	Total public charges from subsequent causes.		
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.													
			Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.																	
African (black)	10	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	2	2	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Chinese	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	8	14	.....	.....	3	82	85	.....	.....	99	142
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Cuban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Dutch and Flemish	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
East Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
English	17	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	23	8	3	30	335	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	337	.....
Finnish	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	11	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
French	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	16	126	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	130	.....
German	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	35	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	36	.....
Greek	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	31	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	34	.....
Hebrew	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	44	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	46	.....
Irish	22	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	29	6	.....	5	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....
Italian (north)	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....
Italian (south)	5	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	11	1	2	6	55	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	59	.....
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	44	56	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....	63	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....

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Lithuanian											1								1	
Magyar											2								2	
Mexican	11	1		2		1	15	53	11	46	485	10	4	6		20			505	
Polish	1						1	1		1	20								20	
Portuguese	9						9			1	15								15	
Roumanian											4								4	
Russian	1						1			1	16			1		1			17	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1						1				5								5	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	15				1	1	17	2			55								55	
Scotch	7						7	2	1	7	96								96	
Spanish	4				1		5	4		1	37								37	
Spanish American										2	4			1		1			5	
Syrian											6			1		1			7	
Turkish											2								2	
Welsh											2								2	
Other peoples										1	13								13	
Total	130	2	23	6	4	5	6	176	83	27	180	1,719	15	4	32	82	133	1	1	1,853	142
Deported from Philippine Islands											32					110	110			142	

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TABLE XVIII–A.—*Aliens ordered deported to countries whence they came, in which orders*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.											
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.											
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.
					Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Others.					
African (black)									2			
Armenian								1	2			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)											1	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin									1			
Chinese												
Croatian and Slovenian							1		2			1
Cuban							1					
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian												
Dutch and Flemish									2		1	1
English			1				1		4			3
Finnish					1				2			1
French												
German	1								23	1	1	5
Greek							1		3	2	1	1
Hebrew		2		1					10	1		
Irish	1		1						4			
Italian (north)									1			1
Italian (south)		2	1			1	1		21			4
Japanese												
Lithuanian												
Magyar									1			
Mexican												
Polish			1						11			1
Portuguese			1						7		1	
Roumanian							1					
Russian			1						1	1		1
Ruthenian (Russniak)		1										2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)									2			1
Scotch									4			
Slovak												
Spanish							2			1		
Syrian								10				
Turkish												
Other peoples								4				
Total	2	5	6	1	1	1	8	15	103	6	5	22

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of deportation were suspended because of war conditions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.														Deportation compulsory without time limit.				
Members of excluded classes at time of entry—Contd.			Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—															
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.	Entered without inspection.	Total compulsory within 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by, receive the proceeds of, or are connected with the business of prostitution.	Total without time limit.	Grand total ordered deported.
					Tuberculosis.	Others.												
.....	.....	2	3	....	.....	.....	....	1	4	....	.....	1	7	....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	3	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	1	3	....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	....	.....	....	4	1	.....	.....	1	5
.....	1	2	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	....	4	....	.....	2	2	6
....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	....	1
1	.....	5	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	2	9	....	1	2	3	12
.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	....	1
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	....	1
.....	.....	4	3	....	.....	1	....	1	5	....	.....	....	9	....	.....	.....	....	9
1	.....	10	6	....	.....	.....	....	.....	6	....	1	3	20	1	.....	.....	1	21
.....	.....	4	10	....	1	.....	....	1	12	....	.....	.....	16	....	.....	.....	....	16
.....	2	2	6	....	.....	.....	....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	10	....	.....	.....	....	10
3	3	37	71	....	7	1	....	1	80	....	.....	11	128	1	.....	5	6	134
3	2	13	24	....	2	1	....	1	28	....	1	4	46	....	.....	6	6	52
.....	1	15	43	1	2	.....	....	1	47	3	2	3	70	3	.....	3	6	76
.....	.....	6	24	....	.....	.....	1	....	25	1	1	....	33	....	.....	.....	....	33
1	.....	3	11	....	.....	.....	....	.....	11	....	.....	....	14	1	.....	1	2	16
1	.....	31	40	2	.....	.....	....	1	43	1	4	5	84	....	.....	7	7	91
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	3	3	....	.....	.....	....	3
.....	.....	1	5	....	.....	.....	....	.....	5	....	.....	....	5	....	.....	.....	....	5
.....	.....	1	5	....	.....	.....	....	2	7	1	.....	....	9	....	.....	.....	....	9
.....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	....	1
1	2	16	39	....	1	.....	....	3	43	....	.....	2	61	2	.....	.....	2	63
.....	.....	9	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	12	....	.....	.....	....	12
.....	.....	1	3	....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	1	.....	....	5	....	.....	.....	....	5
.....	.....	4	10	....	1	1	....	.....	12	1	1	2	20	....	.....	.....	....	20
.....	.....	3	6	2	.....	.....	....	1	9	....	.....	2	14	....	.....	.....	....	14
.....	2	5	12	....	.....	.....	....	.....	12	....	.....	5	22	....	.....	.....	....	22
.....	.....	4	3	....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	....	.....	2	9	....	.....	.....	....	9
.....	.....	....	4	....	.....	.....	....	.....	4	1	.....	....	5	....	.....	.....	....	5
.....	.....	3	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	....	5	....	.....	.....	....	5
.....	.....	10	4	....	1	.....	....	.....	5	....	.....	....	15	1	.....	2	3	18
.....	.....	....	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	....	2	....	.....	.....	....	2
.....	.....	4	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	5	....	.....	.....	....	5
11	15	201	346	5	16	4	1	13	385	11	11	47	655	10	1	28	39	694

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TABLE XIX.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, applications for admission until termination of war, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by causes.*

Action taken.	Mentally defective.	Physically defective.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Receiving proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Geographically excluded aliens.	Previously debarred within 1 year.	Illiterate.	Alien enemies.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions	72	741	21	3,050	437	108	213	150	122	60	1	33	30	4		2	1	125	65	5,241
Disposition on appeal:																				
Admitted without bond	14	146	3	1,007	73	53	29	29	14	8	1	5	6	1	....	.....	.....	9	53	1,451
Admitted on public-charge bond	11	153	.....	325	1	11	51	10	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	569
Admitted temporarily without bond	15	19	1	25	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	74
Admitted temporarily on public-charge bond	1	63	.....	69	1	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	145
Admitted on school bond	.....	1	.....	134	1	1	27	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Debarred	31	359	17	1,490	361	40	103	100	103	51	.....	27	24	3	6	2	1	109	6	2,833
Appeals from admitting decisions	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Disposition on appeal:																				
Admitted without bond	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																				
Granted	11	21	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	44
Refused	1	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Applications for hospital treatment:																				
Granted	1	10	128	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Refused	1	3	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Applications for admission until termination of war:																				
Granted	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Refused	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Applications for transit:																				
Granted	1	4	5	17	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Refused	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

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TABLE XIX-A.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, applications for admission until termination of war, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by ports.*

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Mexican border.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Norfolk, Va.	Alaska.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions	2,387	383	1	6	1,632	43	650	11	5	51	29	36	5	2	5,241
Disposition on appeal:															
Admitted without bond	999	87	1	3	193	19	78	5	1	27	13	19	5	1	1,451
Admitted on public-charge bond	392	95	.....	.....	50	1	7	.....	.....	9	15	.....	.....	.....	569
Admitted temporarily without bond	91	39	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	145
Admitted temporarily on public-charge bond	46	19	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Admitted on school bond	153	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Debarred	706	127	.....	3	1,373	22	565	6	3	10	1	16	.....	1	2,833
Appeals from admitting decisions	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Disposition on appeal:															
Admitted without bond	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:															
Granted	14	4	.....	.....	15	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	44
Refused	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Applications for hospital treatment:															
Granted	95	3	.....	.....	3	16	.....	19	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	140
Refused	21	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	44
Applications for admission until termination of war:															
Granted	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Refused	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Applications for transit:															
Granted	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Refused	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

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TABLE XX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	1,953	Mobile, Ala.	174
Boston, Mass.	474	New Orleans, La.	318
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,118	Galveston, Tex.	306
Baltimore, Md.	1,850	Port Arthur, Tex.	247
Portland, Me.	139	Gulfport, Miss.	165
Newport News, Va.	536	Pascagoula, Miss.	1
Norfolk, Va.	640	Portland, Oreg.	12
Savannah, Ga.	260	Seattle, Wash.	99
Fernandina, Fla.	7	Nome, Alaska	10
Charleston, S. C.	36	Los Angeles, Cal.	7
Brunswick, Ga.	47	Honolulu, Hawaii	24
Jacksonville, Fla.	27	San Juan, P. R.	19
Tampa, Fla.	12		
Pensacola, Fla.	91	Total	8,572

TABLE XXI.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	436	Pensacola, Fla.	16
Boston, Mass.	26	Mobile, Ala.	38
Philadelphia, Pa.	117	New Orleans, La.	52
Baltimore, Md.	131	Galveston, Tex.	24
Portland, Me.	8	Port Arthur, Tex.	7
New Bedford, Mass.	3	Gulfport, Miss.	2
Gloucester, Mass.	1	San Francisco, Cal.	89
Newport News, Va.	73	Seattle, Wash.	30
Norfolk, Va.	31	Portland, Oreg.	1
Savannah, Ga.	16	Los Angeles, Cal.	3
Wilmington, N. C.	4	Honolulu, Hawaii	7
Charleston, S. C.	7	San Juan, P. R.	4
Tampa, Fla.	1		
Jacksonville, Fla.	10	Total	1,138
Miami, Fla.	1		

TABLE XXII.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Immigrant aliens admitted	295,403	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted	67,474	
Aliens debarred	16,028	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and Virgin Islands	3,323	
Died	55	
Erroneous head-tax collections	1,962	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year	30,230	
		414,475
Exempt from head-tax payments, as follows:		
In transit	24,398	
One-year residents of Cuba	10,059	
One-year residents of British North America	97,121	
One-year residents of Mexico	23,019	
Domiciled citizens of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba (rule 1, subd. 3c)	18,430	
Government officials	1,340	
Arrivals in Hawaii prior to May 1, 1917	5,187	
Arrivals in Porto Rico prior to May 1, 1917	3,450	
Under 16 years, accompanied by parents	3,732	
Entered Hawaii prior to July 1, 1907	62	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred	12,309	
Total exempt	199,107	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	24,883	
		223,990
Aliens on whom head tax was paid		[1] 190,485
Amount of head tax collected during year		$813,080

[1] 177,700 aliens were taxed at $4 each and 12,785 at $8 each.

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
By land	From ports of Alaska to— British North America	12	9	3	.....	12	12	.....
	From Boston, Mass., to—							
Leyland	Liverpool	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
United Fruit	Costa Rica	18	14	4	.....	18	18	.....
	Cuba	5	3	2	1	4	5	.....
	Total Boston	27	21	6	1	26	27	.....
Tramp	From Brunswick, Ga., to— British West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan	Glasgow	43	15	28	4	39	20	23
	Liverpool	171	146	25	8	163	18	153
	London	11	7	4	.....	11	9	2
Canadian Pacific	Liverpool	33	17	16	4	29	24	9
Cunard	Avonmouth	5	1	4	.....	5	5	.....
	Falmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	London	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Donaldson	Glasgow	59	52	7	1	58	14	45
White Star Dominion	Liverpool	11	6	5	5	6	4	7
	Total Atlantic seaports of Canada.	335	245	90	22	313	96	239
By land	Via Canada (border stations)— Canada	31,687	19,976	11,711	4,278	27,409	31,687	.....
	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
Canadian Australian Royal Mail.	Auckland	122	68	54	9	113	112	10
	Hongkong	63	47	16	10	53	35	28
	Honolulu	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
	Kobe	6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....
	Manila	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
	Nagasaki	4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....
	Shanghai	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....
	Sidney	295	177	118	24	271	272	23
	Suva	7	5	2	.....	7	3	4
	Yokohama	35	26	9	4	31	27	8
Canadian Pacific	Auckland	13	9	4	1	12	11	2
	Hongkong	1,095	1,017	78	33	1,062	282	813
	Kobe	42	33	9	.....	42	35	7
	Manila	23	17	6	3	20	22	1
	Moji	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nagasaki	32	19	13	5	27	24	8
	Shanghai	229	169	60	18	211	208	21
	Sidney	5	2	3	.....	5	4	1
	Yokohama	755	649	106	35	720	539	216
	Total Pacific seaports of Canada.	2,740	2,251	489	142	2,598	1,598	1,142
	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
East Coast Oil Co.	Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil tank	Do	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	Total Galveston	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Canadian Australian Royal Mail.	Auckland	76	28	48	3	73	73	3
	Sidney	219	97	122	6	213	209	10
	Suva	9	7	2	.....	9	7	2
	Vancouver	68	29	39	11	57	65	3
	Victoria	35	19	16	2	33	25	10

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
							4	4			4	4	
27	24	3		27	27		45	38	7		45	45	
26	12	14	3	23	26		31	15	16	4	27	31	
53	36	17	3	50	53		80	57	23	4	76	80	
3	3			3		3	3	3			3		3
11	6	5	7	4	5	6	54	21	33	11	43	25	29
19	14	5	9	10	11	8	190	160	30	17	173	29	161
12	9	3	2	10	12		23	16	7	2	21	21	2
3	1	2		3	3		36	18	18	4	32	27	9
3	1	2	1	2	3		8	2	6	1	7	8	
2		2		2	2		2		2		2	2	
2	2		2		2		4	3	1	2	2	4	
2	2			2	1	1	61	54	7	1	60	15	46
4	2	2	3	1	4		15	8	7	8	7	8	7
58	37	21	24	34	43	15	393	282	111	46	347	139	254
44,531	33,503	11,028	6,896	37,635	44,531		76,218	53,479	22,739	11,174	64,044	76,218	
40	29	11	1	39	36	4	162	97	65	10	152	148	14
41	24	17	2	39	41		104	71	33	12	92	76	28
29	14	15	6	23	28	1	32	15	17	6	26	31	1
							6	4	2		6	6	
							3	2	1		3	3	
4	3	1	1	3	4		8	5	3	1	7	8	
12	8	4	3	9	12		20	12	8	3	17	20	
108	67	41	14	94	98	10	403	244	159	38	365	370	33
8	6	2		8	8		15	11	4		15	11	4
17	8	9		17	17		52	34	18	4	48	44	8
							13	9	4	1	12	11	2
659	400	259	75	584	571	88	1,754	1,417	337	108	1,646	853	901
179	88	91	36	143	179		221	121	100	36	185	214	7
162	89	73	17	145	162		185	106	79	26	165	184	1
1		1		1	1		1		1		1	1	
55	33	22	13	42	55		87	52	35	18	69	79	8
480	240	240	98	382	480		709	409	300	116	593	688	21
							5	2	3		5	4	1
561	316	245	45	516	561		1,316	965	351	80	1,236	1,100	216
2,356	1,325	1,031	311	2,045	2,253	103	5,096	3,576	1,520	453	4,643	3,851	1,245
2	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	1	1	1	2	
3	3			3	3		4	3	1		4	4	
5	4	1	1	4	5		6	4	2	1	5	6	
14	9	5		14	13	1	90	37	53	3	87	86	4
68	36	32	4	64	68		287	133	154	10	277	277	10
6	4	2	1	5	2	4	15	11	4	1	14	9	6
189	96	93	11	178	183	6	257	125	132	22	235	248	9
199	98	101	29	170	165	34	234	117	117	31	203	190	44

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—Continued.							
China Mail	Hongkong	191	188	3		191	5	186
	Kobe	2	1	1		2	2	
	Shanghai	3	3			3	1	2
	Yokohama	36	29	7	1	35	8	28
Oceanic	Auckland	1	1			1		1
	Melbourne							
	Pagopago	9	8	1		9	9	
	Sidney	68	36	32	5	63	65	3
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	21	20	1		21	2	19
	Kobe	7	6	1		7		7
	Shanghai							
	Yokohama	9	8	1		9	3	6
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Hongkong	205	199	6	1	204	30	175
	Kobe	1,124	710	414	11	1,113	4	1,120
	Nagasaki	5	1	4		5		5
	Shanghai	8	5	3		8	6	2
	Yokohama	1,544	1,015	529	47	1,497	123	1,421
	Total Honolulu	3,640	2,410	1,230	87	3,553	637	3,003
	From Jacksonville, Fla., to—							
New York and Cuba Mail.	British West Indies	27	15	12	2	25	27	
	From Key West, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occidental.	Cuba	9,001	6,505	2,496	858	8,143	5,147	3,854
Sailing vessels	Grand Cayman	35	35			35		35
	Miscellaneous							
	Total Key West	9,036	6,540	2,496	858	8,178	5,147	3,889
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessels	British West Indies	1,406	1,026	380	137	1,269	458	948
Saunders	Do	625	489	136	21	604		625
	Bininl	8	7	1		8		8
	Caibarian	1	1			1		1
	Total Miami	2,040	1,523	517	158	1,882	458	1,582
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Orr Laubenheimer	British Honduras	1		1		1	1	
	From New Bedford to—							
Tramp	Cape Verde Islands	202	191	11	1	201		202
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields	Nicaragua	68	48	20	6	62	61	7
Cuyamel Fruit	Spanish Honduras	95	63	32	18	77	95	
French Line	Cuba	13	13			13	13	
	Havre	5	4	1		5	5	
Southern Pacific	Cuba	569	469	100	53	516	301	268
United Fruit	Panama	1		1		1	1	
	British Honduras	152	82	70	28	124	152	
	Colombia							
	Nicaragua	3	1	2		3	3	
	Costa Rica	62	43	19	7	55	62	
	Canal Zone	97	65	32	14	83	97	
	Cuba	656	465	191	61	595	656	
	Guatemala	541	372	169	44	497	541	
	Panama	164	118	46	11	153	164	
	Spanish Honduras	12	6	6	4	8	12	
	Do	52	40	12	4	48	52	
	Do	3	3			3	3	
Vaccaro	Do	233	176	57	31	202	233	
Vila & Co	Spain	6	4	2	1	5	2	4
	Total New Orleans	2,732	1,972	760	282	2,450	2,453	279

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
55	41	14	17	38	9	46	246	229	17	17	229	14	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	7	2
21	11	10	9	12	12	9	57	40	17	10	47	20	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
15	11	4	.....	15	14	1	24	19	5	.....	24	23	1
35	21	14	8	27	34	1	103	57	46	13	90	99	4
9	6	3	1	8	6	3	30	26	4	1	29	8	22
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	9	7	2	.....	9	2	7
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
27	12	15	3	24	26	1	36	20	16	3	33	29	7
109	72	37	19	90	36	73	314	271	43	20	294	66	248
614	307	307	573	41	3	611	1,738	1,017	721	584	1,154	7	1,731
4	2	2	2	2	4	.....	9	3	6	2	7	4	5
20	8	12	.....	20	20	.....	28	13	15	.....	28	26	2
665	346	319	549	116	116	549	2,209	1,361	848	596	1,613	239	1,970
2,060	1,089	971	1,226	834	721	1,339	5,700	3,499	2,201	1,313	4,387	1,358	4,342
230	115	115	17	213	230	.....	257	130	127	19	238	257	.....
15,355	10,029	5,326	815	14,540	14,337	1,018	24,356	16,534	7,822	1,673	22,683	19,484	4,872
4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	39	39	.....	.....	39	.....	39
25	19	6	.....	25	25	.....	25	19	6	.....	25	25	.....
15,384	10,052	5,332	815	14,569	14,362	1,022	24,420	16,592	7,828	1,673	22,747	19,509	4,911
169	99	70	59	110	61	108	1,575	1,125	450	196	1,379	519	1,056
66	43	23	36	30	.....	66	691	532	159	57	634	.....	691
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	8	.....	8
3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	4
238	144	94	95	143	61	177	2,278	1,667	611	253	2,025	519	1,759
4	2	2	3	1	4	.....	5	2	3	3	2	5	.....
6	2	4	6	.....	.....	6	208	193	15	7	201	.....	208
188	152	36	19	169	188	.....	256	200	56	25	231	249	7
134	96	38	10	124	134	.....	229	159	70	28	201	229	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
942	639	303	97	845	852	90	1,511	1,108	403	150	1,361	1,153	358
30	23	7	.....	30	30	.....	31	23	8	.....	31	31	.....
141	99	42	18	123	141	.....	293	181	112	46	247	293	.....
5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	14	12	2	.....	14	14	.....
111	89	22	7	104	111	.....	173	132	41	14	159	173	.....
368	267	101	46	322	368	.....	465	332	133	60	405	465	.....
1,692	1,098	594	135	1,557	1,692	.....	2,348	1,563	785	196	2,152	2,348	.....
473	342	131	40	433	473	.....	1,014	714	300	84	930	1,014	.....
1,914	1,150	764	181	1,733	1,914	.....	2,078	1,268	810	192	1,886	2,078	.....
24	16	8	5	19	24	.....	36	22	14	9	27	36	.....
297	222	75	29	268	297	.....	349	262	87	33	316	349	.....
15	11	4	3	12	15	.....	18	14	4	3	15	18	.....
334	268	66	29	305	334	.....	567	444	123	60	507	567	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	1	5	2	4
6,679	4,488	2,191	619	6,060	6,589	90	9,411	6,460	2,951	901	8,510	9,042	369

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York to—							
American	Liverpool	11,130	5,324	5,806	817	10,313	6,779	4,351
	Queenstown	102	76	26	1	101	81	21
Anchor	Glasgow	753	312	441	106	647	476	277
	Liverpool	426	200	226	50	376	300	126
	Naples	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Atlantic Transport	London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermudian American	Cuba	24	15	9	2	22	24	.....
Booth	Brazil	21	14	7	4	17	20	1
	British West Indies	64	26	38	3	61	18	46
Clyde	Do	21	14	7	.....	21	16	5
	Haiti	70	47	23	3	67	70	.....
	Santo Domingo	368	242	126	29	339	368	.....
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Bordeaux	4,933	3,579	1,354	334	4,599	2,356	2,577
Cunard	Falmouth	608	256	352	84	524	506	102
	Fishguard	5	2	3	.....	5	3	2
	Liverpool	3,023	1,614	1,409	428	2,595	2,273	750
	London	299	128	171	57	242	200	99
	Naples	146	110	36	11	135	16	130
	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Fabre	Azores	168	122	46	12	156	42	126
	Lisbon	211	186	25	6	205	26	185
	Marseille	34	28	6	2	32	10	24
	Naples	367	298	69	29	338	59	308
Holland American	Bergen	187	124	63	18	169	187	.....
	Falmouth	904	372	532	114	790	904	.....
	Genoa	9	6	3	3	6	1	8
	Rotterdam	1,242	795	447	90	1,152	829	413
	Spain	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Italiana Transatlantica	Genoa	814	555	259	37	777	249	565
	Messina	395	346	49	12	383	10	385
	Naples	4,377	4,053	324	71	4,306	313	4,064
	Palermo	563	471	92	22	541	63	500
Lamport & Holt	Argentina	545	404	141	53	492	380	165
	Brazil	295	203	92	19	276	222	73
	British West Indies	28	17	11	1	27	21	7
	Uruguay	57	44	13	4	53	41	16
La Veloce	Genoa	36	25	11	.....	36	36	.....
	Gibraltar	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Havre	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Naples	36	22	14	2	34	36	.....
	Palermo	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Lloyd Braziliero	Brazil	439	323	116	40	399	343	96
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa	186	158	28	2	184	11	175
	Messina	18	16	2	1	17	.....	18
	Naples	110	97	13	4	106	21	89
	Palermo	56	45	11	4	52	20	36
Miscellaneous	Argentina	14	8	6	1	13	14	.....
	Brazil	72	49	23	13	59	58	14
	British West Indies	23	14	9	.....	23	17	6
	Uruguay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munson	Cuba	178	132	46	14	164	178	.....
National Steam Navigation.	Naples	1,360	1,272	88	24	1,336	119	1,241
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Piraeus	1,493	1,399	94	20	1,473	321	1,172
	Genoa	1,998	1,886	112	19	1,979	117	1,881
	Gibraltar	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Messina	154	128	26	3	151	30	124
	Naples	1,836	1,540	296	52	1,784	163	1,673
	Palermo	214	179	35	7	207	23	191
	Piraeus	95	80	15	.....	95	23	72
	Miscellaneous	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
New York & Cuba Mail	British West Indies	251	151	100	14	237	198	53
	Cuba	4,556	3,183	1,373	283	4,273	3,320	1,236
	Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Honduras	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Mexico	987	757	230	35	952	835	152
	Nicaragua	6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....
	Panama	9	6	3	.....	9	9	.....
Norwegian American	Bergen	4,507	3,158	1,349	168	4,339	1,538	2,969
	Christiana	182	121	61	4	178	168	14
	Christiansand	111	54	57	4	107	12	99
	Stavanger	133	79	54	5	128	24	109

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
5,020	3,257	1,763	867	4,153	3,522	1,498	16,150	8,581	7,569	1,684	14,466	10,301	5,849
							102	76	26	1	101	81	21
128	70	58	65	63	72	56	881	382	499	171	710	548	333
58	33	25	25	33	32	26	484	233	251	75	409	332	152
							2	2			2		2
263	196	67		263	111	152	263	196	67		263	111	152
							24	15	9	2	22	24	
1	1			1	1		22	15	7	4	18	21	1
28	10	18	22	6	10	18	92	36	56	25	67	28	64
7	3	4	1	6	7		28	17	11	1	27	23	5
51	37	14	1	50	51		121	84	37	4	117	121	
437	310	127	56	381	437		805	552	253	85	720	805	
4,314	3,382	932	164	4,150	4,218	96	9,247	6,961	2,286	387	8,860	6,574	2,673
122	84	38	30	92	101	21	730	340	390	114	616	607	123
							5	2	3		5	3	2
457	362	95	61	396	256	201	3,480	1,976	1,504	489	2,991	2,529	951
131	125	6	8	123	4	127	430	253	177	65	365	204	226
21	12	9	16	5	8	13	167	122	45	27	140	24	143
							1		1		1	1	
43	31	12	23	20	25	18	211	153	58	35	176	67	144
26	13	13	11	15	21	5	237	199	38	17	220	47	190
3	1	2		3	2	1	37	29	8	2	35	12	25
46	26	20	32	14	24	22	413	324	89	61	352	83	330
2	1	1	1	1	2		189	125	64	19	170	189	
444	271	173	29	415	444		1,348	643	705	143	1,205	1,348	
							9	6	3	3	6	1	8
322	231	91	75	247	271	51	1,564	1,026	538	165	1,399	1,160	464
							1	1			1	1	
117	62	55	73	44	67	50	931	617	314	110	821	316	615
28	17	11	27	1		28	423	363	60	39	384	10	413
273	136	137	233	40	66	207	4,650	4,189	461	304	4,346	379	4,271
47	26	21	44	3	21	26	610	497	113	66	544	84	526
742	498	244	89	653	712	30	1,287	902	385	142	1,145	1,092	195
406	270	136	54	352	372	34	701	473	228	73	628	594	107
3	2	1	1	2	2	1	31	19	12	2	29	23	8
24	18	6	1	23	22	2	81	62	19	5	76	63	18
7	4	3	3	4	7		43	29	14	3	40	43	
							1	1			1	1	
							1	1			1	1	
13	5	8	12	1	13		49	27	22	14	35	49	
							2	1	1		2	2	
250	167	83	48	202	237	13	689	490	199	88	601	580	109
24	16	8	20	4	5	19	210	174	36	22	188	16	194
							18	16	2	1	17		18
7	4	3	7		1	6	117	101	16	11	106	22	95
3	2	1	3			3	59	47	12	7	52	20	39
22	18	4	1	21	22		36	26	10	2	34	36	
38	24	14	3	35	37	1	110	73	37	16	94	95	15
8	8		1	7	4	4	31	22	9	1	30	21	10
5	3	2	3	2	5		5	3	2	3	2	5	
523	336	187	35	488	523		701	468	233	49	652	701	
							1,360	1,272	88	24	1,336	119	1,241
125	86	39	55	70	84	41	1,618	1,485	133	75	1,543	405	1,213
74	36	38	62	12	34	40	2,072	1,922	150	81	1,991	151	1,921
10	5	5		10	10		12	7	5		12	12	
8	3	5	8		1	7	162	131	31	11	151	31	131
221	114	107	199	22	44	177	2,057	1,654	403	251	1,806	207	1,850
22	14	8	19	3	4	18	236	193	43	26	210	27	209
							95	80	15		95	23	72
58	58			58	1	57	62	62			62	1	61
974	568	406	25	949	856	118	1,225	719	506	39	1,186	1,054	171
4,437	2,968	1,469	207	4,230	4,256	181	8,993	6,151	2,842	490	8,503	7,576	1,417
2	1	1		2	2		2	1	1		2	2	
2		2		2	2		3	1	2		3	3	
399	301	98	8	391	375	24	1,386	1,058	328	43	1,343	1,210	176
1		1		1	1		7	4	3		7	7	
4	2	2	2	2	4		13	8	5	2	11	13	
1,890	1,283	607	519	1,371	711	1,179	6,397	4,441	1,956	687	5,710	2,249	4,148
54	36	18	17	37	37	17	236	157	79	21	215	205	31
64	30	34	43	21	14	50	175	84	91	47	128	26	149
78	51	27	33	45	15	63	211	130	81	38	173	39	172

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York to—Con.							
Panama	Panama	357	259	98	32	325	308	49
Quebec	Bermuda	1,425	726	699	92	1,333	1,424	1
	British Guiana	62	38	24	6	56	44	18
	British West Indies	674	319	355	45	629	342	332
	Danish West Indies	86	41	45	14	72	57	29
	Dutch West Indies	10	6	4	1	9	5	5
	French West Indies	54	26	28	8	46	35	19
Red Cross	British North America	648	393	255	38	610	648	.....
Red D	Dutch West Indies	132	96	36	10	122	120	12
	Venezuela	382	270	112	24	358	329	53
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	Dutch Guiana	16	7	9	7	9	16	.....
	Dutch West Indies	39	17	22	4	35	39	.....
	French West Indies	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
	Haiti	252	174	78	34	218	252	.....
	Mexico	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet.	British West Indies	114	62	52	5	109	108	6
	Colombia	13	11	2	2	11	13	.....
	Cuba	18	10	8	5	13	18	.....
	Panama	18	16	2	.....	18	18	.....
Russian American	Archangel	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Scandinavian American.	Christiana	6,167	5,280	887	99	6,068	672	5,495
	Christiansand	522	364	158	9	513	52	470
	Copenhagen	2,582	1,398	1,184	173	2,409	1,315	1,267
Sicula Americana	Naples	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1
Spanish	Cuba	209	131	78	31	178	175	34
	Mexico	244	163	81	44	200	233	11
	Spain	2,856	2,414	442	122	2,734	1,356	1,500
Swedish American	Gothenberg	1,183	694	489	31	1,152	200	983
Trinidad	British Guiana	22	14	8	2	20	22	.....
	British West Indies	416	252	164	31	385	416	.....
	Dutch Guiana	17	13	4	1	16	17	.....
	Guatemala	13	5	8	3	10	13	.....
United Fruit	British West Indies	625	319	306	27	598	625	.....
	Colombia	396	267	129	26	370	396	.....
	Costa Rica	83	56	27	8	75	83	.....
	Cuba	838	449	389	62	776	838	.....
	Guatemala	48	34	14	3	45	48	.....
	Haiti	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Honduras	8	3	5	1	7	8	.....
	Panama	739	523	216	61	678	739	.....
White Star	Azores	460	301	159	17	443	32	428
	Costa Rica	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Genoa	118	93	25	9	109	29	89
	Gibraltar	116	68	48	25	91	17	99
	Lisbon	72	69	3	.....	72	2	70
	Liverpool	2,778	1,546	1,232	303	2,475	2,153	625
	Madeira Islands	15	12	3	.....	15	1	14
	Messina	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
	Naples	753	624	129	30	723	66	687
	Palermo	15	11	4	.....	15	.....	15
Not stated	Not stated	178	108	70	20	158	176	2
	Total New York	77,058	52,580	24,478	4,606	72,452	37,981	39,077
	From Norfolk, Va., to—							
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	Dutch West Indies	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Anchor Donaldson	Glasgow	18	3	15	3	15	18	.....
White Star	Liverpool	169	77	92	45	124	61	108
	Total Portland	187	80	107	48	139	79	108
	From Porto Rico to—							
Bull Insular	Danish West Indies	112	64	48	11	101	111	1
	Santo Domingo	330	221	109	35	295	322	8
Compania Naviera Antillana.	Do	70	54	16	5	65	70	.....

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
4,017	2,444	1 573	694	3,323	4,002	15	4,374	2,703	1,671	726	3,648	4,310	64
5,001	2,235	2,766	153	4,848	5,001	.....	6,426	2,961	3,465	245	6,181	6,425	1
72	47	25	8	64	70	2	134	85	49	14	120	114	20
238	125	113	107	131	154	84	912	444	468	152	760	496	416
20	8	12	4	16	17	3	106	49	57	18	88	74	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	4	1	9	5	5
12	7	5	1	11	12	.....	66	33	33	9	57	47	19
1,390	690	700	66	1,324	1,390	.....	2,038	1,083	955	104	1,934	2,038	.....
85	66	19	8	77	85	.....	217	162	55	18	199	205	12
178	133	45	10	168	178	.....	560	403	157	34	526	507	53
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	18	9	9	7	11	18	.....
9	5	4	3	6	9	.....	48	22	26	7	41	48	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
275	176	99	37	238	275	.....	527	350	177	71	456	527	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
42	25	17	22	20	33	9	156	87	69	27	129	141	15
6	5	1	.....	6	6	.....	19	16	3	2	17	19	.....
15	8	7	4	11	15	.....	33	18	15	9	24	33	.....
18	15	3	.....	18	18	.....	36	31	5	.....	36	36	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
827	557	270	317	510	299	528	6,994	5,837	1,157	416	6,578	971	6,023
207	133	74	82	125	32	175	729	497	232	91	638	84	645
1,100	701	399	271	829	619	481	3,682	2,099	1,583	444	3,238	1,934	1,748
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1
8	5	3	2	6	8	.....	217	136	81	33	184	183	34
10	8	2	9	1	10	.....	254	171	83	53	201	243	11
331	227	104	89	242	287	44	3,187	2,641	546	211	2,976	1,643	1,544
426	286	140	132	294	104	322	1,609	980	629	163	1,446	304	1,305
33	21	12	2	31	33	.....	55	35	20	4	51	55	.....
165	117	48	32	133	165	.....	581	369	212	63	518	581	.....
16	14	2	2	14	16	.....	33	27	6	3	30	33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	8	3	10	13	.....
944	532	412	64	880	944	.....	1,569	851	718	91	1,478	1,569	.....
187	146	41	12	175	187	.....	583	413	170	38	545	583	.....
121	77	44	13	108	121	.....	204	133	71	21	183	204	.....
1,528	901	627	84	1,444	1,528	.....	2,366	1,350	1,016	146	2,220	2,366	.....
65	42	23	.....	65	65	.....	113	76	37	3	110	113	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
17	13	4	1	16	17	.....	25	16	9	2	23	25	.....
1,569	1,100	469	86	1,483	1,569	.....	2,308	1,623	685	147	2,161	2,308	.....
115	55	60	88	27	18	97	575	356	219	105	470	50	525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
25	13	12	15	10	10	15	143	106	37	24	119	39	104
31	19	12	21	10	10	21	147	87	60	46	101	27	120
2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	74	70	4	2	72	2	72
483	397	86	63	420	371	112	3,261	1,943	1,318	366	2,895	2,524	737
8	6	2	2	6	.....	8	23	18	5	2	21	1	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
61	39	22	46	15	15	46	814	663	151	76	738	81	733
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	4	.....	15	.....	15
73	36	37	7	66	73	.....	251	144	107	27	224	249	2
42,619	27,065	15,554	5,901	36,718	35,954	6,665	119,677	79,645	40,032	10,396	109,281	73,935	45,742
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	15	3	15	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	77	92	45	124	61	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	80	107	48	139	79	108
160	103	57	12	148	157	3	272	167	105	23	249	268	4
429	270	159	74	355	429	.....	759	491	268	109	650	751	8
125	70	55	33	92	125	.....	195	124	71	38	157	195	.....

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Porto Rico to—Continued.							
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Cuba	19	10	9	3	16	9	10
	Danish West Indies	110	59	51	8	102	48	62
	French West Indies	29	14	15	4	25	12	17
	Haiti	9	5	4	1	8	8	1
	Santo Domingo	72	46	26	10	62	43	29
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique de Barcelona.	Central America	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
	Cuba	423	310	113	35	388	196	227
	Mexico	11	7	4	3	8	10	1
	Panama	3	2	1	2	1	3	.....
	South America	12	8	4	3	9	9	3
	Spain	530	406	124	60	470	359	171
Donald	Santo Domingo	53	37	16	8	45	50	3
Empress Naveria Antillas.	Do	363	290	73	30	333	363	.....
	St. Thomas	17	13	4	2	15	17	.....
Empress Naviera de Cuba.	Cuba	158	107	51	12	146	122	36
	Santo Domingo	232	154	78	34	198	171	61
Lloyd Braziliero	Brazil	73	44	29	8	65	66	7
Nelson	Santo Domingo	16	13	3	3	13	16	.....
Pinillos	Cuba	74	43	31	5	69	70	4
Red D	Curacao	27	15	12	4	23	23	4
	Dutch West Indies	90	55	35	9	81	85	5
	Venezuela	287	208	79	24	263	282	5
Trans-Atlantic Barcelona.	Colombia	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Victoria	Danish West Indies	21	8	13	8	13	21	.....
	Santo Domingo	34	27	7	3	31	34	.....
Sailing vessels	Danish West Indies	86	61	25	2	84	83	3
	Santo Domingo	22	16	6	2	20	22	.....
Not stated	Not stated	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
	Total Porto Rico	3,292	2,305	987	334	2,958	2,634	658
	From Providence, R. I., to—							
Fabre	Azores	153	84	69	11	142	17	136
	Horta	28	19	9	1	27	7	21
	Lisbon	353	269	84	11	342	9	344
	Ponta Delgada	50	24	26	3	47	1	49
	Total Providence	584	396	188	26	558	34	550
	From San Diego, Cal., to—							
Compania Naviera del Pacifico.	Mexico	4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....
Ensenada Transportation.	Do	8	6	2	1	7	8	.....
Gulf Mail	Do	20	15	5	1	19	20	.....
Mexican Navigation & Commercial.	Do	58	36	22	13	45	58	.....
Oriental	Do	28	23	5	1	27	28	.....
Pacific Sunset	Do	8	5	3	.....	8	8	.....
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Do	16	14	2	.....	16	16	.....
W. S. Scammel & Co	Do	10	9	1	1	9	10	.....
Vancouver & San Diego Navigation.	Do	598	395	203	82	516	598	.....
Not stated	Do	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
	Total San Diego	755	508	247	99	656	755	.....
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
Canadian Pacific	Shanghai	35	23	12	.....	35	35	.....
China Mail	Hongkong	689	665	24	3	686	88	601
	Kobe	33	31	2	.....	33	25	8
	Nagasaki	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	5
	Shanghai	60	38	22	4	56	58	2
	Yokohama	146	126	20	2	144	64	82
H. Smith & Co	Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Guatemala	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Mexico	9	4	5	1	8	9	.....
	San Salvador	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
49	29	20	16	33	23	26	68	39	29	19	49	32	36
52	34	18	15	37	34	18	162	93	69	23	139	82	80
11	8	3	3	8	4	7	40	22	18	7	33	16	24
19	13	6	6	13	8	11	28	18	10	7	21	16	12
232	135	97	48	184	94	138	304	181	123	58	246	137	167
5	3	2	1	4	5	.....	8	5	3	1	7	8	.....
336	224	112	58	278	242	94	759	534	225	93	666	438	321
2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	13	9	4	3	10	11	2
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	1	2	2	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	4	3	9	9	3
117	56	61	37	80	103	14	647	462	185	97	550	462	185
891	684	207	125	766	761	130	944	721	223	133	811	811	133
581	380	201	106	475	581	.....	944	670	274	136	808	944	.....
11	10	1	1	10	11	.....	28	23	5	3	25	28	.....
989	666	323	191	798	363	626	1,147	773	374	203	944	485	662
480	296	184	83	397	319	161	712	450	262	117	595	490	222
15	11	4	3	12	14	1	88	55	33	11	77	80	8
123	87	36	12	111	123	.....	139	100	39	15	124	139	.....
23	16	7	5	18	5	18	97	59	38	10	87	75	22
5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	32	20	12	4	28	28	4
39	28	11	3	36	36	3	129	83	46	12	117	121	8
135	88	47	6	129	135	.....	422	296	126	30	392	417	5
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	24	9	15	8	16	24	.....
39	25	14	5	34	33	6	73	52	21	8	65	67	6
76	62	14	2	74	75	1	162	123	39	4	158	158	4
147	96	51	26	121	147	.....	169	112	57	28	141	169	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
5,096	3,404	1,692	871	4,225	3,838	1,258	8,388	5,709	2,679	1,205	7,183	6,472	1,916
41	25	16	33	8	7	34	194	109	85	44	150	24	170
11	9	2	6	5	3	8	39	28	11	7	32	10	29
40	20	20	36	4	5	35	393	289	104	47	346	14	379
27	10	17	24	3	1	26	77	34	43	27	50	2	75
119	64	55	99	20	16	103	703	460	243	125	578	50	653
8	6	2	1	7	8	.....	12	8	4	1	11	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2	1	7	8	.....
18	15	3	.....	18	18	.....	38	30	8	1	37	38	.....
19	16	3	.....	19	19	.....	77	52	25	13	64	77	.....
12	6	6	11	1	12	.....	40	29	11	12	28	40	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	6	3	.....	9	9	.....
9	4	5	4	5	9	.....	25	18	7	4	21	25	.....
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	12	11	1	1	11	12	.....
252	201	51	28	224	252	.....	850	595	255	110	740	850	.....
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
324	254	70	44	280	324	.....	1,079	761	318	143	936	1,079	.....
111	43	68	16	95	111	.....	146	66	80	16	130	146	.....
465	368	97	47	418	169	296	1,157	1,036	121	50	1,107	257	900
13	4	9	.....	13	13	.....	46	35	11	.....	46	38	8
10	4	6	6	4	5	5	15	7	8	6	9	5	10
123	64	59	29	94	123	.....	183	102	81	33	150	181	2
92	45	47	51	41	76	16	238	171	67	53	185	140	98
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	5	1	8	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—Continued.							
Java Pacific	East Indies	1	1			1	1	
	Hongkong	483	459	24	5	478	72	411
Nederland Royal Mail	Batavia	4	3	1		4	3	1
	Kobe	7	7			7	1	6
	Nagasaki							
	Singapore	1		1		1	1	
	Yokohama	114	79	35	7	107	102	12
New York & Pacific	Chile	2	2			2	2	
	Guatemala	2	2		2		2	
	Kobe	1	1			1	1	
	Panama	12	8	4	1	11	11	1
	Peru	2	2			2		2
	San Salvador	38	20	18	6	32	34	4
	Yokohama							
Oceanic	Australia	526	335	191	36	490	467	59
	New Zealand	24	15	9	10	14	15	9
	Pacific Islands	10	5	5	1	9	9	1
Osaka Shoshen Kaisha	Hongkong	2	2			2		2
	Kobe	3	3			3		3
	Yokohama	136	122	14	1	135	36	100
Pacific Mail	Chile	5	5			5		5
	Costa Rica	16	6	10	6	10	11	5
	Ecuador	1	1			1		1
	Guatemala	81	47	34	11	70	65	16
	Honduras	10	7	3		10	6	4
	Hongkong	331	325	6	3	328	19	312
	Kobe	43	41	2		43	5	38
	Mexico	440	321	119	36	404	283	157
	Nicaragua	63	33	30	9	54	61	2
	Panama	78	53	25	11	67	39	39
	Peru							
	San Salvador	96	58	38	16	80	92	4
	Shanghai	31	23	8	1	30	28	3
	Yokohama	302	263	39	22	280	8	294
Rotterdam	Java	2	1	1		2	2	
Royal Dutch Line	Hongkong	8	8			8		8
	Java	6	5	1		6	6	
	Nagasaki	1	1			1	1	
	Singapore	8	4	4	2	6	8	
	Vladivostok	110	75	35	17	93	98	12
	Yokohama	12	8	4	2	10	10	2
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Chile	3	2	1		3	3	
	Hongkong	353	285	68	17	336	151	202
	Kobe	397	325	72	12	385	70	327
	Mexico	4	4			4	3	1
	Nagasaki	134	89	45	7	127	24	110
	Panama	13	7	6	2	11	12	1
	Shanghai	79	46	33	11	68	76	3
	Yokohama	3,747	3,044	703	99	3,648	1,054	2,693
Union	Australia	103	60	43	11	92	51	52
	New Zealand	185	98	87	19	166	117	68
	Pacific Islands	27	17	10	4	23	19	8
	Society Islands	45	23	22	3	42	35	10
	Total San Francisco	9,081	7,243	1,838	400	8,681	3,395	5,686
	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
Blue Funnel	Hongkong	296	296			296	1	295
Nippon Yushen Kaisha	Do	73	65	8	1	72	32	41
	Kobe	584	504	80	3	581	152	432
	Moji	9	5	4		9	6	3
	Nagasaki	1	1			1		1
	Shanghai	33	25	8	3	30	20	13
	Yokohama	704	609	95	7	697	370	334
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hongkong	6	5	1	3	3	2	4
	Kobe	927	740	187	13	914	27	900
	Moji	7	6	1	2	5	2	5
	Nagasaki	4	3	1		4	1	3
	Yokohama	268	224	44	4	264	18	250
	Total Seattle	2,912	2,483	429	36	2,876	631	2,281

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
3	2	1		3	3		4	3	1		4	4	
264	240	24	20	244	53	211	747	699	48	25	722	125	622
							4	3	1		4	3	1
							7	7			7	1	6
1	1			1	1		1	1			1	1	
							1		1		1	1	
11	7	4	10	1	10	1	125	86	39	17	108	112	13
16	11	5	4	12	10	6	18	13	5	4	14	12	6
1	1			1	1		3	3		2	1	3	
1	1			1	1		2	2			2	2	
36	19	17	4	32	36		48	27	21	5	43	47	1
11	8	3		11	11		13	10	3		13	11	2
21	13	8	5	16	18	3	59	33	26	11	48	52	7
1	1			1	1		1	1			1	1	
423	278	145	26	397	413	10	949	613	336	62	887	880	69
2	1	1		2	2		26	16	10	10	16	17	9
99	80	19	2	97	97	2	109	85	24	3	106	106	3
1	1			1		1	3	3			3		3
19	12	7	19		7	12	155	134	21	20	135	43	112
4	4			4		4	9	9			9		9
16	14	2		16	14	2	32	20	12	6	26	25	7
1	1			1	1		2	2			2	1	1
77	49	28	17	60	58	19	158	96	62	28	130	123	35
8	7	1		8	5	3	18	14	4		18	11	7
271	212	59	23	248	135	136	602	537	65	26	576	154	448
18	8	10	4	14	16	2	61	49	12	4	57	21	40
272	212	60	26	246	238	34	712	533	179	62	650	521	191
27	20	7	3	24	19	8	90	53	37	12	78	80	10
131	98	33	6	125	78	53	209	151	58	17	192	117	92
2	2			2		2	2	2			2		2
39	27	12	4	35	34	5	135	85	50	20	115	126	9
88	42	46	17	71	88		119	65	54	18	101	116	3
66	33	33	15	51	57	9	368	296	72	37	331	65	303
							2	1	1		2	2	
11	10	1		11	3	8	19	18	1		19	3	16
							6	5	1		6	6	
							1	1			1	1	
							8	4	4	2	6	8	
							110	75	35	17	93	98	12
3	3			3	3		15	11	4	2	13	13	2
3	3			3	3		6	5	1		6	6	
651	298	353	47	604	609	42	1,004	583	421	64	940	760	244
194	96	98	93	101	121	73	591	421	170	105	486	191	400
3	3			3	3		7	7			7	6	1
80	47	33	59	21	21	59	214	136	78	66	148	45	169
14	11	3		14	12	2	27	18	9	2	25	24	3
412	246	166	70	342	397	15	491	292	199	81	410	473	18
1,180	648	532	780	400	651	529	4,927	3,692	1,235	879	4,048	1,705	3,222
16	8	8	5	11	15	1	119	68	51	16	103	66	53
39	27	12	5	34	30	9	224	125	99	24	200	147	77
26	22	4	1	25	22	4	53	39	14	5	48	41	12
36	25	11	6	30	31	5	81	48	33	9	72	66	15
5,418	3,386	2,032	1,420	3,998	3,831	1,587	14,499	10,629	3,870	1,820	12,679	7,226	7,273
89	81	8	7	82	9	80	385	377	8	7	378	10	375
71	36	35	7	64	47	24	144	101	43	8	136	79	65
149	81	68	80	69	66	83	733	585	148	83	650	218	515
13	5	8	9	4	6	7	22	10	12	9	13	12	10
							1	1			1		1
77	44	33	15	62	52	25	110	69	41	18	92	72	38
193	111	82	79	114	107	86	897	720	177	86	811	477	420
1	1			1		1	7	6	1	3	4	2	5
173	76	97	142	31	9	164	1,100	816	284	155	945	36	1,064
5	3	2	3	2	2	3	12	9	3	5	7	4	8
6	4	2	1	5		6	10	7	3	1	9	1	9
33	17	16	25	8	9	24	301	241	60	29	272	27	274
810	459	351	368	442	307	503	3,722	2,942	780	404	3,318	938	2,784

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Sailing vessels	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
	British West Indies	13	13	.....	.....	13	1	12
	Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spanish Honduras	16	6	10	6	10	.....	16
	Total Tampa	29	19	10	6	23	1	28

RECAPITULATION.

Ports of departure and means of transportation.	Aliens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Alaska	12	9	3	.....	12	12	.....
Boston, Mass	27	21	6	1	26	27	.....
Brunswick, Ga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada (Atlantic seaports)	335	245	90	22	313	96	239
Canada (border stations)	31,687	19,976	11,711	4,278	27,409	31,687	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports)	2,740	2,251	489	142	2,598	1,598	1,142
Galveston, Tex	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,640	2,410	1,230	87	3,553	637	3,003
Jacksonville, Fla	27	15	12	2	25	27	.....
Key West, Fla	9,036	6,540	2,496	858	8,178	5,147	3,889
Miami, Fla	2,040	1,523	517	158	1,882	458	1,582
Mobile, Ala	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
New Bedford, Mass	202	191	11	1	201	.....	202
New Orleans, La	2,732	1,972	760	282	2,450	2,453	279
New York, N Y	77,058	52,580	24,478	4,606	72,452	37,981	39,077
Norfolk, Va	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Portland, Me	187	80	107	48	139	79	108
Porto Rico	3,292	2,305	987	334	2,958	2,634	658
Providence, R. I	584	396	188	26	558	34	550
San Diego, Cal	755	508	247	99	656	755	.....
San Francisco, Cal	9,081	7,243	1,838	400	8,68	3,395	5,686
Seattle, Wash	2,912	2,483	429	36	2,876	631	2,281
Tampa, Fla	29	19	10	6	23	1	28
Total	146,379	100,768	45,611	11,386	134,993	87,655	58,724
Steamships	113,102	79,626	33,476	6,961	106,141	55,392	57,710
Sailing vessels	1,578	1,157	421	147	1,431	564	1,014
By land	31,699	19,985	11,714	4,278	27,421	31,699	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
1912	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
1913	611,924	477,769	134,155	30,368	581,556	230,496	381,428
1914	633,805	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	205,903	427,902
1915	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533
1916	240,807	180,975	59,832	15,141	225,666	94,780	146,027
1917	146,379	100,768	45,611	11,386	134,993	87,655	58,724

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
2	2			2		2	15	15			15	1	14
1	1			1		1	1	1			1		1
2	1	1	1	1		2	2	1	1	1	1		2
13	5	8	2	11		13	29	11	18	8	21		29
18	9	9	3	15		18	47	28	19	9	38	1	46

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
							12	9	3		12	12	
53	36	17	3	50	53		80	57	23	4	76	80	
3	3			3		3	3	3			3		3
58	37	21	24	34	43	15	393	282	111	46	347	139	254
44,531	33,503	11,028	6,896	37,635	44,531		76,218	53,479	22,739	11,174	65,044	76,218	
2,356	1,325	1,031	311	2,045	2,253	103	5,096	3,576	1,520	453	4,643	3,851	1,245
5	4	1	1	4	5		6	4	2	1	5	6	
2,060	1,089	971	1,226	834	721	1,339	5,700	3,499	2,201	1,313	4,387	1,358	4,342
230	115	115	17	213	230		257	130	127	19	238	257	
15,384	10,052	5,332	815	14,569	14,362	1,022	24,420	16,592	7,828	1,673	22,747	19,509	4,911
238	144	94	95	143	61	177	2,278	1,667	611	253	2,025	519	1,759
4	2	2	3	1	4		5	2	3	3	2	5	
6	2	4	6			6	208	193	15	7	201		208
6,679	4,488	2,191	619	6,060	6,589	90	9,411	6,460	2,951	901	8,510	9,042	369
42,619	27,065	15,554	5,901	36,718	35,954	6,665	119,677	79,645	40,032	10,396	109,281	73,935	45,742
							1	1			1	1	
							187	80	107	48	139	79	108
5,096	3,404	1,692	871	4,225	3,838	1,258	8,388	5,709	2,679	1,205	7,183	6,472	1,916
119	64	55	99	20	16	103	703	460	243	125	578	50	653
324	254	70	44	280	324		1,079	762	317	143	936	1,079	
5,418	3,386	2,032	1,420	3,998	3,831	1,587	14,499	10,629	3,870	1,820	12,679	7,226	7,273
810	459	351	368	442	307	503	3,722	2,942	780	404	3,318	938	2,784
18	9	9	3	15		18	47	28	19	9	38	1	46
126,011	85,441	40,570	18,722	107,289	113,122	12,889	272,390	186,209	86,181	29,997	242,393	200,777	71,613
81,041	51,649	29,392	11,736	69,305	68,283	12,758	194,143	131,275	62,868	18,586	175,557	123,675	70,468
439	289	150	90	349	308	131	2,017	1,446	571	237	1,780	872	1,145
44,531	33,503	11,028	6,896	37,635	44,531		76,230	53,488	22,742	11,174	65,056	76,230	
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,745	263,585	85,886	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,699	505,483
347,702	204,568	143,134	71,646	276,056	278,782	68,920	959,626	682,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348
368,797	210,353	158,444	82,420	286,377	276,579	92,218	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120
172,371	100,377	71,994	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295	556,545	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,986	250,717	305,828
110,733	69,553	41,180	19,507	91,226	94,242	16,491	351,540	250,528	101,012	34,648	316,892	189,022	162,518
126,011	85,441	40,570	18,722	107,289	113,122	12,889	272,390	186,209	86,181	29,997	242,393	200,777	71,613

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TABLE XXIV.—*Alien arrivals from insular United States, 1908 to 1917, inclusive, by ports.*

Port.	Number.	Year of arrival.										From Hawaii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philippine Islands.	From Virgin Islands.
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917				
New York	6,530	440	423	579	616	548	610	694	756	726	1,138	.....	6,495	.....	35
New Orleans	59	.....	2	2	3	7	11	12	12	10	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
Galveston	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
San Francisco	15,847	912	896	1,591	1,076	1,402	2,268	2,595	1,610	1,673	1,824	15,686	.....	161	.....
Portland, Oreg.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	666	6	7	17	28	99	460	14	10	21	4	92	.....	574	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports)	356	.....	.....	9	63	24	59	36	40	62	63	347	.....	9	.....
Mexican border	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Total	23,472	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351	2,437	2,492	3,031	16,135	6,558	744	35

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TABLE XXV.—*Race, sex, and age of arrivals in continental United States of aliens from United*

Race or people.	Number.	Sex.		Age.			From Hawaii.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Number.	Length of residence in Hawaii.			
								Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not specified.
African (black)	247	113	134	24	215	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	1	2
Chinese	26	23	3	.....	25	1	26	6	9	2	9
Croatian and Slovenian	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cuban	10	7	3	2	8	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	32	27	5	1	27	4	8	7	1	.....	.....
East Indian	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	4	2	2	.....	.....
English	439	240	199	17	311	111	384	268	62	21	33
Finnish	7	5	2	.....	6	1	5	2	.....	.....	3
French	59	32	27	5	46	8	25	12	13	.....	.....
German	173	134	39	6	147	20	93	54	17	3	19
Greek	16	15	1	.....	15	1	5	3	2	.....	.....
Hebrew	17	17	.....	.....	13	4	5	2	2	.....	1
Irish	29	15	14	5	15	9	27	16	4	2	5
Italian (north)	19	13	6	1	17	1	5	3	1	.....	1
Italian (south)	38	29	9	2	30	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	130	97	33	2	113	15	126	59	36	19	12
Korean	15	11	4	1	14	.....	14	3	4	1	6
Mexican	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1
Portuguese	200	108	92	33	132	35	196	10	74	99	13
Roumanian	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Russian	59	43	16	4	53	2	50	14	10	16	10
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Scandinavian	205	173	32	4	191	10	43	21	10	3	9
Scotch	70	42	28	3	52	15	55	27	13	9	6
Slovak	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	952	650	302	236	591	125	729	13	523	152	41
Spanish American	90	60	30	13	67	10	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Syrian	49	33	16	5	38	6	2	1	.....	.....	1
Turkish	12	9	3	1	10	1	3	2	1	.....	.....
Welsh	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	2	1	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	88	49	39	5	78	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	22	19	3	.....	19	3	19	13	1	.....	5
Total	3,031	1,990	1,041	370	2,258	403	1,850	553	791	329	177

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insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing length of residence in insular States.

From Porto Rico.					From Philippine Islands.					From Virgin Islands.				
	Length of residence in Porto Rico.					Length of residence in Philippine Islands.					Length of residence in Virgin Islands.			
Number.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not specified.	Number.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not specified.	Number.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not specified.
243	177	32	11	23	1	1				3				3
2	2													
6	6													
24	16	2	3	3										
42	27	6	1	8	8	5	1	2		5	3			2
					1	1				1				1
31	18	6	2	5	2		2			1	1			
71	45	8	7	11	9	4	5							
11	3			8										
12	10			2										
1		1			1	1								
12	7	1	2	2	2	2								
37	20	3	1	13										
1	1				3	1	1	1						
					1			1						
4	4													
3	2	1			1		1							
1	1													
9	8	1												
145	125	3		17						17				17
14	10	2		2	1			1						
208	95	33	43	37	11	1	5	5		4	1			3
85	75	2	2	6	1	1				1	1			
47	17	20	6	4										
9	2	3	4											
83	48	17	6	12						3	1			2
3	2			1										
1,104	721	141	88	154	42	17	15	10		35	7			28

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TABLE XXVI.—*Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States.*

Race or people.	Austria.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Total Europe.
Croatian and Slovenian	1													1
English										1		1	12	14
Finnish									1				1	2
French			6							1				7
German				16					1			1		18
Greek					4					1				5
Hebrew										1				1
Irish													1	1
Italian (north)						1				1				2
Italian (south)						2								2
Portuguese								179		3				182
Russian									7	1				8
Scandinavian		2					2				2			6
Scotch													2	2
Spanish								3		782				785
Spanish-American										2				2
West Indian (except Cuban)										2				2
Other peoples					1							1		2
Total	1	2	6	16	5	3	2	182	9	795	2	3	16	1,042

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Race or people.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Grand total.
African (black)											2		3	218	24	247
Armenian													2			2
Bohemian and Moravian															5	5
Chinese	7	1				8									18	26
Croatian and Slovenian																1
Cuban													1	3	6	10
Dutch and Flemish								4				1		16	11	32
East Indian		1				1				1					2	4
English	16	15			1	32		186	8	37			2	7	153	439
Finnish															5	7
French		1				1		1	1	1			4	5	39	59
German	9	4			3	16		7	6		1		16	14	95	173
Greek								2					4	2	3	16
Hebrew	1					1								5	10	17
Irish	1	1				2		13		2					11	29
Italian (north)									1			2		2	12	19
Italian (south)														8	28	38
Japanese	1	76				77			1					1	51	130
Korean	1	7			4	12									3	15
Mexican														3	4	7
Portuguese		1				1								2	15	200
Roumanian								1							1	2
Russian	1	20				21	2	3		3			2	1	19	59
Ruthenian (Russniak)															1	1
Scandinavian	1				1	2		3		2			1	123	68	205
Scotch		1	2			3		7	1	4				1	52	70
Slovak		1				1										1
Spanish								1					7	30	129	952
Spanish American									1		3		41	31	12	90
Syrian				2		2		1						20	26	49
Turkish													1	6	5	12
Welsh	2					2									2	4
West Indian (except Cuban)								2					10	52	22	88
Other peoples								9	1	2					8	22
Total	40	129	2	2	9	182	2	240	20	52	6	3	94	550	840	3,031

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TABLE XXVII.—*Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing races and final destination within continental United States.*

Race or people.	Ariz.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Hawaii.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Mo.
African (black)				17	1								1	5	1	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)		5														
Chinese		18					4									
Croatian and Slovenian		1														
Cuban		4														
Dutch and Flemish		4														
East Indian		2					1									
English	1	142		3	2		28	6				3		1	4	
Finnish		2														
French		23					1									
German	1	75			1		7				1			1		
Greek		3												1		
Hebrew		4							1							
Irish		11				1	4							1		
Italian (north)		6						1						1		
Italian (south)		1														
Japanese	2	82		1			9	2	2	1						
Korean		8					2	2						2		
Mexican		3														
Portuguese		188					1							1		
Russian		34					1	4								2
Ruthenian (Russniak)							1									
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		31			1		3	1								
Scotch		23					9									
Spanish		740		3										2		
Spanish American		1					1						5			
Syrian		2	1	3										1		
Turkish		3												5		
Welsh		3					1									
West Indian (except Cuban)				2							1					
Other peoples		8														
Total	4	1,427	1	29	5	1	73	16	3	1	2	3	6	21	5	2

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Race or people.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. J.	N. Y.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	Tex.	Utah.	Va.	Wash.	Wis.	Outside U. S.	Total.
African (black)			13	191			2		3				5			8	247
Armenian				2													2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)																	5
Chinese			1	1		1									1		26
Croatian and Slovenian																	1
Cuban				5												1	10
Dutch and Flemish				22												6	32
East Indian																1	4
English		3	1	53	4	1	2		2	2			1	9		171	439
Finnish				3										2			7
French				25					3							7	59
German			4	60		2			1					1	1	18	173
Greek				9												3	16
Hebrew				11					1								17
Irish																12	29
Italian (north)				10		1											19
Italian (south)				33					1							3	38
Japanese				8	2	1						2		1	1	16	130
Korean	1																15
Mexican			1	2							1						7
Portuguese				3		2										5	200
Roumanian				2													2
Russian				7			2		1					8			59
Ruthenian (Russniak)																	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			2	86					1		1			3		76	205
Scotch			1	8		1	2	1	2					3		20	70
Slovak																1	1
Spanish			2	161			1	1	23		1					18	952
Spanish American				53			1		3	4						22	90
Syrian			2	34			2		2							2	49
Turkish				3					1								12
Welsh																	4
West Indian (except Cuban)			4	57					1							23	88
Other peoples				3		1		1								9	22
Total	1	3	31	852	6	10	12	3	45	6	3	2	6	27	3	422	3,031

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TABLE XXVIII.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by races.*

	Armenian.	Chinese.	German.	Greek	Hebrew.	Italian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Mexican.	Polish.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Races not specified.	Total.
Number	5	368	1	7	35	45	511	12	1	3	2	2	19	1,011
Diseases:														
Trachoma	5	17		2	12	30	31			2	2	2	14	117
Tinea tonsurans					3	3								6
Favus					1								1	2
Uncinariasis		351				1	480	12					1	845
Other diseases			1	5	19	11			1	1			3	41
Result of treatment and disposition:														
Cured and admitted	4	353		6	28	42	464	12		3	1	2	15	930
Died						1								1
Not cured (deported)		2		1					1				1	5
Still under treatment	1	13	1		7	2	47				1		3	75
Length of treatment:														
Under 1 month		337		2	13	15	428	11	1	3	1		10	821
Under 2 months	3	10		2	6	11	27	1				1	4	65
Under 3 months		5		1	5	9	6						1	27
Under 4 months		1		1		4						1		7
Under 5 months	1	2				4	2						1	10
5 to 10 months				1	1		1							3
10 to 20 months					1									1
Over 20 months					2									
Still under treatment, length of time not stated	1	13	1		7	2	47				1		3	2 75
By whom expenses were paid:														
Parent		158		3	5	13	91	2			1		7	280
Husband		34			1	6	230	4		1	1		4	281
Self		68			1		97	4					2	172
Relatives	3	101		4	24	26	27	2		2		1	5	195
Other	2	7	1		4		66		1			1	1	83
Sex:														
Male	1	325	1	2	12	11	238	7	1		1	2	7	608
Female	4	43		5	23	34	273	5		3	1		12	403
Age:														
Under 14 years		26		1	8	16	16	1			1		5	74
14 to 44 years	5	286	1	6	16	21	468	10	1	2	1	2	12	831
45 years and over		56			11	8	27	1		1			2	106

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TABLE XXVIII-A.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by ports.*

Port.	Diseases.					Result of treatment and disposition.				Length of treatment.								
	Trachoma.	Tinea tonsurans.	Favus.	Uncinariasis.	Other.	Cured and admitted.	Died.	Not cured (deported).	Still under treatment.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	5 to 10 months.	10 to 20 months.	Over 20 months.	Still under treatment, length of time not stated.	Total.
New York	65	6	1	2	37	98	1	2	10	42	27	15	6	6	2	1	2	10	111
Boston	2		1			1			2			1						2	3
New Orleans					2			1	1	1								1	2
San Francisco	20			399		403		2	14	387	10	5	1	2				14	419
Seattle	1			423	2	386			40	365	18	3						40	426
Honolulu	29			21		42			8	26	10	3		2	1			8	50
Total	117	6	2	845	41	930	1	5	75	821	65	27	7	10	3	1	2	75	1,011

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TABLE XXIX.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, diseases*

Disease or defect.	Number.	Sex.		Age.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
Idiot	12	8	4	8	2	1	.....	.....	1
Imbecile	26	10	16	11	3	6	5	.....	1
Feeble-minded	269	136	133	32	75	76	30	26	30
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)	54	42	12	4	13	17	10	4	6
Insanity	120	77	43	.....	9	22	19	22	48
Epilepsy	38	24	14	4	10	13	7	2	2
Tuberculosis	124	100	24	7	24	42	19	13	19
Trachoma	767	468	299	183	228	193	86	37	40
Favus	27	13	14	4	6	9	6	.....	2
Tinea tonsurans	15	6	9	9	3	2	1	.....	.....
Uncinariasis	936	641	295	69	379	197	129	79	83
Venereal disease	325	291	34	3	86	136	48	28	24
Parasitic disease (not specified)	91	68	23	12	34	21	12	5	7
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	513	271	242	290	76	52	29	18	48
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	256	191	65	1	13	39	53	26	124
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	198	92	106	17	27	53	41	20	40
Sclerosis	62	53	9	.....	.....	1	.....	10	51
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	3,354	1,312	2,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3,331
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)	658	454	204	34	93	145	106	66	214
Malignant tumor	25	17	8	.....	.....	.....	6	1	18
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	625	359	266	56	101	127	116	86	139
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	237	141	96	63	45	56	27	13	33
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	648	403	245	48	110	156	119	71	144
Acute injuries	76	62	14	13	10	21	12	5	15
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	1,253	906	347	117	185	345	228	135	243
Loss of member	413	379	34	7	45	103	102	56	100
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	241	160	81	48	35	37	34	18	69
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	1,343	797	546	42	178	330	258	168	367
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	136	85	51	12	18	28	17	15	46
Undersized	165	133	32	4	24	71	33	22	11
Hernia	933	920	13	6	42	135	146	197	407
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	534	441	93	15	255	99	63	27	75
Pregnancy	583	.....	583	.....	155	292	123	13	.....
Infancy	400	217	183	274	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism	92	89	3	.....	1	14	21	22	34
Not stated	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	15,551	9,368	6,183	1,393	2,411	2,840	1,907	1,228	5,772

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fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by or defects.

Class of defect.				Disposition.											
Class A (1).	Class A (2).	Class B.	Class C.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Admitted by board of special inquiry.	Deported without appeal on decision of board of special inquiry.	Admitted without bond on appeal to department.	Admitted on bond after appeal to department.	Deported pursuant to departmental decision on appeal.	Admitted after hospital treatment.	Deported after hospital treatment.	Application for admission on bond granted and alien admitted.	Application for admission on bond denied and alien deported.	Total admitted.	Total deported.
Idiocy, imbecility, feeble-minded, insanity, constitutional psychopathic inferiority, epilepsy, tuberculosis, and chronic alcoholism.	Loathsome contagious or dangerous contagious disease.	Disease or defect which affects ability to earn a living.	Disease or defect of less degree.												
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	....	3	9
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	....	7	19
269	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	183	41	2	41	.....	.....	1	....	45	224
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	2	.....	12	.....	.....	1	....	5	49
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	6	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	9	111
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	34
124	.....	.....	.....	2	4	102	6	6	1	1	1	.....	1	19	105
.....	767	.....	.....	.....	14	625	17	.....	2	107	2	.....	....	138	629
.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	3	24
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	3	12
.....	936	.....	.....	.....	31	21	.....	2	8	866	7	1	....	900	36
.....	254	71	.....	.....	18	246	13	5	26	13	2	1	1	50	275
.....	16	22	53	28	29	18	2	9	2	.....	1	1	1	69	22
.....	513	.....	.....	3	4	462	2	.....	1	40	1	.....	....	49	464
.....	.....	231	25	59	125	56	1	2	13	.....	.....	.....	....	187	69
.....	.....	162	36	23	117	36	1	7	12	.....	1	.....	1	148	50
.....	.....	57	5	1	30	23	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	....	35	27
.....	.....	2,755	599	605	2,358	209	32	61	87	.....	.....	2	....	3,058	296
.....	.....	621	37	83	256	134	36	60	85	.....	1	2	1	437	221
.....	.....	24	1	3	10	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	16	9
.....	.....	259	366	105	411	79	6	5	19	.....	.....	.....	....	527	98
.....	2	88	147	41	154	31	1	2	6	.....	.....	2	....	200	37
.....	.....	407	241	148	349	103	13	11	23	1	....	.....	....	522	126
.....	.....	35	41	11	47	13	.....	.....	2	3	....	.....	....	61	15
.....	.....	745	508	279	760	129	18	15	52	.....	.....	.....	....	1,072	181
.....	.....	223	170	64	236	78	8	5	20	.....	.....	1	1	314	99
.....	.....	224	17	41	126	42	5	9	11	1	....	5	1	187	54
.....	.....	755	588	248	793	195	21	20	62	.....	.....	4	....	1,086	257
.....	.....	126	10	6	38	65	2	13	11	.....	.....	1	....	60	76
.....	.....	62	103	37	119	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	....	161	4
.....	.....	856	77	96	445	180	50	56	104	.....	.....	2	....	649	284
.....	.....	387	147	37	386	36	24	20	30	.....	.....	.....	1	467	67
.....	.....	123	460	207	264	92	3	2	14	.....	.....	1	....	477	106
.....	.....	49	351	1	123	252	2	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	....	126	274
92	.....	.....	.....	1	9	77	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	10	82
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....
735	2,530	8,302	3,984	2,130	7,262	3,730	325	319	689	1,037	16	33	10	11,106	4,445

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TABLE XXIX-A.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing races or peoples, by diseases or defects.*

Disease or defect.	Race or people.																				
	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Idiot											3		2	2		1			1		
Imbecile		2		1							7		1		1	2	2		7		
Feeble-minded	7			1	1				3		36		10	6	12	8	13		113		
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)					1						13		10	2	7	1	6		2		
Insanity	6			1	1				2		17		13	2	3	4	14	2	11		
Epilepsy	1										14	1	4	1		3	3		3		
Tuberculosis	2	1			1	1				1	13		13	3	7	9	6	2	11	1	
Trachoma	4	33		4	45	1	1	1	1		8	11	5	3	58	35	12	1	78	162	7
Favus															2	1	1		4		
Tinea tonsurans															2	1			2		
Uncinariasis	4				420					3	1									480	16
Venereal disease	64	4		2	6		1	1	3	3	25	4	11	8	26	6	10	4	26	4	
Parasitic disease, (not specified)	7			2	11						2	1	1		13		2		8	33	3
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	6	2		1					1		6	1	4	1	20	21	2		42	5	
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	3			1					1		72	9	25	21	4	9	30	2	7		
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	4			1					1		33	2	23	11	22	9	21	1	10	3	
Sclerosis	1						1	1			5		9	3	8	1	2	1	18		
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	21	11	6	5		4	4		52		298	37	151	81	245	298	231	43	1,024	15	
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)	15	2	2	5	1		3		12		101	10	39	34	39	54	80	6	93	7	
Malignant tumor											6		2	1		1	2		2		
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	8	1		1	9		1		8		66	8	58	33	39	41	53	7	109	11	
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	7			1	6				1	1	21	4	19	7	15	15	5	1	30	17	
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	4	3	1	1	5	1			19		100	14	51	56	25	57	60	18	49	12	
Acute injuries	2								4		19		10	3	1	4	6		6	2	

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Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	10	6	3	8	15	.....	8	.....	27	1	153	7	123	38	84	71	93	14	243	44	1
Loss of member	4	2	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	4	1	87	5	43	18	11	9	45	4	39	8	.....
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	49	2	25	10	5	14	15	3	33	4	.....
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	15	9	3	7	5	1	1	.....	21	1	219	18	118	61	57	126	100	10	203	25	.....
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	13	7	1	3	8	1	4	2	.....
Undersized	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1	7	4	2	1	107	.....	.....
Hernia	14	7	.....	3	23	1	1	.....	13	.....	81	13	43	20	112	50	31	15	271	4	.....
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	8	1	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	20	.....	16	2	132	17	10	7	148	1	.....
Pregnancy	5	6	3	1	9	2	1	.....	10	.....	81	13	32	32	12	61	25	1	25	108	.....
Infancy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	26	.....	5	2	.....	6	5	3	2	.....	.....
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1	7	1	.....	.....	35	1	4	.....	.....
Total	227	90	18	53	564	14	26	3	193	11	1,626	161	891	470	970	942	930	148	2,735	948	27

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TABLE XXIX-A.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing races or peoples, by diseases or defects*—Continued.

Disease or defect.	Race or people—Continued.																		
	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Idiot									1		2									12
Imbecile			2										1							26
Feeble-minded		2	24		3	2		2	1	5	9		7	1	2			1		269
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)			1			1				1	5		1		1	1			1	54
Insanity			11		1		1	1		13	15		1					1		120
Epilepsy			5								2							1		38
Tuberculosis	2		19		1	6	1	1		5	7	1	7						3	124
Trachoma	1		180		3	1		9		13	7		25	2	37	3		1	15	767
Favus			18		1															27
Tinea tonsurans			10																	15
Uncinariasis			8			2							1					1		936
Venereal disease			41		6	6		5		26	9		20		1	1	1		1	325
Parasitic disease (not specified)			6			1				1										91
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)			377		2	3			3	6	2		3	1	1			1	2	513
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	3	1	3		2		3	6	2	21	27	1			1		2			256
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	1	1	5			16		3		7	19				2		2		1	198
Sclerosis					1	1				5	2				1		1	1		62
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	3		89		14	233	8	3	4	271	129	1	38	3	5		7	4	16	3,354
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)		1	5		5	11	4	3	2	50	38		24		2		6		4	658
Malignant tumor					1			1		2	5			1				1		25
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due cardiac or kidney disease	5	5	2		14	62	2	2	6	25	35		7		2		2	1	2	625
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	1		1		5	45	4	4	4	10	10		2					1		237
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	1	1	1		18	22	1	12	8	37	46	1	6	1	3		9		5	648
Acute injuries			3		2	4	1	1	2	3			2				1			76
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	6	1	30		14	57	3	16	9	60	57	1	25	2	8	2	3		10	1,253
Loss of member	3	2	20		10	5		7	7	23	33		9	1	2		1	2		413
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy		1	8		4	4	1	4	2	15	20		5	3	1		1	3		241

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Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	.....	1	67	.....	15	42	3	20	9	60	77	2	21	2	4	.....	9	2	9	1,343
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	.....	.....	51	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	4	9	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	136
Undersized	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	165
Hernia	.....	3	1	9	.....	7	51	4	10	7	37	29	.....	48	3	3	6	4	.....	9	933
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	92	.....	3	1	6	6	.....	32	.....	1	.....	2	3	16	534
Pregnancy	.....	4	3	5	.....	32	3	2	9	21	21	37	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	583
Infancy	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	92
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	33	20	1,340	1	164	680	40	123	91	733	658	9	316	22	80	15	53	27	99	15,551

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TABLE XXIX-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects.*

Disease or defect.	Organ or portion of body affected.																		
	Blood.	Heart.	Arteries.	Veins.	Lymphatic glands, including tonsils (not specified).	Brain, mind.	Organs of sight.	Organs of hearing.	Olfactory organs.	Organs of speech.	Nervous system (not specified).	Thyroid.	Lungs, pleura, bronchial tubes.	Respiratory tract (not specified).	Liver.	Thorax (not specified).	Stomach.	Digestive tract (not specified).	Kidneys.
Idiot						12													
Imbecile						26													
Feeble-minded						269													
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)						54													
Insanity						120													
Epilepsy											38								
Tuberculosis					4								107						
Trachoma							767												
Uncinariasis																		936	
Venereal disease	174				1														
Parasitic disease (not specified)	21												1					28	
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	1						376							10					
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis											12								
Debility, anæmia, marasmus, malnutrition	83										3								
Sclerosis			61																
Organic disease (not specified): general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)	3	419				1					36		74	43	7				33
Malignant tumor					2				2	2						1	2		
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease			4	87	78		99	2	8			223			2			1	
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition					8		85	8	4	9	5		21	6	1		2	6	
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition					31		80	8	8	6	2		58	4	2		56	178	2
Acute injuries							10	1	2		1					3			
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)							171	6	4	42			6			29		3	

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Loss of member							87												1
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy											5								
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)		37				21	835	153		70	134		2				2	66	
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)							63	73											
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)																20			
Not stated							1												
Total	282	456	65	87	124	503	2,574	251	28	129	236	223	269	63	12	53	62	1,218	36

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TABLE XXIX-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects*—Continued.

Disease or defect.	Organ or portion of body affected—Continued.																
	Genito-urinary system (not specified).	Abdomen, abdominal walls (not specified).	Muscular system, including tendons (not specified).	Skin and appendages, including cellular tissue and mucous membrane (not specified).	Osseous system, including periosteum, cartilage, and joints (not specified).	Head, face, neck (not specified).	Spinal column (not specified).	Shoulder.	Arm, forearm.	Hand, wrist.	Fingers, nails.	Hip, buttock.	Leg, thigh.	Foot, ankle.	More than one organ or portion of body.	General.	Not stated.	Total.
Idiot																		12
Imbecile																		26
Feeble-minded																		269
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)																		54
Insanity																		120
Epilepsy																		38
Tuberculosis	2				1	2	1					5	2					124
Trachoma																		767
Favus				3		7					17							27
Tinea tonsurans						15												15
Uncinariasis																		936
Venereal disease	149			1														325
Parasitic disease (not specified)				38		2					1							91
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	1			22		7					93					3		513
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis			69		125			1	2			5	31	5	4	2		256
Debility, anæmia, marasmus, malnutrition																112		198
Sclerosis							1											62
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)																3,354		3,354
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)	3			13	7	3										15	1	658
Malignant tumor	2	1				10	1			2								25
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	83	7	1	1		23		1		2			1	1		1		625
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	7		1	26	1	31	1		1	3	1	2	7	1				237
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	17	10	1	136	5	20	1	1	2	2			13	5				648

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Acute injuries	......	1	......	1	......	8	1	1	3	8	6	2	15	13	......	......	....	76
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	30	5	......	3	6	[illegible]	156	9	54	95	82	62	279	121	16	2	....	1,258
Loss of member	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	44	23	170	......	62	23	1	......	....	418
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	......	......	7	......	......	13	......	......	15	4	2	......	125	1	67	2	....	241
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	4	1	1	1	......	4	......	......	1	1	1	......	4	3	1	1	....	1,343
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	136
Undersized	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	165	....	165
Hernia	......	933	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	933
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	5	52	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	451	....	534
Pregnancy	583	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	583
Infancy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	400	....	400
Alcoholism	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	92	....	92
Not stated	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	....	2
Total	888	1,010	86	245	145	217	162	13	122	140	373	76	540	173	89	4,600	1	15,551

TABLE A.—*Japanese applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.*

	1916		1917	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	9,266	3,650	9,300	4,284
Admitted	9,100	3,607	9,159	4,129
Debarred from entry	166	43	141	155
Deported after entry	44	.....	57	6
Departures	6,922	2,496	6,581	2,581

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by immigration and emigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).
1915-16.						
July	808	335	+ 473	388	212	+ 176
August	906	434	+ 472	186	362	− 176
September	501	541	− 40	339	170	+ 169
October	683	726	− 43	289	321	− 32
November	511	1,170	− 659	258	171	+ 87
December	598	1,000	− 402	239	100	+ 139
January	413	790	− 377	515	179	+ 336
February	496	346	+ 150	320	193	+ 127
March	833	396	+ 437	253	113	+ 140
April	1,189	419	+ 770	338	165	+ 173
May	854	400	+ 454	236	264	− 28
June	1,308	365	+ 943	246	246	.....
Total	9,100	6,922	+2,178	3,607	2,496	+1,111
1916-17.						
July	580	345	+ 235	455	247	+ 208
August	547	297	+ 250	41	225	− 184
September	789	619	+ 170	457	92	+ 365
October	673	568	+ 105	364	289	+ 75
November	614	1,178	− 564	442	169	+ 273
December	708	1,132	− 424	300	214	+ 86
January	497	403	+ 94	513	134	+ 379
February	684	497	+ 187	323	198	+ 125
March	1,054	356	+ 698	272	126	+ 146
April	1,016	640	+ 376	476	264	+ 212
May	1,045	318	+ 727	238	420	− 182
June	952	228	+ 724	248	203	+ 45
Total	9,159	6,581	+2,578	4,129	2,581	+1,548

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TABLE C.—*Occupations of Japanese admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					**SKILLED—continued.**				
Actors	30	8	9	3	Miners	3	1	.....	.....
Architects	8	1	.....	.....	Painters and glaziers	5	3	1	.....
Clergy	28	17	15	8	Photographers	9	8	3	.....
Editors	10	22	6	4	Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	1
Electricians	8	1	.....	.....	Plumbers	.....	1	.....	1
Engineers (professional)	60	34	2	.....	Printers	8	6	6	2
Lawyers	3	1	.....	.....	Seamstresses	13	.....	25	.....
Literary and scientific persons	8	6	1	.....	Shoemakers	5	10	3	.....
Musicians	.....	7	6	.....	Stokers	1	1	.....	.....
Officials (Government)	112	66	.....	1	Tailors	24	19	8	5
Physicians	42	29	5	4	Tinners	1	.....	1	.....
Sculptors and artists	8	5	3	.....	Weavers and spinners	.....	.....	1	.....
Teachers	66	28	37	14	Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	.....	1
Other professional	23	30	123	7	Other skilled	64	21	5	2
Total	406	255	207	41	Total	459	370	157	87
SKILLED.					**MISCELLANEOUS.**				
Bakers	5	3	4	.....	Agents	13	6	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	59	29	10	6	Bankers	42	24	.....	1
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	3	3	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	.....	5	5
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	1	Farm laborers	1,452	40	2,499	197
Butchers	1	.....	.....	.....	Farmers	1,098	2,151	13	159
Cabinetmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	Fishermen	56	1	21	12
Carpenters and joiners	14	18	41	28	Hotel keepers	165	156	4	1
Clerks and accountants	121	77	28	16	Laborers	819	1,320	28	1,106
Dressmakers	1	2	1	1	Manufacturers	4	5	1	2
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	32	42	6	4	Merchants and dealers	693	671	118	118
Gardeners	49	81	2	3	Servants	191	96	125	60
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	1	.....	Other miscellaneous	1,148	289	67	49
Ironworkers	1	1	.....	.....	Total	5,681	4,759	2,881	1,710
Jewelers	1	1	.....	.....	No occupation (including women and children)	2,613	1,197	884	743
Machinists	8	7	.....	.....	Grand total	9,159	6,581	4,129	2,581
Mariners	26	35	5	11					
Masons	1	.....	3	.....					
Mechanics (not specified)	7	4	.....	1					

TABLE D.—*Statistics of immigration and emigration of Japanese, collected by the United States Government, compared with those reported by the Japanese Government, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii	4,554	4,289	From Hawaii	3,829	2,573
To continental United States	8,936	9,463	From continental United States	7,750	6,302
Total	[1] 13,490	[2] 13,752	Total	[2] 11,579	[1] 8,875

[1] Embarked within the year. [2] Debarked within the year.

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TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
						Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred..	8,807	138	114	174	67	2,429	1,649	4,078	2,780	1,118	3,898
Admitted:											
Male	5,441	90	84	162	56	1,965	1,501	3,466	823	430	1,253
Female	3,295	16	....	11	4	452	146	598	1,946	685	2,631
Total	8,736	106	84	173	60	2,417	1,647	4,064	2,769	1,115	3,884
Debarred:											
Male	6	27	30	1	7	11	1	12	4	1	5
Female	1	5	....	....	....	1	1	2	7	2	9
Total	71	32	30	1	7	12	2	14	11	3	14
Housewives without other occupation	2,124	11	....	5	1	408	.....	408	1,707	.....	1,707
Children under 14 without occupation	256	6	....	2	....	11	.....	11	237	.....	237
Came from—											
Japan	8,807	....	....	....	....	2,387	1,629	4,016	2,779	1,117	3,896
Canada	.....	138	....	....	....	4	7	11	.....	1	1
Mexico	.....	....	114	....	....	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....
Europe	.....	....	....	174	....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	....	....	....	67	20	3	23	1	.....	1
Resided in continental United States:											
After Jan. 1, 1907	4,013	30	12	15	25	2,419	1,645	4,064	.....	.....	.....
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	6	14	13	....	....	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....
Total former residents	4,019	44	25	15	25	2,429	1,649	4,078	.....	.....	.....
How related to resident:											
Parents	72	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	54	19	73
Wives	2,393	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,727	667	2,394
Children	1,431	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	999	432	1,431
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	3,896	5	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	2,780	1,118	3,898
Kind of passport:											
Limited to United States	8,495	17	20	13	17	2,390	1,645	4,035	2,778	1,118	3,896
Limited to United States and other countries	211	8	2	92	17	30	2	32	2	.....	2
Limited to other countries	27	14	42	22	12	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Unlimited	19	1	1	39	12	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Passports dated during—											
Month of arrival	3,268	.....	.....	14	6	922	596	1,518	1,132	385	1,517
First month preceding arrival	3,638	9	2	10	11	949	822	1,771	1,057	531	1,588
Second month preceding arrival	994	2	2	3	4	276	129	405	340	111	451
Third month preceding arrival	376	3	3	6	1	111	37	148	113	40	153
Fourth month preceding arrival	228	1	1	4	1	68	21	89	68	26	94
Fifth month preceding arrival	134	1	1	3	3	38	19	57	38	15	53
Sixth month preceding arrival	87	....	7	24	5	32	7	39	28	8	36
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	27	20	45	96	23	29	14	43	4	1	5
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	.....	4	4	6	4	4	4	8	.....	1	1
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations	1,202	29	54	118	35	331	38	369	319	59	378
Laboring occupations	251	4	2	2	4	44	87	131	58	47	105
Occupations not mentioned in passports	7,299	7	9	46	19	2,054	1,524	3,578	2,403	1,012	3,415

[1] Improper passports for admission to continental United States are those held by laborers and limited to countries or places other than continental United States.

[2] Of the 219 without proper passports 48 held passports not entitling them to enter the United States, and 171 were without any kind of passport. The 48 holding improper passports were composed of 46 laborers with passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico, 1 laborer with passport limited to Brazil, and 1 nonlaborer holding passport not his own. The 171 without passports consisted of 12 nonlaborers

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June 30, 1917, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.						Without proper passport.[1]			With and without proper passport.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Con.			Total with passports.								
Not former wives, parents, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
1,064	9,040	41	6,273	2,808	9,081	48	171	[2] 219	6,321	2,979	9,300
986	5,705	24	3,774	1,955	5,729	21	83	104	3,795	2,038	5,833
72	3,301	12	2,470	843	3,313	9	4	13	2,479	847	3,326
1,058	9,006	36	6,244	2,798	9,042	30	87	117	6,274	2,885	9,159
6	23	5	21	7	28	15	83	98	36	90	126
.....	11	.....	8	3	11	3	1	4	11	4	15
6	34	5	29	10	39	18	84	102	47	94	141
22	2,137	.....	2,137	.....	2,137	4	.....	4	2,141	.....	2,141
11	259	.....	259	.....	259	3	2	5	262	2	264
805	8,717	34	5,971	2,780	8,751	12	44	56	5,983	2,824	8,807
28	40	2	32	10	42	28	68	96	60	78	138
43	63	1	55	9	64	7	43	50	62	52	114
156	164	1	162	3	165	.....	9	9	162	12	174
32	56	3	53	6	59	1	7	8	54	13	67
.....	4,064	.....	2,419	1,645	4,064	9	22	31	2,428	1,667	4,095
.....	14	.....	10	4	14	3	16	19	13	20	33
.....	4,078	.....	2,429	1,649	4,078	12	38	50	2,441	1,687	4,128
.....	73	.....	54	19	73	.....	.....	.....	54	19	73
.....	2,394	.....	1,727	667	2,394	3	.....	3	1,730	667	2,397
.....	1,431	.....	999	432	1,431	1	.....	1	1,000	432	1,432
.....	3,898	.....	2,780	1,118	3,898	4	.....	4	2,784	1,118	3,902
601	8,532	30	5,769	2,793	8,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	325	5	323	7	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	111	6	109	8	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	72	.....	72	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
246	3,281	7	2,300	988	3,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	3,650	20	2,297	1,373	3,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	1,000	5	760	245	1,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	385	4	308	81	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	234	1	187	48	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	142	.....	108	34	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	122	1	107	16	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	209	2	194	17	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	17	1	12	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
687	1,434	4	1,337	101	1,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	246	17	112	151	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
367	7,360	20	4,824	2,556	7,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and 29 laborers who claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan, 6 nonlaborers and 17 laborers who claimed to have left Japan without passport, 20 nonlaborers and 43 laborers were citizens of Canada, 26 laborers were stowaways, 1 nonlaborer was a native of England, 2 laborers were United States residents, 2 nonlaborers were wireless operators in transit to join ship, 1 nonlaborer and 1 laborer were seamen in transit to join ship, and the circumstances regarding nonpossession of passports by 5 nonlaborers and 6 laborers are unknown.

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TABLE F.—*Japanese arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—		In possession of passports.								
			Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.								
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.		
	Japan.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred	4,269	15	582	1,022	1,604	598	1,884	2,482	1,180	2,906	4,086
Admitted:											
Male	1,994	11	304	764	1,068	329	463	792	633	1,227	1,860
Female	2,120	4	276	236	512	251	1,319	1,570	527	1,555	2,082
Total	4,114	15	580	1,000	1,580	580	1,782	2,362	1,160	2,782	3,942
Debarred:											
Male	58	....	1	13	14	8	27	35	9	40	49
Female	97	....	1	9	10	10	75	85	11	84	95
Total	155	....	2	22	24	18	102	120	20	124	144
Housewives without other occupation	212	....	110	.....	110	99	.....	99	209	.....	209
Children under 14, without occupation	526	....	219	.....	219	288	.....	288	507	.....	507
Resided in Hawaii:											
After Jan. 1, 1907	665	3	309	339	648	....	.....	.....	309	339	648
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	969	3	273	683	956	....	.....	.....	273	683	956
Total former residents	1,634	6	582	1,022	1,604	....	.....	.....	582	1,022	1,604
How related to resident:											
Parents	116	....	.....	.....	.....	9	106	115	9	106	115
Wives	1,372	....	.....	.....	.....	140	1,230	1,370	140	1,230	1,370
Children	1,008	....	.....	.....	.....	449	548	997	449	548	997
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	2,496	....	.....	.....	.....	598	1,884	2,482	598	1,884	2,482
Kind of passport:											
Limited to Hawaii	4,191	....	579	1,022	1,601	597	1,884	2,481	1,176	2,906	4,082
Limited to United States	4	....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Limited to other countries	31	....	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Passports dated during—											
Month of arrival	1,242	....	132	369	501	165	557	722	297	926	1,223
First month preceding arrival	2,370	....	309	579	888	315	1,116	1,431	624	1,695	2,319
Second month preceding arrival	362	....	67	50	117	62	150	212	129	200	329
Third month preceding arrival	146	....	38	18	56	32	39	71	70	57	127
Fourth month preceding arrival	51	....	14	2	16	10	15	25	24	17	41
Fifth month preceding arrival	22	....	7	1	8	7	3	10	14	4	18
Sixth month preceding arrival	19	....	9	1	10	5	3	8	14	4	18
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	13	....	6	2	8	2	1	3	8	3	11
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations	101	....	39	.....	39	9	.....	9	48	.....	48
Laboring occupations	21	....	.....	16	16	....	3	3	.....	19	19
Occupations not mentioned in passports	4,104	....	543	1,006	1,549	589	1,881	2,470	1,132	2,887	4,019

[1] The 58 applicants without passports consisted of 31 nonlaborers who were Hawaiian born, 9 nonlaborers and 5 laborers from countries other than Japan, 5 laborers were stowaways, 3 laborers were seamen,

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30, 1917, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of passports—Continued.						Without passport.			With and without passport.		
Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.								
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
116	24	140	1,296	2,930	4,226	42	16	[1] 58	1,338	2,946	4,284
90	18	108	723	1,245	1,968	29	8	37	752	1,253	2,005
23	5	28	550	1,560	2,110	11	3	14	561	1,563	2,124
113	23	136	1,273	2,805	4,078	40	11	51	1,313	2,816	4,129
2	.....	2	11	40	51	2	5	7	13	45	58
1	1	2	12	85	97	.....	.....	.....	12	85	97
3	1	4	23	125	148	2	5	7	25	130	155
3	.....	3	212	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	212
2	.....	2	509	.....	509	17	.....	17	526	.....	526
.....	.....	.....	309	339	648	17	3	20	326	342	668
.....	.....	.....	273	683	956	13	3	16	286	686	972
.....	.....	.....	582	1,022	1,604	30	6	36	612	1,028	1,640
.....	.....	.....	9	106	115	1	.....	1	10	106	116
.....	.....	.....	140	1,230	1,370	1	1	2	141	1,231	1,372
.....	.....	.....	449	548	997	11	.....	11	460	548	1,008
.....	.....	.....	598	1,884	2,482	13	1	14	611	1,885	2,496
92	17	109	1,268	2,923	4,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	7	30	24	7	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	4	19	312	930	1,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	14	51	661	1,709	2,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	3	33	159	203	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	1	19	88	58	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	10	34	17	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	18	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	9	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	.....	53	101	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	22	85	1,195	2,909	4,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] laborer claimed to have lost passport on steamer, and the circumstances regarding nonpossession of passports by 2 nonlaborers and 2 laborers are unknown.

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TABLE 1.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1912 to 1917, by classes.*

Class alleged.	1912			1913			1914		1915			1916			1917	
	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.
United States citizens	1,756	170	1	2,171	121	...	2,201	139	1,990	119	...	1,932	128	2	2,018	129
Wives of United States citizens	88	5	...	126	9	...	122	2	106	2	...	108	6	...	110	6
Returning laborers	1,103	1	...	1,036	5	...	1,000	7	889	4	1	690	11	...	618	6
Returning merchants	1,093	18	1	986	13	1	881	20	960	6	...	859	11	1	691	18
Other merchants	170	8	...	105	16	...	180	7	238	7	...	242	5	...	180	13
Members of merchants' families	558	133	...	738	92	...	807	130	746	96	1	741	145	...	694	121
Students	413	20	...	370	11	...	338	5	344	2	...	301	4	...	223	4
Travelers	80	7	...	19	....	...	29	3	61	2	...	86	1	...	52	....
Teachers	33	1	...	33	1	...	17	.....	15	.....	...	28	.....	...	19	....
Officials	47	1	...	38	....	...	110	.....	224	.....	...	105	3	...	72	7
Miscellaneous	33	36	...	40	116	...	88	97	88	30	...	101	123	1	97	17
Total	5,374	400	2	5,662	384	1	5,773	410	5,661	268	2	5,193	437	4	4,774	321

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TABLE 2.—*Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by classes and ports.*

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.															
				Preliminary.			Final.									Pending June 30, 1917.				
				Rejected.			Admitted.						Debarred.							
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1916.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Before inspectors.	Before department.	Before courts.	Total.	Total cases.
By classes alleged:																				
United States citizens	2,204	82	2,286	190	96	12	1,960	54	4	1,916	102	2,018	126	3	129	116	11	12	139	2,286
Wives of United States citizens	129	12	141	15	2	1	109	1	.....	.....	110	110	.....	6	6	17	6	2	25	141
Returning laborers	638	6	644	5	1	.....	616	2	.....	610	8	618	6	.....	6	17	3	.....	20	644
Section-6 merchants	197	8	205	22	9	.....	177	3	.....	180	.....	180	13	.....	13	4	8	.....	12	205
Returning merchants	698	18	716	16	7	.....	685	4	2	689	2	691	18	.....	18	6	.....	1	7	716
Merchants' wives	125	9	134	13	4	.....	108	3	.....	.....	111	111	.....	4	4	12	2	5	19	134
Merchants' children	732	75	807	141	72	5	558	25	.....	560	23	583	114	3	117	95	7	5	107	807
Section-6 students	178	4	182	4	1	.....	171	2	.....	158	15	173	3	1	4	3	1	1	5	182
Returning students	51	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	49	1	50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	51
Section-6 travelers	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	47	5	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Section-6 teachers	19	.....	19	1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	16	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	19
Returning teachers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Officials	73	11	84	5	3	.....	70	2	.....	65	7	72	7	.....	7	3	2	.....	5	84
Miscellaneous	121	3	124	6	1	.....	97	.....	.....	74	23	97	13	4	17	1	9	.....	10	124
Total	5,219	228	5,447	418	196	18	4,672	96	6	4,365	409	4,774	300	21	321	275	51	26	352	5,447
By ports:																				
San Francisco, Cal	3,555	173	3,728	299	152	14	3,128	65	6	2,989	210	3,199	221	12	233	234	39	23	296	3,728
Seattle, Wash	806	13	819	60	33	4	745	17	.....	712	50	762	36	1	37	9	9	2	20	819
Honolulu, Hawaii	595	23	618	36	6	.....	554	2	.....	444	112	556	26	3	29	32	1	.....	33	618
Boston, Mass	22	.....	22	2	1	.....	19	1	.....	20	.....	20	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	22
New York, N. Y	85	1	86	3	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	71	11	82	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Vancouver, British Columbia	120	18	138	16	3	.....	113	9	.....	103	19	122	11	4	15	.....	1	.....	1	138
Montreal, Canada	21	.....	21	1	1	.....	19	.....	.....	13	6	19	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	21
New Orleans, La	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Mexican border stations	11	.....	11	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	9	1	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

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TABLE 3.—*Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by ports.*

Port.	Foreign-born wives of natives.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
			No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
				Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
San Francisco, Cal.	65	821	6	613	64	1,569
Seattle, Wash.	9	53	2	154	4	222
New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Vancouver, British Columbia	9	3	.....	23	2	37
Mexican border	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Montreal, Canada	2	.....	.....	3	.....	5
Boston, Mass.	.....	8	.....	7	1	16
Total continental United States	85	885	8	804	72	1,854
Honolulu, Hawaii	25	20	11	100	79	235
Grand total	110	905	19	904	151	2,089
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers	109	863	14	902	148	2,036
Department	1	40	4	1	3	49
Courts	.....	2	1	1	.....	4

TABLE 4.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by ports.*

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	New Orleans, La.	Boston, Mass.	Vancouver, B. C.	Montreal, Canada.	Total.
Number of appeals	217	50	8	2	2	12	1	292
Disposition:								
Sustained (admitted)	65	17	2	2	1	9	.....	96
Dismissed (rejected)	152	33	6	.....	1	3	1	196

TABLE 5.—*Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total certificates granted.	Total certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born [1]	37	33	4	1	.....	34	3
Exempt classes	705	634	71	6	5	640	65
Laborers	493	475	18	.....	2	475	18
Total	1,235	1,142	93	7	7	1,149	86

[1] The small number of this class shown as compared with prior years is accounted for by the change in the rule requiring them to have passports issued by the State Department instead of return certificates issued by the Immigration Service.

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TABLE 6.—*Action taken in the cases of Chinese persons arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests	115
Pending before hearing June 30, 1916	54
Total	169
Disposition—	
Discharged	44
Pending before hearing June 30, 1917	49
Ordered deported	76
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported	76
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1916	15
Total	91
Disposition—	
Escaped	1
Deported	43
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1917	10
Appealed to district courts	37

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to district courts	37
Pending before trial June 30, 1916	62
Total	99
Disposition—	
Forfeited bail	1
Discharged	15
Pending before trial June 30, 1917	54
Ordered deported	29
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported	29
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts June 30, 1916	8
Total	37

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS—continued.

After order of deportation—Continued.	
Disposition—	
Escaped	3
Deported	16
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1917	3
Appealed to higher courts	15

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts	15
Pending before trial June 30, 1916	13
Total	28
Disposition—	
Discharged	4
Pending before trial June 30, 1917	11
Ordered deported	13
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported	13
Awaiting deportation June 30, 1916	14
Total	27
Disposition—	
Deported	10
Awaiting deportation June 30, 1917	17

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests	115
Pending, June 30, 1916, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	166
Total	281
Disposition—	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	5
Discharged	63
Deported	69
Pending, June 30, 1917, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	144

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made	9	3	12	13	10	4	20	7	19	6	6	6	115
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	2					1					1	1	5
Discharged	5	4	12	3	5	5	1	5	7	9	1	6	63
Deported	13	3	6	7	7	4	1	6	3	10	4	5	69

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APPENDIX II

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

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APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, September 24, 1917.

The annual report of the Division of Information for the year ended June 30, 1917, is presented for your consideration.

Tables giving a statistical account of the activities of the U. S. Employment Service, which operates through the Division of Information, will be found at the end of this report. These tables will show to what proportions the Employment Service has grown since it was established two years ago. Changes in the number and jurisdiction of the various zones were made during the year. The 18 zones of which the Employment Service was composed when the last yearly report was submitted grew to 21 before May 1 of the year just ended, and on that date it was decided to give each State jurisdiction within its own territory as a separate zone. There will be found also at the end of this report brief extracts from the annual reports of some of the field officers.

The order constituting each State a separate zone was promulgated on May 1, 1917, but two months prior to the ending of the fiscal year. For the sake of convenience the tables are based on the work done in 21 zones as they existed prior to May 1.

In Table No. 1, under the heading "Applications for help," it will be seen that 189,491 separate employers, or agents for employers, sought the aid of the Division of Information for help during the year just closed. The number of workers they applied for was 418,810. This indicates that the needs of employers, as stated to the division through the various zones, were for over four-tenths of a million workers. Had full information been given to the employers of the United States concerning the existence of the Employment Service, there is no doubt that the number of applications for help would have been more than double what it was.

The number of persons who applied for employment was 413,649. On turning to the number of applications from employers for help it will be seen that they were in need of 5,161 more workers than had applied to the division for employment.

Of the number of workers who applied to the division during the year 363,189 were referred to places where their services were needed; and of this number 283,799 were actually employed. If the question was asked, Why were the 413,649 who made applications for employment not referred to employment? the answer would be that on strict examination the employment officials found that all of the applicants

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for places would not measure up to the requirements set forth in the applications of employers for help.

While 363,189 persons were referred to employment, less than that number, or 283,799, were actually employed. The disparity between the two numbers indicates that the employer after careful questioning, or, perhaps, because of some unfavorable impression made on him by the applicant, decided not to employ him. Again, as often happens, a worker who was not directed by the U. S. Employment Service applies, makes a good impression, and is engaged before the person referred in the regular way presents himself.

Frequently it happens that after a person is directed to employment he learns, before presenting himself to the employer, of another opportunity, and on finding it open accepts it without notifying the officers of the Employment Service.

While the number actually employed shows a gratifying increase over previous years, it falls far short of giving the exact number of those employed through the efforts of the employees of the U. S. Employment Service. An incident illustrating one way by which this may occur is as follows: The business of the different offices of the Employment Service is conducted in the hearing of applicants. A man listening to an employee of the service registering an applicant leaves the office without waiting to register, goes to the employer, states that he "just came from the United States employment office," and secures the place before the registered applicant arrives. As the service grows and employers learn of the benefits to follow securing help through the aid of the U. S. Employment Service, the card of identification will be asked for by the employer before he engages the services of anyone claiming to be directed to him by an agent of the service.

An applicant at one of the offices of the service learns, while being registered, that a number of workmen are needed by the concern to which he is being directed. He communicates this information to friends or acquaintances of his; they apply for and are given employment; and although the U. S. Employment Service is instrumental in placing them, it can present no data covering the transaction and therefore can not take credit for the placements.

The 283,799 who were placed through the efforts of the Employment Service secured permanent employment. They were not sent to what are known as "hour and day jobs." Each record of the placement of an individual is complete in itself; those directed to "hour and day jobs" are out of employment when the hour or day expires; they are not recorded as "actually employed," for their names are carried on the registration cards until they are permanently placed.

Table No. 2 shows the number of opportunities, registrations, and placements by months during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917. It will be noted that practically a steady increase in placements took place each month during the year, for November, December, January, and February have always been dull months.

Those who deal in percentages, which may demonstrate much or little, according to the will, wish, or bias of the dealer, may find something of advantage in the tables contained in this report; but the practical effect of the year's work has been the placing of 168,066 more workers in permanent, profitable employment during 1917 than

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were placed during the nine preceding years, as the following table will show:

Number of placements yearly from 1907 to the end of the fiscal year 1916.

Actually placed, fiscal year:	
1908 and 1909	5,008
1910	4,283
1911	5,176
1912	5,807
1913	5,025
1914	3,368
1915	11,871
1916	75,195
Total	115,733

For several years the only branch of the Division of Information was located in New York City. When the zone system went into effect the first year of its operation gave New York fourth place, while Chicago stood at the head of the list of distributing centers. The year just ended indicates that New York has taken its place at the head of the column. The District of Columbia zone, although in existence but four months prior to the close of the fiscal year, came within 45 of placing as many workers as the seventh, tenth, eleventh, sixteenth, and seventeenth zones combined and 526 more than were placed in zone No. 1.

Table No. 3 gives the number of applicants for places exclusive of figures from cooperative State and municipal offices. Owing to a demand for accurate statistics and in compliance with instructions given when the Division of Information was established, the races of applicants and the number of each race applying for information have always been given in the annual report. Where the U. S. Employment Service is cooperating with State and municipal employment offices figures as to races can not be given, for these agencies do not collect such data. The figures given in Table No. 3 are for the U. S. Employment Service only in so far as information could be accurately obtained through our own offices. These figures are sufficiently illuminating to show that 200,478 white and 11,827 colored native-born Americans applied for information, while 13,884 American citizens of foreign birth were applicants at our various offices, making a total of 225,189 American citizens who availed themselves of the effort of the U. S. Employment Service to obtain employment. This leaves 52,350 alien applicants to be divided among 47 races or peoples other than American.

A study of the occupations enumerated in Table No. 3 will show that over 80 trades, callings, or occupations were represented.

In connection with these tables it is gratifying to be able to say that the utmost satisfaction has been expressed by those who have had dealings with the officials of the U. S. Employment Service.

EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNING GUARDSMEN.

In January, 1917, information came to the division that the members of the National Guard of the various States then on duty on the Mexican border were being returned to their homes and mustered out of the Federal service. For the purpose of securing

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employment for such members of the guard as had no positions awaiting them, instructions were issued January 22, 1917, by the Commissioner General of Immigration to all field officers of the U. S. Employment Service to take the matter up with the military authorities and other public organizations within their respective zones with a view to rendering all assistance within the power of the Employment Service to accomplish that result. Instructions were also given in connection with the foregoing order to render all possible aid in securing employment for wage earners in the families of the guardsmen who were still on duty on the Mexican border.

In order that intimate cooperation with the War Department might be arranged, particularly with the idea of securing information as to the date when guardsmen would be returned to their respective homes, the assistant chief of the division was designated to give personal attention to this matter and also to take personal charge of the important task of securing employment for the District of Columbia guardsmen.

As an example of what was accomplished in all sections of the country the division cites in some detail the work that was accomplished in securing employment for the District of Columbia guardsmen. The Assistant Chief of the Division of Information, learning that there was an organization in the District of Columbia known as the Military Service Legion, one of the objects of which is to interest itself in the welfare of the men who have been connected with the military or naval service, interviewed the officers of said legion, whereupon a cooperative agreement was entered into between that organization and the Department of Labor, the former being represented by the chairman of its employment department and the latter by the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information. These two officers then began a campaign of publicity to which the press of Washington gave hearty support and personally solicited the assistance of the chamber of commerce, board of trade, Retail Merchants' Association, labor unions, fraternal societies, and other organizations in securing opportunities for employment. Letters were sent to all the leading business houses, requesting to be advised if they had openings for one or more men. These appeals met with a generous response.

The original applications for employment from returning guardsmen numbered but 235, whereas it was found that on coming in actual contact with the guardsmen the number who registered for work was 530. On March 31, on which date the assistant chief of division rendered his final report, the results of the work undertaken were as follows:

Number of persons desiring work	530
Number of persons for whom employment was found	457
Number of persons registered and awaiting suitable employment	73

There were approximately 50,000 National Guardsmen who were returned to their homes from the Mexican border during February and March, 1917, 1,300 of whom returned to the District of Columbia. Using the results achieved in the District of Columbia as a basis, it is estimated that 20,384 persons applied to the U. S. Employment Service for work and that 17,577 were directed to employment.

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DIVISION FOR AGED PEOPLE.

In the report of the Division of Information for 1916 under the above heading a statement was made concerning the necessity for establishing a branch of the division to aid aged people in procuring employment. The concluding paragraphs in that reference were as follows:

The division strongly recommends that an effort be made by its field officers to bring this matter to the attention of employers generally, with the end in view of abolishing the arbitrary distinctions which have in a few years grown to sinister proportions and now mark a dead line beyond which capable, willing men and women may not go because of having passed a certain age.

The Division of Information believes that an effort should be made to bring the human element into prominence again in the world of labor.

Copies of last year's report were mailed to several prominent employers of labor and their attention directed to the part dealing with the restoring of aged but still competent men and women to the field of active employment. But little attention was paid the matter until after the declaration of war against Germany, and since then the requests coming to the division for information concerning aged people (or perhaps it would be better to say those who were previously barred after having passsed their thirty-fifth or fortieth year) are indicative of a desire to give employment to such people. One employer who at first doubted the practicability of such a move was fearful lest his patrons would class his wares as inferior should it become known that he was giving employment to people beyond the age limit set to human usefulness by certain employers. In writing the chief of the division he previously requested that his name be not mentioned, but gives permission to quote him as follows:

At first I was skeptical as to the wisdom and practicability of hiring old men to work in my factory, but having given a number of them a trial I find that they are in all instances fully up to the mark in production and excel many younger men in the painstaking care evidenced in their work. I now realize it as a mistake on the part of the employers to bar men or women because they have passed a certain age, and shall hereafter test future employees by their ability to perform services rather than by their ages.

It is therefore the intention of the division to carry this work forward systematically until such time as the growing demand for workers will necessitate setting aside the bar that heretofore stood before men and women over 35 or 40 years of age when seeking employment.

GRAIN-BELT SITUATION.

Owing to the experience gained during the past three years in directing men to the wheat fields during harvest season, the work of this year was more systematically carried on and therefore much simplified. Thorough cooperation with the officials of the wheat-growing States was effected, and, although the crop was smaller than the preceding year, the difficulty in securing competent help was greater than formerly, owing to the demand for workers occassioned by the war between the United States and Germany. On February 3 the Commissioner General sent the following letter to the director of employment of the U. S. Employment Service at Kansas City, Mo.:

You are hereby directed to make all necessary preparations for the furnishing of farm hands for the coming harvest in the States hitherto served by the service estab-

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lished with headquarters at Kansas City. Consult the State commissioners and all officers who are in attendance at the National Farm Labor Exchange, which meets in your city on Monday and Tuesday next, with a view of ascertaining what is required to meet the situation in their respective States, and arrange for cooperation generally. You will accompany the representative of the department at said conference and with him take part therein. The department and the bureau are especially anxious to serve the interests of the farming communities of the States represented and to do all in their power to aid in securing the farm and other labor they require.

They are also particularly anxious to induce the farming organizations and farmers generally in those States to take up with their respective commissioners the local work in each community to be served, so as to dovetail with that of the commissioner as well as that of the U. S. Employment Service.

Please report to the bureau what is needed and what it can do to facilitate the work above outlined.

On the same date on which the above was issued the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information was directed to proceed to Kansas City to represent the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Immigration at the annual meeting of the National Farm Labor Exchange. Inasmuch as the report submitted on his return gives full and accurate information concerning the meeting and its purposes, it is given herewith in full:

Pursuant to authority contained in the bureau's letter of February 3, No. 512/2, and in accordance with instructions set forth in your communication of the same date, No. 762/199, I left my official station at midnight February 3 and proceeded to Kansas City, Mo., as a representative of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Immigration at the annual meeting of the National Farm Labor Exchange, held at the Baltimore Hotel in said city on February 5 and 6. Owing to extremely cold weather and snow flurries the train schedules were wholly upset, and, although I connected at Chicago with the Santa Fe train for Kansas City as contemplated, this train reached Kansas City two hours late; that is, at 12.30 p. m. Monday instead of 10.30 a. m. as scheduled. On this account I was unable to attend the Monday forenoon session of the exchange, but I was informed by the president that this caused no inconvenience, as this was entirely informal in character.

On arriving at Kansas City I proceeded at once to the office of the U. S. Employment Service at 804 Grand Avenue and there presented to Mr. Barkman the letter addressed to him by the bureau instructing him to accompany me to the conference. I also got in telephonic communication with Mr. Ashton, secretary of the National Farm Labor Exchange, and learned from him that the afternoon session would convene at 1.30 o'clock. In company with Mr. Barkman I attended the afternoon session. While the president of the exchange, Mr. McCaffree, and the secretary, Mr. Ashton, both expected the Commissioner General to attend the meeting and were consequently disappointed at not seeing him, yet they expressed appreciation of the interest manifested by the department and bureau in sending a representative on so long a journey for such a brief conference.

Under the call for the conference the first day's sessions were to be composed of representatives of the Federal and State Governments and there were present on that occasion the following: Charles McCaffree, commissioner of immigration, Pierre, S. Dak., president of the National Farm Labor Exchange; W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary of the National Farm Labor Exchange; G. E. Norman, deputy commissioner of labor, Lincoln, Nebr.; C. H. Danners, Kansas free employment clerk, Topeka, Kans.; A. L. Barkman, Federal director of employment, Kansas City, Mo.; and J. L. McGrew, representing the Department of Labor and Bureau of Immigration.

When the conference assembled on the afternoon of February 5 I submitted a statement outlining the attitude of the department and bureau toward the problems presented, using as a basis the letter addressed to me by the Commissioner General dated February 3.

Following the presentation of my statement President McCaffree called upon each State representative for an account of last year's operations and suggestions for the coming season.

OKLAHOMA.

Mr. Ashton, of Oklahoma, stated that he had experienced no particular difficulty last year; that there had been only one slight shortage of men and that that was in the northwestern part of the State; that he had no surplus of men at any point and no

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labor trouble. Mr. Ashton stated further that he corresponded early in the season with over 3,000 individual farmers in Oklahoma, asking them for an estimate of the number of men needed; that probably only 10 per cent answered; but that from the replies he was able to get a good idea of the situation. Then as the season advanced he secured some free publicity in rural quarters through the Western Newspaper Union, preparing the matter as brief news items and in such general terms as to make it necessary for the men seeking employment to write him before proceeding to the harvest fields, and that when they did write him he was in a position to put them in direct touch with the farmer needing help. In this way he felt he got high-grade, experienced men and avoided congestion. He also spoke in high terms of the special service rendered by the department and bureau at their Kansas City office under the supervision of the general inspector in charge of employment at that place. He said he could always depend upon that official sending him from 15 to 50 men every day when he wanted them. He said he was able to handle the situation very well in his own State with his own force, but made the following suggestion for departmental cooperation in addition to the service rendered by the temporary field office at Kansas City as heretofore: That the bureau designate a sufficient number of field men to form a flying squadron to go through the rural sections of the adjacent States, such as Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, some time in April, and hold meetings, due notice of which shall have been given previously through the press or post offices, for the purpose of enrolling the names and addresses of experienced men who will be free to go to the harvests of the Middle West when they receive word from the department that they are needed. This he thinks will be an excellent thing to do, both with a view of avoiding congestion and for the purpose of raising the standard of men who engage in the work. He said he realized this would require a good many Government agents, but that the time required would be short—possibly not more than 8 or 10 days. In this way he felt the bureau could render his State the greatest service.

KANSAS.

Mr. Danners, of Kansas, reported that in cooperation with the United States at Kansas City and with Mr. Ashton at Oklahoma City his State got through very nicely last year; that they had some labor trouble; that in some cases city officials would arrest the offenders and give them sentences of 60 days, only to turn them loose after 2 or 3 days' confinement. He said he regarded as of great importance the passage of the two bills mentioned in the Commissioner General's annual report, namely, Senate bill 4309, authorizing and regulating special rates on interstate transportation for persons directed to employment by the Department of Labor; and Senate bill 5634, to regulate interstate employment agencies. Mr. Danners was especially disappointed in the fact that the Commissioner General was not in attendance at the conference, as he wished him to go to Topeka and assist in securing the passage of two bills on which favorable reports have been made to the State legislature, namely, senate bill 244, for the regulation of private employment agencies; and senate bill 245, creating a State employment bureau. Mr. Danners expressed the hope that the Commissioner General would come to Topeka as soon as possible to take up with Commissioner McBride and himself the question of cooperation, in which he expressed a favorable interest. He stated that if the legislature enacted the law creating a State employment bureau he hoped his State would be in a position to open a cooperative employment office by April 1. So far as the harvest-hand situation is concerned, Mr. Danners had no suggestions to make other than that as efficient a man be assigned to the work at Kansas City for the coming season as had been in charge of the harvest service there the past year.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. George E. Norman, deputy commissioner of labor, Lincoln, Nebr., reported that his State handled the harvest-hand situation by communication with the county clerks as to the probable number of men needed and then advertised by publication in the newspapers; also that the office kept in touch with the Government field office at Kansas City. He stated that a good deal of labor trouble had occurred in his State, even to the extent of burning stacks of grain by one element. He said that if the legislature now in session gave him the appropriation asked for he would be able to enter into cooperation with the Department of Labor in employment matters and furnish a girl stenographer for the Omaha office by April 1. He said he would be pleased to see the Commissioner General at any time that he could come West, and that he would meet him in Omaha if notice of a day or two were given him.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. McCaffree, of South Dakota, reported a great deal of labor trouble in his State. At Redfield a fight occurred and several shots were fired and at Aberdeen serious trouble had taken place; but that railway detectives had finally driven out the disturbers. He said the governor of his State had recommended that a law be passed creating a State constabulary to handle the situation; also that a law had been introduced making it a felony to steal a ride on a train or to carry concealed weapons. With the passage of these laws he thinks the State will be able to handle the situation. Mr. McCaffree spoke very favorably of the action of the bureau in appointing a representative of the Government to assist in handling the South Dakota situation during last year's harvest, and said he was so much pleased at the cooperation and that it worked so well that he had decided to enter into a written agreement for cooperation with the department throughout the year. In reference to the establishment of a temporary office at Sioux City last year, he stated that it was in the northern part of the town, while the men congregated in the southern part, and for this reason the best results could not be obtained. He felt that with the cooperation entered into with the bureau and with a permanent office located at Omaha this year the situation could be dealt with to better advantage.

During the afternoon session Mr. McCaffree received and read to the conference a message of greeting and a proffer of cooperation from the Secretary of Labor, whereupon I was instructed to convey to the Secretary on my return to Washington an expression of the thanks and appreciation of those assembled for his courtesy. A resolution to this effect was also adopted and will be submitted to the department by the secretary of the National Farm Labor Exchange as part of the proceedings of the conference.

At the session of the conference on Tuesday, February 6, representatives were present from the following railroads: Frisco Lines; Santa Fe Lines; Burlington Route; Northwestern Line; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; and Missouri Pacific. At these meetings the railroad men participated, and a general discussion was had concerning the most effective way in which the railroads could cooperate. Arrangements were made for the lines entering the wheat belt through Kansas City to cooperate with the U. S. Employment Service at that point, and that the lines entering the State of Kansas north of Kansas City should cooperate with the State commissioner of labor at Topeka. It developed during the session that the railroads heretofore in some cases had reported to private labor agencies any shortage of help that came to their notice, whereas this information will be communicated to the Federal and State Governments in the future. All present expressed themselves as willing and anxious to cooperate in all feasible ways.

The conference adjourned at 3.30 p. m. on Tuesday, February 6, when all of the State officials accepted the invitation of Mr. Barkman to visit the cooperative public employment office at 804 Grand Avenue.

I feel that the importance of the conference fully justified the bureau in sending a representative thereto from Washington. There was a strong sentiment expressed in favor of holding another meeting at Kansas City late in April or early in May to make the final arrangements for this season, and I believe that it would be well for the department and bureau to be represented there.

In view of the fact that the officer who handled the special harvest service at Kansas City last year has been granted leave of absence without pay for an extended period, I recommend that early consideration be given to the question of the designation of some one to take charge of the harvest work at Kansas City during the coming season. Unless the department and bureau have some one else in mind, I would suggest the detail of the director of employment now stationed at Kansas City to this work, furnishing him with an additional stenographer during the harvest period.

It is possible that the services of the clerk who assisted last year could be temporarily secured to aid this season. If so, I think such an arrangement should be made. I am sure it would be very agreeable to the director of employment.

On May 2 the director of employment at Kansas City addressed a letter to the Division of Information, which reads as follows:

Several days ago we addressed approximately 560 postmasters in Kansas, covering the entire main wheat belt, requesting information as to the condition of wheat as compared with last year, estimated number of men needed from outside sources this year, etc. So far we have received about 225 replies and hope to hear from the majority by the 4th instant.

Our report (or bulletin) on the above will be in detail, showing the actual condition in each locality, number of men needed, etc., and it is requested that the division advise as to whether it desires this report submitted for issuance from the bureau, if to

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be issued, or if it prefers that this office publish same in bulletin form direct to all offices in the Employment Service and to others who may be interested. It is believed this report will be of special interest to men who have followed the harvest in former years, as it will enable them to know whether they may hope to secure employment in localities where they may have worked.

Another inquiry sheet will be mailed out from this office the latter part of this month which will aim to secure the exact number of men needed, by classes, such as ordinary hands, stackers, enginemen, teams, cooks, etc.; wages paid; date when wanted; and any other information that may be deemed pertinent.

Reports so far received indicate a very light crop compared with last year. Counties which last year planted from 100,000 to 200,000 acres will have none at all this year; others have from 10 to 25 per cent. Only seven counties report as good as 75 per cent. One county, Sumner, reports better prospects this year than last. The localities so far heard from state a need for about 8,500 men. It is believed that the men who start in Oklahoma and southern Kansas should be able to handle considerable of the crop farther north. Last year it was estimated that Kansas would need from 35,000 to 40,000 men.

Carrying out the suggestion contained in above letter the director of employment at Kansas City issued a number of bulletins containing information which he deemed to be of importance. As one of these bulletins gives information which may be of service in the future, it is reproduced here:

HARVEST INFORMATION.

Oklahoma.—Mr. W. G. Ashton, labor commissioner, office at Oklahoma City, Okla., states as follows: "Harvest will start about June 8 to 10 in north central Oklahoma, Enid and Oklahoma City being the main distributing points for this portion of the State. The wages will not be less than $2 per day and up, including board and lodging. We have made a very careful survey of the situation and have concluded that it will require 5,000 men this year." Persons who contemplate starting the season in Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. Ashton to find out whether or not employment will be available for them upon arrival.

Kansas.—The crop promises to be much lighter this year than last. Many counties having a large wheat acreage last year will have none this season; only a few counties will approximate last year's yield. However, it is estimated that 15,000 men will be needed from outside sources. Wages will probably range from $2 to $6 per day, board and lodging, according to experience and class of work at which engaged. The cutting in Kansas starts a few days later than in Oklahoma; that is, about June 15 to 20. The State commissioner of labor, Topeka, Kans., will furnish detailed information upon request.

IN GENERAL.

Many start the season in Oklahoma and work north, winding up in the Dakotas or Minnesota, and in this way get in about three months' work at good wages. Lucrative employment can be found in the thrashing. Where the wheat has been spoiled other crops are being put in. In the fall good wages can be made husking corn. The majority of farmers who want harvest hands prefer able-bodied English-speaking white men.

All persons desiring harvest work must bear cost of transportation to and from the fields. We do not know of any way in which free or reduced fare may be obtained. It is unnecessary to pay any fee in connection with the matter of obtaining employment in the harvest fields. Government and State employment offices are in possession of all necessary information and will gladly furnish advice free of cost. Applicants should have sufficient funds for subsistence in the event of unavoidable delays in commencing harvest.

Persons who will communicate with this office between June 1 and 10 will be directed to employment by letter, if so desired, but all who can conveniently do so are urged to travel via Oklahoma City, Okla.; Topeka, Kans.; Omaha, Nebr.; or Kansas City, Mo.; this in order to obtain the latest information concerning crop conditions, points where men are needed, etc. During the season Kansas City will be the main distributing point and will be in daily touch with all points of the wheat belt.

On May 25 the Division of Information issued the following bulletin:

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NOTICE REGARDING HARVEST HANDS.

OKLAHOMA.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, United States Department of Labor, has been advised that about 5,000 men will be needed this season for the grain harvest in Oklahoma; wages will not be less than $2 per day and up, with board and lodging. Before proceeding to the harvest fields of Oklahoma all persons should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., to find out whether or not employment will be available for them upon arrival. Harvest will begin in the north central part of Oklahoma about June 8 to 10.

KANSAS.

It is estimated that Kansas will need about 15,000 men from without the State for the wheat harvest this season; wages will probably range from $2 to $6 per day, with board and lodging, according to experience and class of work at which engaged. Harvest will begin in Kansas about June 15 to 20. Persons who desire more definite information as to employment in the harvest fields of Kansas should communicate with State commissioner of labor, Topeka, Kans.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The department is informed that the vast majority of farmers who want harvest hands prefer able-bodied English-speaking white men. Applicants should have sufficient funds for subsistence in the event of unavoidable delays in commencing the harvest.

It will be necessary for all persons desiring harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.

Mr. A. L. Barkman, director of employment, representing the United States Department of Labor, has an office at 804 Grand Avenue (opposite post office), Kansas City, Mo. That office will be the main distributing point for harvest hands, and he will be in daily touch with all portions of the wheat belt. It is suggested that all harvest hands who can do so without extra expense purchase tickets to destination via Kansas City, Mo., with stop-over privilege, for the purpose of calling upon Mr. Barkman for definite information. The services of Mr. Barkman and those in charge of the State offices above referred to are free.

This bulletin was posted in post offices and the widest circulation given to it through the press. Other bulletins were issued, but it is unnecessary to quote them, inasmuch as they report but little variation in the situation and number of men required. It is sufficient to say that through the efforts of the U. S. Employment Service, acting in cooperation with the various State officials, a sufficient number of men were directed to the wheat-growing States to gather the harvest of 1917.[1]

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[1] On August 11 the Commissioner General, on telegraphic reports from the various States, issued the following memorandum, showing conditions in the grain-growing States:

From W. G. Ashton, State commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Harvest over. Farm labor conditions satisfactory; will advise if help is needed.

From W. H. Lewis, State commissioner of labor, Jefferson City, Mo.: Harvest about over; no calls coming in for help. State has all the help it needs.

From P. J. McBride, State commissioner of labor, Topeka, Kans.: Harvest over; no shortage; farm labor condition in good shape.

From George E. Norman, deputy commissioner of labor, Lincoln, Nebr.: Received from 1,000 to 1,500 applications for help; no particular shortage until corn picking. More hands needed in hay country. Think State can handle it.

From A. L. Urick, State commissioner of labor, Des Moines, Iowa: Situation pretty well in hand; no help needed at this time.

From Charles McCaffree, State commissioner of immigration, Pierre, S. Dak.: Reports show plenty of help now in all sections and good character of men; larger demand next week in northeastern section State. Best plan to continue present system and offices. From 5,000 to 7,000 workers going north.

From J. N. Hagan, State commissioner of labor, Bismarck, N. Dak.: Harvest beginning; need 1,500 men; men coming slow. Crops poor in western and central part of State. Handling situation well.

As South Dakota reports workers going north, the needs of North Dakota will thus be met.

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WAR EMERGENCY WORK.

On April 14, 1917, shortly after the declaration that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany, a call came from the United States Shipping Board to the Department of Labor to locate and report on the number of ship carpenters in the United States available for immediate duty. On the same date the Commissioner General sent the following telegraphic instructions to the officers of the Immigration Service and the U. S. Employment Service.

Get list all experienced ship carpenters in your zone. Wire your suboffices. Ask cooperation all newspapers your zone; publish immediate request such men file their addresses with your office; may be wanted assist organize and train workers for Shipping Board. Make preliminary report number only of names received by wire to this office in four days. Consult labor unions at once.

The places and offices to which that telegram went are given as follows:

Boston, Mass.
Norfolk, Va.
Galveston, Tex.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Helena, Mont.
San Francisco, Cal.
Barge Office, New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Cleveland, Ohio.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Los Angeles, Cal.
207 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
Baltimore, Md.
New Orleans, La.
Chicago, Ill.
Denver, Colo.
Portland, Oreg.
Ellis Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.
804 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Within 10 days there was filed in the Division of Information a list of approximately 19,000 mechanics ready to respond to the call of the Government or of firms engaged in shipbuilding under contract with the Government.

The trades-unions in which shipbuilding mechanics held membership at once prepared registers of available workman and have continued to keep such registers alive, notwithstanding the fact that for several months no workmen were called for.

Since then the division corresponded with every national and international trades-union, requesting that they establish a register of members whose services could be depended on for war emergency work at any time in the future. The response to that call was prompt, patriotic in tenor, and in every way cordial and satisfactory.

CANTONMENTS.

But a short time before the close of the year instructions were issued by the War Department to contractors at Army cantonments and training camps to make known their labor needs to the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

Thousands of carpenters and other skilled mechanics have been directed to work of that character. The exact figures are not available, owing to the short time the movement has been in progress and the lack of clerical help in the division to keep an up-to-date record of placements.

Sufficient has been done to warrant the prediction that a full supply of competent workers will be found to complete these undertakings on time. When this has been done such workmen as may be laid off will be registered by name, address, and occupation for employment elsewhere.

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COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

On February 19, 1917, the Civil Service Commission addressed a communication to the Department of Labor suggesting a method of cooperation between that commission and the department through their respective field officers, the officers of the Employment Service to furnish the district civil-service secretaries in their employment zones with information concerning persons seeking employment and the said secretaries in turn to supply information relative to opportunities for employment in the service of the Government. On February 28 the department accepted the proposal of the Civil Service Commission and designated the Division of Information as the proper office to assist in working out a suitable method of cooperation. Subsequently, at a meeting of the committee on employment of the department, the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information was selected to confer with the representatives of the Civil Service Commission and requested to submit a written report of exactly what the commission wished to accomplish by cooperating with the department.

On April 3, 1917, the Commissioner-General of Immigration submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of Labor based on the report of the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information setting forth in detail the method by which cooperation could be effected. It provided for the furnishing to the Department of Labor by the Civil Service Commission of information regarding the employment, the last place employed, and the salary received of a person leaving a private establishment to accept work with the Government. The memorandum further provided for the furnishing to the U. S. Employment Service of copies of all pertinent circulars and instructions issued; the use of officers of the Employment Service to carry out the work of the commission in places where no representative thereof is located; and also the designation of employment officers to sit with the commission's examining boards in the various localities. This memorandum was approved by both the department and the commission and copies thereof were mailed to all employment officers with instructions to cooperate with the representatives of the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the provisions of the plan as set forth therein.

The following is a copy of the letter of instructions sent out by the Commissioner General. Up to the close of the year the plan outlined above has worked satisfactorily.

To commissioners of immigration, inspectors in charge, directors of employment, and superintendents of Women and Girls' Divisions:

The Department of Labor and the United States Civil Service Commission have approved a plan of cooperation in the effort to secure workers for Government and other emergency work required to meet preparations for war. A copy of the memorandum setting forth said plan is mailed herewith.

You are instructed to join the representatives of the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the provisions of said plan. Where the U. S. Employment Service is established, such work should be under its auspices and at its office; otherwise at the office of the Immigration Service.

A member of the force in each office where such cooperative work is undertaken should be selected at once for the purpose provided in said plan. It is important to keep for the records of your office a memorandum showing present employment, place where employed, salary, and class of work of any persons the Government may engage, so that the Employment Service may secure substitutes for vacancies

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thus created. You will also join in giving publicity to all pertinent circulars and instructions which may be supplied to you by the department or said commission.

Further instructions will be sent you from time to time as may be required or as new developments arise.

On the date of the preparation of this report the organization of the U. S. Employment Service was as follows:

U. S. Employment Service.—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; A. Caminetti, Commissioner General; T. V. Powderly, Chief, Division of Information. Washington.

Zone.	Headquarters.	Name and title of officer in charge.	Subbranches.
Maine	Portland, customhouse	Timothy Elliott, inspector in charge of employment.	
Massachusetts	Boston, 1151 Washington Street.	William J. Burke, acting director of employment.	New Bedford.
Rhode Island	Providence, 222 Federal building	James A. Sullivan, inspector in charge of employment.	
Connecticut[1]	Hartford		New Haven, Bridgeport.
New York	New York, Room 8, U. S. Barge Office.	P. A. Donahue, director of employment.	Buffalo (Room 8, Federal Building.)
New Jersey	Newark, 9 Franklin Street.	Thomas J. Burns, director of employment.	Jersey City, Orange.
	Women and Girls' Division.	Margaretta Neale, acting superintendent.	
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, 132 South Third Street.	J. L. Hughes, acting director of employment.	Pittsburgh (Berger Building).
Delaware	Wilmington, old Federal Building.	A. G. Benkhart, acting director of employment.	
Maryland	Baltimore, Stewart Building.	Thomas M. Barr, acting director of employment.	
	Women and Girls' Division.	Nannie Irvine, in charge	
District of Columbia	Washington, Department of Labor Building.	E. M. Kline, acting director of employment.	
	Women and Girls' Division.	Grace Porter Hopkins, acting superintendent.	
Virginia	Norfolk, 119 West Main Street.	W. R. Morton, inspector in charge.	
South Carolina	Charleston, customhouse	W. V. Howard, acting director of employment.	
Georgia	Savannah, customhouse	Edgar T. Whatley, inspector in charge of employment.	
Florida	Jacksonville, Federal Building.	Gideon B. Travis, inspector in charge of employment.	Key West, Miami, Pensacola, Tampa.
Alabama	Mobile, Federal building	Henry C. Brownlow, inspector in charge of employment.	
Mississippi	Gulfport, post-office building.	Hunter M. Course, inspector in charge.	
Louisiana	New Orleans, city hall	H. A. M. Jacobsen, inspector in charge.	
Tennessee	Memphis, post-office building.	J. H. Ware, inspector in charge.	
Arkansas	Little Rock, 27 post-office building.	Robert B. Keating, inspector in charge of employment.	
Ohio	Cleveland, post-office building.	J. A. Fluckey, acting director of employment.	
Indiana	Indianapolis, 319 Federal Building.	John S. Sherman, director of employment.	
	Women and Girls' Division.	Morna Hickman, in charge.	
Illinois	Chicago, 845 South Wabash Avenue.	P. L. Prentis, acting director of employment.	
	Women and Girls' Division.	Estelle Barfield, superintendent.	
Michigan	Detroit, old post-office building.	Benjamin J. Sand, acting director of employment.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Wisconsin	Madison, Capitol Building.	J. C. Hise, inspector in charge of employment.	
Minnesota	Minneapolis, Federal Building.	Charles W. Seaman, acting director of employment.	
North Dakota[1]	Bismarck		
South Dakota[1]	Pierre		
Iowa[1]	Des Moines		
Missouri, eastern district.	St. Louis, 19 North Eighth Street.	W. R. King, acting director of employment.	

[1] Cooperative system initiated and officers assigned thereto, provisionally, under supervision of bureau and State commissioner of labor.

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Zone.	Headquarters.	Name and title of officer in charge.	Subbranches.
Missouri, western district.	Kansas City, 804 Grand Avenue.	A. L. Barkman, director of employment.	
Nebraska	Omaha, county courthouse.	M. A. Coykendall, inspector in charge of employment.	Lincoln.
Texas, southern district.	Galveston, American National Insurance Co. Building.	James B. Bryan, acting director of employment.	Brownsville, Eagle Pass, Houston, Laredo, San Angelo, San Antonio.
Western district	El Paso	Perry P. Young, inspector in charge of employment.	Del Rio.
Northern district	Fort Worth	William H. Robb, inspector in charge of employment.	Amarillo, Big Spring.
New Mexico	Santa Fe, 261 San Francisco Street.	Karl W. Greene, acting director of employment.	Albuquerque, Tucumcari, Deming.
Colorado	Denver, 355 Federal Building.	H. H. Moler, inspector in charge.	
Utah	Salt Lake City, Federal Building.	D. Arthur Plumly, acting director of employment.	
Wyoming[1]	Cheyenne		
Montana	Helena, Power Building	Charles K. Andrews, acting director of employment.	
Idaho	Moscow	William J. McConnell, inspector in charge of employment.	
Washington	Seattle, First Avenue and Union Street.	Lawrence Wood, acting director of employment.	Spokane, Walla Walla, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Everett, Bellingham, North Yakima, Friday Harbor, Nooksack, Lynden, Custer, Port Townsend, Port Angeles.
Oregon	Portland, 249 Ankeny Street.	R. P. Bonham, director of employment.	Astoria.
California, northern district.	San Francisco, 2 Appraisers Building.	William Greenblatt, acting director of employment.	Sacramento, Fresno, Eureka, Monterey.
	Women and Girls' Division, Chronicle Building.	Virginia M. Spinks, acting superintendent.	
Southern district.	Los Angeles, post-office building.	Charles T. Connell, inspector in charge.	San Diego, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Bakersfield, San Bernardino, Calexico, Indio.
	Women and Girls Division, post-office building.	Elizabeth Blackiston, temporarily in charge.	
Nevada	Reno	Neil McGee, inspector in charge of employment.	
Arizona	Phœnix, 14 Wall Street	Frank Brown, acting director of employment.	Tucson, Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Phœnix, Yuma.

[1] Cooperative system initiated and officers assigned thereto, provisionally, under supervision of bureau and State commissioner of labor.

CONCLUSION.

A survey of the industrial field will disclose the fact that where active placement work has been done by officials of the U. S. Employment Service labor troubles have not been frequent or acute.

The officers have as a rule kept in touch with the trend of events in the labor world, consulting the recognized agents of trades-unions on the one hand and representatives of employers on the other. This has been done with a view to obtaining up-to-date, accurate information concerning the termination of contracts, the completion of work on buildings, railroads, sewers, and such undertakings as are directly or remotely connected with Government work. The purpose in view is to ascertain, in advance if possible, just when and where workers are to be laid off and where and when new construction is to commence, to the end that no time may be lost by workmen or employers. It is just as essential now that every man be kept actively employed in useful production as it is that well-trained men stand behind the guns in the trenches of Europe. The success of the latter depends on steady employment of the former.

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Seeking avenues of employment, directing men to employment, and keeping them steadily and profitably employed is as surely war emergency work, and as vital to the future of our country as is the work being done and to be done by the devoted men who on the fields of Europe stand against the invasion of the United States and the overthrow of its democratic institutions.

There exists no valid reason why one willing worker need remain idle one hour now, and no one need remain idle if Congress will but appropriate sufficient funds to carry on the Employment Service in an efficient manner throughout the entire country.

Table No. 1, showing by zones the activities of the U. S. Employment Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Zone.	Headquarters.	Applications for help.	Persons applied for.	Applications for employment, including cooperative figures.	Persons referred to employment.	Persons actually placed.
1. Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.	Boston, Mass	106	3,482	2,584	815	483
2. New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.	New York, N. Y	87,797	127,337	122,577	135,394	85,340
3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia.	Philadelphia, Pa	2,748	20,403	17,849	12,196	10,387
4. New Jersey	Newark, N. J	22,101	45,627	37,830	37,146	30,420
5. Maryland	Baltimore, Md	1,051	2,763	3,007	2,084	2,068
6. District of Columbia	Washington, D. C., (4 months only).	346	1,252	1,762	1,083	1,009
7. Virginia and North Carolina.	Norfolk, Va	176	2,351	1,484	815	367
8. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.	Jacksonville, Fla	138	4,836	4,604	2,476	2,397
9. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.	New Orleans, La	727	4,708	5,624	3,355	1,023
10. Texas and New Mexico	Galveston, Tex	93	349	799	235	163
11. Ohio and Kentucky	Cleveland, Ohio	256	1,201	1,321	1,003	269
12. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.	Chicago, Ill	9,750	51,030	46,028	40,829	38,448
13. Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.	Minneapolis, Minn	506	4,212	2,962	2,123	2,119
14. Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska.	St. Louis, Mo	7,677	17,541	13,233	11,920	10,738
15. Missouri	Kansas City, Mo	8,886	20,994	15,816	18,711	16,282
16. Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah.	Denver, Col	124	682	708	323	188
17. Montana and Idaho	Helena, Mont	77	89	182	88	67
18. Washington	Seattle, Wash	20,888	51,817	70,053	39,396	36,949
19. Oregon	Portland, Oreg	14,495	34,169	33,941	28,957	27,559
20. Northern California and Nevada.	San Francisco, Cal	5,876	11,689	17,187	11,029	7,254
21. Southern California and Arizona.	Los Angeles, Cal	5,673	12,278	14,098	13,211	10,269
Total		189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799

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Table No. 2, showing by months the number of opportunities, registrations, and placements of the U. S. Employment Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Month.	Applications for help.	Persons applied for.	Applications for employment, exclusive of cooperative figures.	Persons referred to employment.	Persons actually employed.
July, 1916	10,929	31,456	31,934	25,719	20,990
August, 1916	12,488	35,472	31,615	27,291	21,486
September, 1916	12,796	32,376	30,781	26,985	20,969
October, 1916	16,191	34,799	33,465	29,879	23,377
November, 1916	12,588	26,317	27,488	24,703	18,897
December, 1916	11,855	25,575	31,295	24,411	19,373
January, 1917	13,687	27,466	32,951	26,382	19,733
February, 1917	12,473	28,482	29,701	23,537	18,367
March, 1917	21,367	36,950	33,933	35,452	27,271
April, 1917	22,664	42,074	39,247	37,451	28,745
May, 1917	22,004	46,125	48,099	41,301	32,061
June, 1917	20,449	51,718	43,145	40,078	32,530
Total	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799

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Table No. 3, showing the number of persons applying for employment during the fiscal year

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Boys (over 16).	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and cabinet-makers.	Chauffeurs.	Clerks and accountants.	Clerks (stenographers and typewriters).	Domestics and cooks.	Draftsmen.	Drivers.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Elevator operators.
Armenian					1							1		1			
Australian	1		1				2			4		20	1				
Bohemian			7				2	22	1	10	4	47	1	5		3	1
Bosnian																	
British Colonies	1						1	5	1	8	2	23				1	
Bulgarian										1							
Canadian	2		19				2	108	42	96	39	196	2	70		26	
Croatian	2		1					6	1	2		22		2			
Cuban												1	1			1	
Dalmatian												1		1			
Danish	2		11					33	4	13	4	90		6		3	
Dutch			3				1	9	1	6	2	28		1			
English	6	1	17					93	20	125	100	338	4	34		23	
Esthonian																	
Finnish			3					448	2	4	2	66		3		3	
Flemish						1	1	1		2		8		2			
French	1	2	1			1		5	7	17	5	113		5		2	1
German	28	1	38	1	7	2	25	116	24	126	34	616	4	80	1	26	
Greek			5					12	1	17		41		1			
Hebrew	3	1	4					261	12	200	56	14	1	23	1	7	
Herzegovinian												1					
Irish	2		7				2	19	1	52	21	603	4	95		5	
Italian	10	3	14	1		1	8	344	3	21	7	92	1	20		2	
Lettish					3					1			1				
Lithuanian						2		16	1	4		10		2			2
Magyar			1			1	1	9		2	3	25		2		2	
Mexican	2				22				3	13	4	36	1	12			
Montenegrin												2					
Norwegian	1		10			1	3	83	11	16	4	125		32		2	
Polish	4		19			1	2	92	5	13	9	117	2	18		5	3
Porto Rican									2	3		3		2			
Portuguese								1		1		14					
Roumanian			3					4	1	15	4	10		4			
Russian	2		15	2		1	5	187	9	78	26	84	5	22		5	6
Ruthenian	1		2			1						3					
Scotch	1		12				1	42	2	14	6	77		5		1	
Servian			1				1	2				5		1			
Slovak	1		1			1		14		1		4		1		1	
Slovenian							2	3	1		1	2		2		1	
South American		1				1		1		3		4				1	
Spanish				1				122	5	16	1	185		4		7	
Swedish	1		20				41	180	13	24	22	301		61		7	
Swiss	1							6	1	12	2	68	2	1			
Syrian								1		3		6					
Turkish									1		1					1	
United States born	231	60	669	32	587	55	236	6,194	1,406	9,119	4,526	13,395	200	3,085	29	1,123	64
United States born (Negroes)	6	12	16	1	3	4	9	175	101	46	16	1,869	4	81	3	2	2
United States citizens (naturalized)	35	3	101	2	27	5	11	681	99	264	76	645	15	238	1	64	2
Welsh								3		3		7	1				
Other races or peoples	3		1		1			9		5	1	84	1			2	
Total	347	84	1,002	40	651	78	356	9,307	1,781	10,360	4,978	19,402	251	3,922	35	1,326	81

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ended June 30, 1917, exclusive of figures from cooperative State and municipal offices.

Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Fruit packers, pickers, etc.	Furriers.	Gardeners.	Hotel porters.	House day workers.	Housekeepers.	Iron and steel workers.	Janitors.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Laundry workers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.
....	.....	....	23	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	58	.....	.....	4
....	.....	....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	75	.....	.....	15
....	1	....	36	2	62	5	.....	2	....	49	.....	.....	15	1	....	288	.....	.....	61
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	2	....	4	.....	13	4	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	1	....	89	.....	.....	4
....	.....	....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	....	43	.....	.....	1
2	37	....	48	5	224	39	126	....	3	87	.....	.....	9	1	....	684	1	1	41
....	1	....	12	.....	20	1	6	....	1	16	2	....	5	.....	....	104	.....	.....	6
....	.....	....	42	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	....	94	.....	.....	3
....	.....	....	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	14	.....	.....	2
....	3	....	25	8	211	7	2	....	14	38	3	....	3	1	....	471	1	.....	38
2	2	....	12	5	107	7	1	....	8	14	1	.....	6	.....	1	193	.....	.....	7
1	25	1	73	7	183	23	14	....	27	155	5	1	12	2	....	853	....	1	51
....	.....	....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	.....	.....	3
....	19	....	29	3	76	26	2	....	1	7	13	....	6	.....	....	1,000	1	....	17
1	.....	....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	....	52	.....	.....	3
....	6	....	13	1	50	3	9	....	1	42	28	1	4	1	1	299	2	....	12
4	39	1	193	31	704	98	73	5	55	299	71	6	64	6	1	2,938	....	7	333
1	1	.....	97	1	34	22	2	.....	4	44	.....	.....	6	.....	1	547	.....	.....	116
1	.....	1	712	3	171	.....	4	2	1	75	.....	.....	9	1	....	503	.....	.....	640
....	.....	....	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	38	.....	.....	1
....	12	....	59	1	273	36	8	....	10	139	5	2	19	4	2	1,460	2	....	60
1	2	....	286	10	262	15	43	1	8	65	1	....	10	1	3	1,902	....	2	139
....	.....	....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	16	.....	.....	3
....	.....	....	15	.....	41	3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	5	3	....	179	....	1	28
....	1	....	51	6	94	4	.....	.....	3	32	.....	.....	14	.....	1	237	.....	.....	55
1	.....	....	13	2	19	2	7	....	1	17	.....	.....	1	....	2	476	.....	.....	5
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	33	.....	.....	1
2	18	....	38	4	261	23	19	1	4	55	11	1	9	2	....	1,103	.....	.....	44
....	1	....	317	3	321	17	9	1	12	223	2	....	59	4	1	1,987	.....	.....	228
....	.....	....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	123	.....	.....	7
....	.....	1	12	.....	7	2	.....	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	160	.....	.....	1
....	1	.....	20	.....	17	2	.....	....	1	5	.....	.....	3	1	1	160	....	.....	10
....	10	1	288	3	375	31	39	....	3	158	2	....	42	5	4	2,255	....	5	257
....	.....	....	21	.....	48	.....	.....	....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	....	69	.....	.....	.....
1	6	....	11	2	66	6	7	....	7	35	8	3	6	.....	....	391	.....	.....	22
....	.....	....	2	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	87	.....	.....	3
....	.....	....	28	3	63	1	1	....	5	22	.....	.....	5	.....	....	204	....	4	26
....	.....	....	4	1	8	.....	.....	....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	....	36	.....	.....	1
....	.....	....	44	.....	8	1	.....	....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	1	96	.....	.....	14
3	5	....	368	2	57	12	2	....	7	30	1	....	3	1	....	1,165	.....	.....	151
4	40	....	87	3	534	33	24	4	4	94	63	....	17	2	....	2,156	....	1	157
....	1	....	16	6	146	8	11	....	8	28	1	....	2	1	....	323	....	4	3
....	.....	....	12	.....	2	1	.....	....	1	5	.....	....	1	.....	....	132	.....	.....	7
....	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	....	67	.....	.....	2
234	1,698	30	4,481	1,124	17,620	1,411	10,967	31	535	6,145	1,135	216	2,501	116	30	82,372	165	26	6,690
2	15	....	115	34	200	85	13	1	5	717	53	2	103	16	7	7,495	16	25	74
15	169	3	303	39	952	155	262	6	104	458	.....	1	170	19	....	6,773	....	4	342
....	.....	....	1	.....	3	1	.....	....	....	5	1	....	1	.....	....	31	.....	.....	2
....	.....	....	5	.....	52	6	19	....	2	35	.....	....	3	.....	....	606	.....	.....	8
275	2,110	38	7,942	1,322	23,320	2,100	11,677	56	840	9,194	1,407	233	3,120	190	56	120,443	188	81	9,698

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Table No. 3, showing the number of persons applying for employment during the fiscal year

Race or people.	Machinists' helpers.	Mariners.	Masons and bricklayers.	Merchants.	Metal workers (other than iron and steel).	Millers.	Miners.	Motion-picture actors.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters and glaziers.	Pattern makers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and steamfitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.
Armenian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australian	....	4	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	....
Bohemian	....	1	1	....	10	....	7	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	7	....
Bosnian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British Colonies	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Bulgarian	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canadian	....	14	2	....	....	....	8	....	....	29	12	2	....	2	7	....	....
Croatian	....	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Cuban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dalmatian	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Danish	....	129	8	....	1	....	2	....	....	6	15	....	1	....	....	....	....
Dutch	....	7	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	2	1	....
English	....	20	10	....	11	....	12	....	1	45	32	1	1	2	9	3	1
Esthonian	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Finnish	....	20	....	....	1	....	36	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....
Flemish	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
French	....	3	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	16	2	1	....	....	2	....	....
German	....	89	7	3	23	....	33	....	2	28	31	1	....	1	15	9	....
Greek	....	8	1	....	3	....	31	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hebrew	....	4	....	1	45	....	3	....	1	3	98	5	....	2	31	6	4
Herzegovinian	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Irish	....	10	13	....	2	....	9	....	1	24	15	....	....	....	9	4	1
Italian	....	9	10	1	18	....	36	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	5	....	2
Lettish	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lithuanian	....	....	....	....	10	....	14	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Magyar	....	....	....	....	6	....	21	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	....
Mexican	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	173	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....
Montenegrin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norwegian	....	189	6	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	8	....	....	....	4	....	....
Polish	....	1	4	....	21	5	70	....	1	1	4	1	....	....	3	3	....
Porto Rican	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portuguese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Roumanian	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Russian	....	24	3	1	16	....	25	....	....	3	24	....	....	1	5	6	2
Ruthenian	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scotch	....	3	5	....	1	....	7	....	....	17	2	....	....	1	9	1	....
Servian	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Slovak	....	....	....	....	1	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Slovenian	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South American	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spanish	....	16	1	....	1	....	31	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Swedish	....	112	3	....	6	....	28	....	4	13	18	1	....	....	4	1	....
Swiss	....	5	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	8	5	....	....	....	4	....	....
Syrian	....	3	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Turkish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States born	57	594	291	89	472	46	802	616	76	1,179	1,529	58	33	91	1,116	325	69
United States born (Negroes)	....	6	6	10	4	2	22	....	2	24	37	1	....	4	6	2	1
United States citizens (naturalized)	....	92	28	9	22	1	93	....	4	53	116	3	2	9	61	12	5
Welsh	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Other races or peoples	....	19	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	57	1,401	404	115	683	57	1,365	789	97	1,476	2,007	74	37	113	1,298	384	85

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ended June 30, 1917, exclusive of figures from cooperative State and municipal offices.—Con.

Salesmen and solicitors.	Seamstresses.	Settlers.	Ship carpenters.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	Teachers and governesses.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Waiters and waitresses.	Watchmen and messengers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers.	Woodsmen.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	99
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	3	151
.....	...	...	...	5	2	.....	.....	...	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	13	...	...	2	.....	4	687
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	3	.....	6
.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	185
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	58
19	2	2	...	40	.....	1	3	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	29	1	...	4	45	42	2,182
.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	1	.....	6	233
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	149
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	27
1	...	2	...	12	.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	3	3	11	1,189
1	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	...	...	1	3	11	459
22	1	...	...	25	.....	.....	10	1	5	3	.....	.....	2	3	23	...	...	8	9	46	2,501
.....	...	...	...	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	18
7	...	...	...	17	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	102	44	1,966
.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	2	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	1	97
1	1	1	...	2	.....	.....	5	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	.....	3	20	701
12	3	1	...	3	.....	4	10	...	1	2	9	1	...	9	29	2	...	17	21	115	6,538
.....	...	...	...	3	2	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	5	6	1,024
8	...	1	...	3	3	1	37	...	.....	.....	10	6	...	.....	4	1	...	5	.....	38	3,026
1	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	58
14	...	4	...	12	1	...	6	...	3	...	1	.....	.....	6	35	1	1	1	7	37	3,120
2	...	2	...	87	7	5	7	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	20	2	...	13	.....	40	3,570
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	5	364
2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	...	...	3	.....	8	595
2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	7	840
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	37
5	...	...	...	29	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	8	1	...	6	121	44	2,312
.....	...	1	...	8	2	1	9	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	3	...	6	4	41	3,674
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	...	.....	11	3	186
.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	236
1	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	1	.....	1	277
10	...	3	...	73	.....	1	7	3	1	1	11	1	2	.....	16	1	...	9	3	50	4,227
.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	1	156
1	...	...	...	36	.....	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	...	1	.....	16	859
.....	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	.....	.....	121
1	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	411
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	3	.....	73
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	196
6	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	3	...	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	9	...	...	.....	7	13	2,286
9	...	29	...	39	2	.....	3	...	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	6	...	4	11	201	88	4,485
1	1	...	...	4	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	1	6	4	700
1	...	2	...	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	1	.....	1	188
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	1	.....	1	88
1,887	71	127	621	979	82	82	315	62	400	731	121	6	45	335	1,475	16	15	300	1,460	5,362	200,478
3	7	7	2	19	4	2	18	...	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6	53	.....	2	17	12	216	11,827
84	...	80	...	351	8	10	36	3	1	1	13	1	3	25	213	4	12	32	241	212	13,884
1	...	...	...	37	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2	112
3	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	2	12	21	911
2,105	86	262	623	1,805	118	111	479	70	418	757	180	17	63	403	1,974	37	34	451	2,282	6,531	277,539

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

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ADDENDUM.

RÉSUMÉ OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF CERTAIN FIELD OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (BARGE OFFICE).

The summary of activities submitted includes the work of the State and municipal bureaus at New York and Buffalo, showing that 85,310 persons were placed in this manner.

Attention is called to the fact that the State of New Jersey, formerly a part of this zone, was formed into a separate zone district, thus reducing the area of territory controlled by the New York branch.

The supply of labor has been very much restricted during the year on account of lack of immigration, the great expansion of industries in general taking up the normal surplus. There has been a steady demand for common or unskilled labor at wages ranging from 25 to 33 cents per hour.

This office has cooperated with the food supply committees on the national defense program of New York City, New York State, Connecticut, and New Hampshire with satisfactory results. Farm hands have been difficult to obtain under $35 per month, but it has been found that where wages are fixed to meet the demand the help can be secured.

The policy has been to accord concerns engaged in war-order industry every facility of the office. While publicity has been given in some instances through the news columns, as in the case of ship-construction work, yet it is submitted that more frequently the want page catches the eye of the average workman, and better results are secured through its use.

During the year the plan of distributing seasonal workers was given a practical trial. The New York State road builders, at the end of their season, had approximately 150 Spanish laborers who were referred to a railroad company in New York. Of this number 130 men were given employment by the railroad company. This is but a small beginning, but it is illustrative of what might be accomplished by extending the work in other directions. This also demonstrated the desirability of the Federal Government assuming control of interstate movements of labor, requiring an enlargement of the employment service scope and close cooperation of the leading industries.

Section 23 of the new immigration act provides for the protection of aliens from fraud and loss. During the past year there have been received at the New York office several complaints from men, principally among farm hands who have been directed, that they were refused their wages or that lodgings and food furnished were intolerable, forcing them to leave the work with the consequent reprisal on the part of the employer of withholding their wages. It has been the policy of the office to investigate all such complaints in order to see that justice is done the man and the employer. It is hoped that this branch of the work rendered by the Employment Service will be established on an authoritative plane, so that the results which have been accomplished to protect from fraud and loss may be permanent. It is recommended that the bureau issue general instructions, giving a regular course of procedure in such cases.

Under the caption of "Cooperation (interzone)," attention is called to the possibilities in this direction. A closer relationship is suggested for zone branch offices by the issuance of a monthly bulletin treating of labor conditions in all States as a résumé of detailed reports to be rendered monthly or oftener by the zone offices. These might be gotten up in such shape as to permit of their being posted in offices, as weather maps are posted.

Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the "clearing-house" plan under which the Federal offices would give up the "placement" end of the work and perform the functions of a clearing house only, letting noncommercial agencies direct the applicants to employment. The director in charge at New York emphasizes the necessity for the Federal service to continue in the field of placement work.

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Cooperation has continued with the State officers in Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo and with the New York City bureau. The main feature in this cooperation is the detailing of Federal employees to the respective State and city offices to do placement work.

The New York branch has established, subject to call, a register of about 2,000 men available for shipbuilding and work in connection therewith.

The Buffalo subbranch has continued its good work, particularly with respect to placements. The office is being patronized by the largest concerns in its vicinity, and by farmers in that section, with satisfactory results.

BOSTON, MASS.

The employment office in Boston, prior to May 14 last, was situated at Long Wharf, which was not centrally located and was poorly adapted for employment work. On the above date the office was moved into an old school building near the center of the city, for which arrangements had been made through the commissioner of immigration and the mayor of Boston. For the nominal sum of $1 the service receives the use of the entire first floor of this building, including free light, heat, and janitor service. Because of the transfer of the office headquarters and the fact that the entire time of several persons can be devoted to the employment work, exceptional progress has been made, as more people were directed to employment in 1 month (June) than during the whole preceding 11 months. Attention is called also to the ready cooperation on the part of the large concerns in Boston which have paid for advertisements in the daily and Sunday papers directing the persons responding to such notices to the United States employment office. The office has been of material assistance in directing applicants to the navy yard, arsenal, and other places in the civil service.

NEWARK, N. J.

In this zone a formal cooperative plan was effected between the State department of labor and the United States Department of Labor, the plan being subsequently agreed to by the municipal employment bureau of Newark, resulting in opening a cooperative office in the city hall annex at Newark and one in the post-office building in Jersey City. After explaining the plan to the commissioners of Jersey City the same was heartily agreed to and an appropriation of $5,000 made for the work. The advantages of this system of cooperation between the Federal, State, and municipal authorities have been fully demonstrated in this zone. The increase in the number of placements has been gradual, as well as the number of persons applying for employment. Many complimentary letters have been received from employers, showing their appreciation of the service rendered.

The work of the Women and Girl's Division has grown gradually and has even proven more popular than the Men's Division. The placements in July, 1916, were 900, and gradually increased until in June, 1917, the number was 1,600.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The report is made up largely in stating the number of applicants for work as well as applicants for help, also the number placed by the Philadelphia office and its subbranches at Pittsburgh and Wilmington. A cooperative arrangement for the systematic enrollment and placing of farm workers through a subbranch installed at the Philadelphia Bourse, which is in charge of volunteer workers, has been effected. This was started on May 3. During May and June 387 persons were referred to employment, of which number 227 were employed. Since November, 1916, a Women and Girls' Division has been in operation. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine persons were registered by this division, of which number 1,881 were referred to employment and 1,702 placed. The demand for female help has been very much in excess of the supply. Many applicants were directed to the Schuylkill and Frankford Arsenals, where they were given employment.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The report submitted is a very interesting one, fully covering the work of that zone. A separate report is submitted covering the work of the Women and Girls' Division.

Attention is called to the fact, which is true with respect to practically every zone, that the number of applicants for employment is considerably larger than the number directed to employment on account of unfitness by training for the kind of employment offered, under age or too old, or because of physical disqualifications.

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The Maryland State Bureau of Statistics and Information has authority to undertake employment work, but is without the necessary funds. Consequently practically all the employment work done in the State of Maryland was handled by the Baltimore office.

The recommendation regarding advertising in the newspapers, made in a previous annual report, is renewed. It is thought that paid advertising is the best means of securing publicity of the work which the Government has undertaken. It is felt that the lack of funds to pay for advertising of this kind is a great handicap to the work, notwithstanding the fact that some of the papers rendered valuable assistance in furnishing free publicity in the news columns. As a concrete example of what might be accomplished through paid advertisements, reference is made to the general scarcity of farm laborers during the past season. Every effort was made by the Baltimore office to secure men for this work, but very few responded; whereas one of the county agricultural agents, who inserted paid advertisements in the Baltimore papers, within two months attracted to his county and placed on farms approximately 140 farm hands, many of them married and most of them with some farm experience.

Attention is called, also, to the industrial situation in Baltimore City due to the shipbuilding industry, the erection of a cantonment at Admiral, and the growing activity of all machine and munition plants. Some employers who never before visited the United States employment office called and offered to provide automobiles to carry men to the place of employment in order to make sure that some other employer would not get them.

WOMEN AND GIRLS' DIVISION.

This branch of the employment work has been in existence about 11 months. When first started, the women of the organizations cooperating with the Employment Service sent in numerous applications for domestic help which, at first, on account of the fact that the domestics did not know of the work, it was not possible to fill. The newspaper write-ups helped greatly in giving publicity to this phase of the service; but the thing that helped most and which brought the most lasting results was the mimeographed letter which was drawn up and changed from time to time and sent out to prospective employers, business houses, and institutions of various kinds. The report of persons placed shows that the number of clerical positions filled far outnumbers all other occupations. Attention is called to the manner of verifying placements, as credit is never taken for a placement until a card or telephone message is received stating that the person referred actually was employed.

The women's division cooperates with the Women's State Council of Defense, particularly in investigating canneries, with a view to improving conditions. The representative of the Department of Agriculture also, in cooperation with the State Council of Defense, has rendered valuable assistance; and the Red Cross, the Community Market, and other organizations which have affiliated with that office have rendered good service.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The director submits a 5-page report of the work under his supervision. He refers to the difficulty in securing cooperation of the employers within the State, with the exception of railroad companies and contractors employing common labor. A campaign of publicity through the public press has been carried on, and also by directing letters to private corporations and postmasters throughout the State. Meetings where the subject of labor was under consideration were attended, especial reference being made to his attendance at the State fair at Columbia. A booth was placed at his disposal in the Agricultural Building, thus enabling the employment officer to come in touch with people from rural districts as well as employers of labor from all over the State. A supply of blank applications, etc., was kept at the booth and handed to persons who expressed a desire for same. At a meeting of the Farmers' Union, also attended by the director, the object of the work of the Employment Service was explained by the governor of the State, the commissioner of agriculture, and himself. Explanatory circulars were distributed at the close of the meeting. The State has no employment bureaus, but the Federal branch has received the heartiest cooperation from the State officials.

The director makes mention of an arrangement with one of the large contracting companies of the State whereby they will employ colored men from the farms, and, upon receipt of notice from the farmer that their services are needed, the men are released and their way paid back to the place from which they came.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The report from New Orleans is quite voluminous, comprising 11 pages, including the work of the Gulfport (Miss.) and Memphis (Tenn.) subbranches. Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the migratory movement of negro laborers and its effect upon the South. In this connection the officer in charge states that in many sections in the South legislation was enacted that made the work of a labor agent an extremely risky business. The work of shipping negroes to the North by the carload became so profitable for local labor agents that in their eager desire for profits they themselves helped to destroy the business by using the same negroes over and over to induce new ones to go North.

A part of the report deals with the development of the resources of the South and the condition of the labor market, both industrial and agricultural. Publicity was given through the press regarding the need for berry pickers throughout the zone, and many of these were directed to places in Tennessee for the season during May and June, after which they were advised to go to the wheat section.

In accordance with the bureau's instructions a register of ship carpenters and other workers was made, the number registered being about 500.

Regarding cooperation, following a conference with the mayor of New Orleans and presidents of numerous societies an agreement was entered into whereby the Federated Employment Clearing House was created with headquarters in the city hall. This was inaugurated on July 12, 1916. The mayor took an active interest in the matter and secured the consent of the commission council to provide office quarters in the basement of a building with all modern conveniences, and a stenographer was assigned to assist in the work.

CHICAGO, ILL.

[Including subbranches of Indianapolis, Ind., Detroit, Mich., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.]

During the year a total of over 25,000 out of approximately 46,000 applicants were directed to employment. This number exceeded the previous year by over 12,000. Tables are submitted for each branch office, showing by months the activities for the entire year. Under the heading "Developments in the employment work," attention is first called to the women's and girls' work. A division of this kind was started in Indianapolis in October, 1916, while a similar one was started in Chicago a few months earlier. The work was greatly handicapped by the shortage of help and the necessity of appointing temporary clerks to assist therein. Over 600 persons were placed by the division for women and girls at Indianapolis from October to June, and in the Chicago office 2,652 placements are reported.

Another development to which prominence is given in the report is the teachers' and professional service division of the Chicago office. This work was not actually begun until about September 1, 1916, and its development has been materially retarded by the lack of sufficient help. The response on the part of teachers and school officers shows an unmistakable need for a public bureau of this character. More than 500 teachers have registered with the division, and the vacancies reported have been from public schools and higher institutions of learning, including State universities. The success of this phase of the employment work depends solely upon the possibility of securing sufficient clerical help. The forms in use in this office were reviewed by the editor of the American School Board Journal, at Milwaukee, Wis., who remarked that they were superior to those of any private agency and better than those of many State bureaus.

Another item mentioned as being one of the developments is the cooperation on the part of postmasters.

Recommendations.—Extension of employment service for teachers, preparation of more suitable forms throughout the service, the designation of a few special advisers who are experienced in employment matters to visit the different stations and submit recommendations, and the calling of conferences of employment workers to discuss ways and means of improving the service are some of the recommendations submitted.

MADISON, WIS.

A cooperative clearing house for employment purposes was established at Madison with Mr. George A. Billings, of the Department of Agriculture, to supervise activities in farm matters; Dean Louis E. Reber, of the extension division of the University of Michigan, working in conjunction with the Boys' Working Reserve of the United States Department of Labor, to look after juveniles; and the inspector in charge of

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employment to devote his time to industrial conditions. County councils have been organized in each county in order to keep in constant communication with the cooperative office in order to secure an efficient distribution of labor. The greatest obstacle to this plan was the pronounced shortage of labor in practically all lines, which has been to some extent surmounted by a recruiting campaign through which appeals were made to county councils, newspapers, women's clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association and kindred organizations, commercial clubs, etc. More than 800 postmasters signified their willingness to cooperate with their various county councils in employment activities. Full cooperation has been secured with the State department of agriculture, the State industrial commission, all county councils, and other organizations throughout the State.

DETROIT, MICH.

A separate report is furnished for the Detroit office by the inspector in charge, showing that over 7,000 positions were secured for persons applying through that office. The report submitted, showing by months the activities of this branch, indicates over a thousand placed during the months of July and August, whereas succeeding months dropped off until in June, 1917, only 289 were directed. There has been a large increase in the number of women directed to employment, due to a large extent to the fact that this office is cooperating with the Michigan Free Employment Bureau, which has a woman in charge of the Women and Girls' Division. The applications for help are turned over to her and she reports the number directed at the close of each day. The Commissioner General, on behalf of the United States, entered into an agreement with the Michigan Free Employment Bureau in December last for the cooperation of the two employment services. This agreement provided that laborers, agricultural and factory help, and men with trades shall be directed and counted by the State employment office, while the direction of the women and girls, young men and boys, teachers, professors, and clerks shall be handled by this office. This accounts for the falling off in the statistics of the Detroit office. During the year the newspapers have continued to publish gratis news items regarding positions which the office had available. The inspector, who devotes most of his time to employment work, has his desk in the hallway of the ground floor of the old Federal building. This location is poorly adapted for the work, there being no conveniences, no privacy, and the space is difficult to heat in cold weather.

GALVESTON, TEX.

The report covers 15 pages, of which 9 refer to statistics and answers to questions contained in division circular letter regarding personnel, expenses, etc. The officer in charge states that he is mailing the bulletin of opportunities to 40 newspapers in Texas, of which about 20 per cent are printing the same as a whole and about 40 per cent selecting items which would be of interest to their subscribers. The newspapers of Texas have been very liberal in giving space and have rendered material assistance in special matters, such as assisting in finding places for the troops when mustered out. At the time the registration of ship carpenters was made the press rendered most valuable assistance in advertising the matter, as a result of which this zone secured a register of more than 1,000 ship carpenters, and other ship workers.

He calls attention to the fact that there are very few free employment offices in his zone, but such as are there he is cooperating with. Cooperation is also being had with the United Charities, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association. A system of cooperation is also being worked out with the State bureau at Austin through the county agents, who report direct to the Austin headquarters. He recommends, when appropriate funds become available, that an amount be allowed for advertising in the press regarding applications; also that they be authorized to purchase bulletin boards for use in city post offices and other public places.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The report of activities for this zone shows a steady growth during the year, reaching the highest mark in May, 1917, when 2,296 persons were referred to and secured actual employment. The work has now grown to such an extent as to require that more space should be allotted, and a recommendation to that effect has been submitted. The cooperative movement at Kansas City has proven a success. The relations of the office with the State director of employment have always been pleasant Mention is made also of the work of the Kansas City Collegiate Alumnae Vocational Bureau, which maintains an office in connection with the Federal office. The aim of this organization is to place trained college women in such positions as they are fitted for.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

In comparing the statistical reports for the year just ended with those of last year it is gratifying to note the increase in the number of calls for help; also the great increase in the number of persons directed to employment. During the year 36,949 persons found definite employment through the service, as compared with a total of 14,565 for the year ended June 30, 1916. With further reference to the statistical features of this report it is found that, of the 36,949 directed, 18,479 were recorded as laborers and 11,848 were recorded as farm laborers and other agricultural lines, including seasonal workers; the remaining 6,622 were divided among the various occupations.

The great merit of the Government Employment Service lies not alone in the actual directing of men and women to some definite place and line of employment, but the work of furnishing accurate and current information to applicants concerning industrial conditions and opportunities for employment in other parts of the State or in other States has become a very important and essential branch of the service. While it is impossible to estimate the amount of valuable work done along this line, the demands are so great as to form conclusive evidence that the Government long neglected such duty to the wage earner and especially to the itinerant worker. Permanent branch offices, which are closely associated with the headquarters office, are now located in Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma, Aberdeen, North Yakima, Spokane, and Walla Walla. In Bellingham and Tacoma cooperative Federal-municipal offices have been established, representatives of each department occupying the same quarters and carrying on the work practically as one service. In North Yakima arrangements have been made whereby the city furnishes the quarters and upkeep of same while the Government furnishes the entire force of officers to carry on the work.

The system of establishing temporary employment offices, as first inaugurated during the summer of 1915, for the purpose of directing seasonal workers in the fruit and grain districts has been continued each year with splendid results. In addition to these seasonal offices, a further step has been taken this year, which is operating very successfully; i. e., inducing the farmers to form local organizations for the purpose of stimulating interest in the help problem, thereby centralizing the demands for labor, as well as tending to establish a uniform wage scale. In forming such local organizations a meeting is called, after which a general discussion of labor conditions is had. A local employment agent is then appointed; usually he is a member of one of the small mercantile firms or implement houses, though in some instances the services of a clerk were offered by one of the local banks. The principal duties of this agent are to receive all calls for labor and to meet such demand with local labor, if possible; if unable to do so, to communicate at once with the nearest Government employment office; also to report any oversupply of labor. Many such organizations are now completed in the grain and fruit sections of this State, and no doubt will greatly assist in handling the labor problem during the coming harvest. Such organizations will rightfully place more responsibility upon the employers and bring them in closer touch with the aims of the service. They will also do much to prevent the gathering of an oversupply of labor in certain agricultural centers which always means a loss to the workers as well as having a tendency to lower the standard rate of wages.

With the opening of the spring season the service conducted a State-wide campaign throughout all of the high schools, with a view of inducing the high-school students to turn their attention to agricultural work during their vacation and thereby greatly assist in increasing the food supply during this great war. As a result much attention was centered on agricultural work. The farmers, realizing the Government's imperative need for enormous quantities of food supplies, greatly increased their acreage, at the same time feeling confident that the Government would assist in every way possible in securing sufficient labor to cultivate and harvest the crops.

On January 1, 1915, a State law, generally known as the employment office initiative, which forbade the collection from workers of any fee for furnishing them employment became effective; however, the United States Supreme Court recently reversed this State employment initiative law and the fee office is again in operation, but no doubt will experience much difficulty in reestablishing itself.

In conclusion, reference is made to the efficient service and untiring efforts of those associated in the employment work, and especially to the great interest and generous support extended at all times by the commissioner of immigration at Seattle in helping to make the service a success. Attention is also called to the fact that there has been practically no increase in the personnel of the Immigration Service in this district subsequent to the inauguration of the employment work.

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PORTLAND, OREG.

A very interesting report showing that splendid work has been done by this branch by a very limited force of employees and at small cost to the Government is presented by the officer in charge. This office cooperates with the municipal authorities in employment work, who furnish the office quarters and also four employees to assist in the work. During the year the office quarters have been moved to a better location in the business section of the city.

A temporary office was opened at Hood River for the distribution of seasonal help in the spring and fall, with pronounced success. A request was received from the eastern Oregon wheat growers to open a temporary office at Pendleton to assist them n securing sufficient help to harvest their crops. Since the close of the fiscal year this office was opened and no doubt mention will be made of the results accomplished in a succeeding report.

The cordial relations existing and a real spirit of cooperation have enabled the director of employment to secure as emergency help a man from the customs authorities and another from the local post office. These have rendered assistance in rush periods for several weeks without cost to the Employment Service. A clerk in the Employment Service in Portland was appointed an examiner by the United States Civil Service Commission, and thus the office was enabled to conduct certain of the necessary examinations for work at the Bremerton Navy Yard. This arrangement has added prestige to the office and has been of direct service to the Government in the war emergency.

In February and March last nearly 200 of the returned guardsmen from the Mexican border were directed to employment, and this at a time of the year when jobs were exceptionally scarce. Valuable cooperation in this work was furnished by the public press, the acting adjutant general, the commissioner of public affairs, and also a committee representing various clubs and organizations of the city. The office has kept in constant touch with the county agents of the Oregon Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture, farmers' granges, etc., through the State commissioner of labor, although the State of Oregon as yet has no State employment office.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The report submitted is a copy of a report addressed to the commissioner of immigration, and is quite brief, giving information as to the personnel of the office, a summary of the activities for the year, and a statement as to the expenses incurred.

No reports were received during the year from the Fresno subbranch, but it would appear that some showing might be made there, as Fresno is situated in the heart of a very rich agricultural section and has no competition from the State bureau. Reference is made to the growing demand for common laborers and the scarcity of railroad laborers as well as farm workers. With regard to the latter, it has been impossible to get the farmers to pay the wages offered in other lines of industry, and living conditions are not what they should be.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

There is in Los Angeles a municipal bureau which is said to be one of the largest and best regulated free employment agencies in the West, and it is the policy of this bureau to cooperate with welfare organizations, women's clubs, civic organizations, etc. This bureau also cooperates with the Federal branch as well as the State office. Private employment agencies have been very active in southern California, but are steadily decreasing in numbers, and it is believed that eventually they will be eliminated once the employing public is educated to a full understanding of the work of public employment offices in the way of supplying efficient help.

SAN DIEGO.

Excellent cooperation has been secured with the newspapers in the city, there being three of them which carry items regarding the U. S. Employment Service opportunities. There is also a Spanish weekly paper which affords publicity to the work for the benefit of Spanish-speaking people. The custodian of the public building also has cooperated by giving space in the bulletin case in the post-office lobby, where a list of opportunities is posted daily.

Reference is made also to the transportation problem, particularly with respect to applicants who presented themselves for harvest work in wheat-growing States but were unable to proceed on account of lack of funds to pay transportation.

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APPENDIX III

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS

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APPENDIX III.

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens who applied at Ellis Island for admission during the year was 160,105, of which number 158,546 were admitted and 1,671 were deported. Of the rejections 516 were on the ground "likely to become a public charge" and 524 were because of physical defects.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 806 warrant cases pending from the previous year and 1,694 new cases arose during the year, making a total of 2,500 such cases considered, of which number 553 were investigated. The 894 warrants of arrest issued and served were disposed of as follows: Aliens actually deported, 113; warrants canceled, 439; while 1,131 cases remained pending.

SEAMEN.

During the year, 1,981 seamen made application for admission through this port, of which number 33 were rejected. Twenty-six of those rejected were admitted on appeal to the department.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the number of 434 were apprehended at this port during the year, in addition to which 24 cases of stowaways were pending at the close of the previous year. Two hundred and forty-seven of these were admitted, 203 deported, and the cases of 8 remained pending.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this district was $220,000; the total expenditures for the year amounted to $243,118.06. Administrative fines were assessed under section 9 amounting to $3,850 ($1,000 for loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, $300 for mental afflictions, $1,600 for illiteracy, $50 for physical defects, and $900 on account of the steamship officials having exacted a money consideration from an alien passenger to be returned if landing occurred), and $60 was assessed under section 15 for improper manifesting. Judgments and fines were assessed in court cases in the following amounts: In civil cases other than contract labor, $839.97, including interest and costs; in criminal cases, $4,000.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Immigration at the port of New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, was still further reduced by the war, the number applying for entry being 160,105 and the number applying for entry during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, being 176,611.

BLACK TOM EXPLOSION.

For the second time since the opening of the station at Ellis Island the entire plant has barely escaped complete destruction from high explosives at the railway terminals on the New Jersey shore but a short distance away. On July 30, 1916, at 2 o'clock in

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the morning an immense accumulation of high explosives—powder, shrapnel, and munitions of all kinds—exploded at Black Tom. That no lives were lost is little short of miraculous, as shrapnel fell in great quantities on the island, barges loaded with munitions drifted upon the shores, and only the very heroic action of employees at the station prevented a terrible calamity. Had the explosion occurred at any time other than during the summer months the administration building and the hospitals probably would have been a mass of wreckage; for the buildings were open at the time, which saved them from demolition from the concussion. As it was, an immense amount of damage was done to the station. Walls, ceilings, and foundations were weakened. Windows, casings, and doors were demolished. The roofs and ceilings of the hospitals were weakened, as was the entire vaulted ceiling over the big inspection hall in the main administration building. Appropriations amounting to $400,000 were required to cover the damage, the repairs now being nearly completed.

Repeated protests have been made by this office against the standing menace to lives and property from the loading and unloading of munitions along the New Jersey shore. The danger continues despite the efforts made to have it eliminated. On two occasions the Government has been put to great expense as a result of these explosions, and only miraculously has great loss of life been avoided.

THE FEEDING CONCESSION.

The private concession for the feeding of immigrants and the running of a public restaurant at the Ellis Island Station has always been a source of great concern. It was immensely profitable. There was constant temptation to serve bad food, to reduce its quantity, and to depreciate its quality, which the most persistent inspection could not entirely counteract. In addition it was to the interest of the contractor to push the sale of food in cartons to immigrants in transit who purchased food at the station for their inland journeys. When it is considered that aliens detained at the station average in normal times from 1,000 to 2,000 a day, and that three-quarters of a million people pass through this station each year, the value of this concession is apparent, as is the difficulty of protecting both the Government and the immigrant.

On June 30, 1916, the three-year contract for this concession expired. The immigration authorities secured the sanction of the Department of Labor to take over the concession and conduct the privilege on a nonprofit-making basis, as is already done in connection with the hospitals here. All arrangements had been completed to carry out this change—a change that would have been not only advantageous but would have resulted in great economy to the Government—when the change was prohibited by amendments to the sundry civil bill denying to the Bureau of Immigration the right to expend any of its appropriations for this purpose. It was necessary to revert again to private contractors; but some of the evils which previously had existed were avoided by a new form of contract by which the concessionaire undertook the work on a cost basis plus a 10 per cent contractor's profit in the form of compensation. The contract was for but one year, and at its expiration was renewed on the same terms, except that the contractor's profit was reduced to 7 per cent. This new arrangement has proven far more satisfactory than that which previously prevailed. The food has been greatly improved. It is purchased under Government supervision. Higher wages are paid and shorter hours are provided for the employees of the concessionaire. The charges in the restaurant are moderate, and the relations of the station with the concessionaire are on a much more satisfactory basis. Practically no complaints regarding food have been received either from immigrants or patrons of the restaurant since this new form of contract went into effect.

ENEMY ALIENS AT ELLIS ISLAND.

On the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany in April, 1917, and the seizure by our Government of German ships lying at Atlantic seaports, about 1,150 officers and crew men from such vessels were brought to Ellis Island for internment. The Ellis Island plant is not designed for a place of permanent abode. Its accommodations are suited for only brief detention. And the burden put upon the station through this emergency called for a complete rearrangement of quarters, the shifting of detained aliens to other rooms, and the reorganization of the administration. Because of the number of the interned aliens and the necessity of maintaining a stricter supervision over them, the entire detention and dormitory quarters in the baggage and dormitory building were given over to this purpose. A detachment of soldiers was detailed by the War Department to act as a military guard upon the island, and the ground floor of the building above referred to was set

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aside as barracks for the quartering of the soldiers. A stockade was installed about the power plant, and high-power flood lights were placed upon the various buildings.

In addition to the officers and crew men brought to Ellis Island for internment, the Department of Justice has placed in our custody suspected persons and spies found in this country and arrested on warrant. These require even closer supervision than the other Germans, and are kept at all times under strict surveillance.

But little difficulty has been experienced in performing this duty. The interned men are permitted to go out of doors on the playground for certain hours during the day; they have the use of the big out-of-door porch for exercising; and such provision for their comfort as was possible has been made. Concerts and entertainments have been arranged by the Germans; they have organized classes and developed such activities and interests as were possible. Visitors are permitted on Sundays, and where possible during the week, under surveillance.

About 600 of these aliens have since been removed from Ellis Island to an internment station at Hot Springs, N. C., the number remaining here on July 1 being about 550.

In the past few months this station has been called upon to supply temporary details to other departments of the Government, such as interpreters and inspectors. This, with the increased burden incident to the care of the interned Germans and the more rigorous inspection required by the immigration law, has materially increased the work of the station and has required a considerable increase in the number of inspectors.

PROTECTING THE IMMIGRANT AND OTHERS FROM FRAUD AND LOSS.

The attention of the local immigration authorities was called to the widespread and systematic organization of so-called bankers who were defrauding immigrants in this country of their money. Advertisements were inserted by these bankers in foreign-language newspapers in the United States setting forth conditions in central and eastern Europe and promising to transmit or transport funds to these countries, but failing to do so. Inspectors were detailed to investigate these practices, and, by a series of advertisements in the papers and the accumulation of correspondence from foreign-born persons in this country who had responded to the advertisements, evidence was secured which led to the ending of this practice on the part of a number of banks in the United States. The evidence gathered was presented to the State banking department of New York, to the district attorney, and to the United States Department of Justice. Acting upon this information the district attorney of New York County brought criminal proceedings against one of the largest banks engaged in this business; the officers of the bank fled the country, but finally have been brought back for trial.

Some months since rather meager information was received indicating that a group of Chaldeans were going about the country and, under the guise of being representatives of a church, collecting funds, alleging that they were to be applied for the relief of the afflicted Persians. As a matter of fact, these men were professional beggars and retained for their own benefit whatever they were able to collect. In the course of an investigation into this matter conducted by this office, it was ascertained that there was a regular industry of providing new arrivals of this particular class with fraudulent credentials. Upon presentation of these to representatives of the respective churches and to State, city, and even Federal officials, these Chaldeans were able to collect large sums. When sufficient evidence had been secured warrants of arrest were obtained for approximately 30 of these professional beggars. In the course of the ensuing hearings it developed that probably there were hundreds of these aliens scattered throughout the United States and Canada, that periodically they came to certain headquarters, conferred as to their fields of operation, and received instructions from the more intelligent members of the band. Most of them admitted committing the offenses with which they were charged. When taken into custody they had from $200 to $3,000 in gold each, obtained in the manner specified. They had been apprehended in Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other cities. Deportation has been ordered as to all of them, but at the present time it is impossible to effect their return by reason of the conditions prevailing in Russia. They imposed upon the various Protestant denominations and the Catholics; and, in addition to obtaining contributions from various officials, prevailed upon many of the latter to give them letters of commendation and approval. The public should be warned against being made dupes by these rascals.

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NEED FOR CABIN QUARTERS.

For years this station has been subject to repeated criticism by the New York press and many individuals because of the inadequacy of the accommodations for cabin passengers detained here. The only quarters available for this purpose are small rooms on an inner corridor, the rooms being equipped with three-tier bunks and with toilets and other facilities substantially the same as those in the large general dormitories. The corridors along which the cabin quarters are located are immediately contiguous to rooms used for the detention of immoral cases, men and women, and there is only a main passageway between the two day-detention rooms. The quarters provided are utterly unsuited for the detention of first and second cabin passengers. Repeated requests have been made by this office for a sufficient appropriation to build an addition to the dormitory building for the care of cabin passengers; and the necessity for such quarters will be more urgent on the termination of the war than ever before.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The immigration work carried out at the port of New York has been of the same general character as that executed in preceding years, with the exception that when the new immigration law became effective, May 1, 1917, the medical examination of all alien members of crews was begun.

The increased work due to the examination of crews of all vessels has necessitated the detail of an additional number of officers for duty in the boarding division, and some difficulty has been experienced in the satisfactory prosecution of these added duties on account of lack of boarding facilities; but it is presumed that with a longer prosecution of this work and the adjustment of minor details more satisfactory progress will be made with a resultant saving in the number of medical officers. At present a large percentage of the medical officers on duty at this station are required for inspection service in the boarding division.

The immigration during the year has been small, and since the entrance of the United States into the war the number of alien passengers has dwindled to a limited number. A few vessels from Scandinavian ports and an occasional one from the south of Europe furnishes at times a busy day. However, on account of the number of patients detained in hospitals due to inability to carry out deportations to many countries, and owing to the increased amount of work due to the examination of crews, it has not been possible to reduce materially the number of medical officers.

The total number of arriving aliens was 160,105, a still further decline over that of the preceding year. The percentage of certificates from all causes was practically the same, 3.25.

Careful attention has been paid to the examination of aliens for mental deficiency, but the number of certificates issued for this class is less than in the preceding year, being 91.8 per 100,000 against 118 for 1916. This would seem to be due to the less number of immigrants from the southern countries, among whom a higher percentage of mental deficiency has been noticed, and also to the fact that a large number of aliens were those who had resided in the United States previously, and were returning after a more or less temporary sojourn in their native countries. The number of certificates issued for insanity corresponded fairly closely with the previous records at this station and was in the proportion of 25.6 per 100,000.

Attention is invited to two diseased conditions certified, namely, physical signs of tuberculosis and constitutional inferiority. These terms have been used at this station formerly, and persons so certified have been placed under class B diseases, those affecting ability for self-maintenance. Under the class of constitutional inferiority have been included some which more properly belong to constitutional psychopathic inferiority, and during the year a change has been made by which all cases properly certifiable as having an unstable nervous system are certified in accordance with the provisions of the law, and all other cases which might have been included in this group are certified with the term "lack of physical development" or other condition more specifically indicating the disease or defect. The certificate of physical signs of tuberculosis has been discontinued, and a straight certificate of tuberculosis issued when the physical signs and symptoms are indicative of that disease, even though the tubercle bacilli is not found by microscopical examination. These cases are held under observation for a sufficient length of time to enable the certifying physicians to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

The total number of patients receiving treatment in the hospitals during the year showed a marked decrease, not only in the immigrant general hospital but also the contagious-disease hospital, both due to lessened immigration, and in the case of the contagious-disease hospital to the fact that the number of contagious diseases, especially measles and scarlet fever, was considerably less.

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The number admitted to the immigrant general hospital during the year was 3,316. and for the same period to the contagious-disease hospital the admissions were 1,214.

Owing to the inability to deport excludable aliens on account of war conditions a number of those suffering from trachoma and ringworm of the nails received operative treatment in the hospital and were discharged cured. Operations were performed on 23 cases of trachoma and 39 cases of ringworm of the nails.

The amount of work in the bacteriological laboratory has exceeded slightly that performed in the preceding year, especially in the number of Wassermann tests made. Some special studies relating to the germ causing meningitis have been carried out, but it has not been possible to prosecute any research work, as only one officer has been available for the total work to be accomplished and therefore there has been little time for other than routine work.

During the year anthropometric measurements have been continued, but owing to the character of immigration and the limited number of specific types arriving a material advancement in this work has not been accomplished. However, this work will be prosecuted, and it is expected that it will be possible to prepare some satisfactory tables in this particular.

During the year 45 visits have been made by officers to different institutions in the vicinity of New York for the purpose of examining the physical condition of aliens treated therein in order to determine whether the disease or defect was due to causes existing prior to landing and whether said aliens could be safely deported.

CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

APPLICATIONS.

One case was pending at the close of the previous fiscal year, and there were 86 applications during the past year, making a total of 87 cases considered. Of this number 83 were admitted and 4 deported. As set forth in previous reports, the Chinese immigration to this port consists almost entirely of those of the exempt classes arriving from Europe.

A total of 674 Chinese applied for the privilege of transit through the United States to other countries. The privilege was granted in 671 cases, the other 3 being refused on the ground that they were afflicted with a contagious disease. The departure of 507 applicants to whom this privilege was granted at other ports was verified.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Eight Chinese cases were handled under departmental warrants, with the result that 5 warrants were actually executed and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

Two of the warrant cases handled at this station during the year were of special interest: In one case the Chinese had secured admission as the minor son of a merchant, but on his subsequent appearance before this office to testify in behalf of an alleged brother applying for admission at San Francisco, as a result of the searching examination accorded him and immigration officers accompanying him to the laundry in which he was employed (where certain coaching letters were found in his trunk), he finally admitted that the then applicant was not his brother and that his own admission had been secured through fraud, as he was not the son of the man who had posed as his father. In the other case, that of a Chinese who had gained admission as the minor son of a native, the alien was found employed in a laundry and presented a certificate of identity showing his admission at San Francisco as the minor son of a merchant. It was established by the files of this office that he had previously applied for admission at Seattle under another name and was then deported. At the hearing accorded him under departmental proceedings he admitted that his entry at the port of San Francisco had been secured through fraud, but renewed his former claim that he was the son of the alleged father who appeared in his behalf at the time he applied for admission at Seattle.

SEAMEN.

During the year 375 vessels arrived at this port having aboard 8,171 Chinese seamen, of which number 145 deserted. The number of arriving seamen exceeds that of any previous year, and the number of desertions is more than double that of last year, notwithstanding the cooperation of the masters, agents, and owners of the vessels in an effort to prevent the Chinese from landing. The increase may be attributed to the

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reluctance of the Chinese to remain on vessels which pass through the war zone and to disaffection in regard to wages.

While under the present immigration law Chinese seamen are accorded the same privileges as to shore leave, etc., as other alien seamen, sufficient time has not elapsed to determine what effect this will have upon desertions. However, it is not believed that the number will be augmented, for the reason that bona fide Chinese seamen have no desire to land permanently, and in the other cases, where the men sign on primarily for the purpose of securing surreptitious entry, the precautions heretofore taken have not been sufficient to prevent their landing.

STOWAWAYS.

Only 1 Chinese stowaway arrived at this port during the year, and he was apprehended while attempting to land surreptitiously and was subsequently deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Of the $1,450 allotted for the expenses of this district $1,398.88 was expended.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

During the year 38 Chinese were arrested on the charge of being unlawfully within the United States, which, with the 16 cases pending from the previous year, made a total of 54 cases. Of this number 26 were discharged, 14 deported, 5 are awaiting deportation or appeal, and 9 are pending.

As little attention was paid to anonymous communications, fewer arrests were made during the past year than in the year immediately prior, this office having become satisfied that these letters were written or caused to be written by Chinese desiring to secure the status of citizenship, it having become generally known that in practically all cases where a defense was offered the United States commissioners discharged the defendants. The 38 cases wherein complaints were filed during the year were distributed among 11 United States commissioners, and the general results indicate the uselessness of attempting to secure the deportation of Chinese by judicial process, the commissioners being bound to decide the cases upon testimony which can not be refuted by the Government, but which they morally know to be perjured. In a majority of the cases where deportation was ordered no defense was interposed.

An exasperating feature of these cases is the delay occasioned by the taking of appeals, final disposition frequently being postponed for from one to three years.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Criminal prosecutions against Chinese for conspiracy to fraudulently obtain merchants' return certificates were instituted in 3 cases, all of which resulted in fines being imposed, 2 of $50, and 1 of $75.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus were sued out during the year in 2 cases wherein deportation had been ordered by the department. In 1 of the cases, that of a Chinese procurer, 2 writs have been served. All 3 of these writs were dismissed without opinion by the district court and appeals were taken to the circuit court of appeals, where the cases are still pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

A well-known Chinaman of considerable means obtained the admission at Seattle, Wash., of a Chinese girl 14 years of age, alleging her to be his daughter. As a result of information furnished by this office she was subsequently rescued from a house of prostitution in San Francisco. Upon the statement of the girl, the Chinaman was ordered deported by the department. He was subsequently indicted in San Francisco under section 3 of the immigration act, and removal proceedings instituted in this city; and while the United States commissioner before whom the latter proceedings were had recommended his removal, the district court declined to sign the order, holding, after discussing the evidence, that—

"As a result, the defendant, in the face of all this proof, is to be taken to California without any chance to cross-examine those witnesses on whose testimony he was indicted. The testimony of his own witnesses will be unavailable in California except on deposition, at best a weak reliance, and he will by this removal be deprived

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of his whole defense except his own denials, which in criminal cases count little. * * * Justice requires before he is deprived of his defense that he should be confronted with the witnesses against him and have some chance before a tribunal which can see both his own witnesses and the Government's, to a judgment in which both sides have been heard."

The alien was thereafter taken into custody by this office for deportation. Two writs of habeas corpus secured in his behalf have been dismissed by the district court, and the case is now pending on appeal before the circuit court of appeals.

During the year we rescued from houses of prostitution 2 Chinese girls held in slavery. Warrants for the arrest of the procurer in 1 case has been secured by the commissioner of immigration at San Fransisco, and the girl, who has been ordered deported, is held in that city pending his apprehension.

The other case, still pending, is that of a girl traced from Portland, Oreg., to this city, where she was apprehended. The feature of exploitation is quite clear therein, yet so far we have been unable to locate the procurer because she, probably through fear, is unwilling to testify against him.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

No smuggling schemes have been discovered during the past year, and only 1 Chinaman was apprehended while attempting to land surreptitiously from a vessel at this port. His statement concerning the manner in which he boarded the vessel in Mexico and expected to land here was ridiculous and incredible, and while the Chinese inspector in charge was certain some of the crew were responsible refusal of the Chinese to implicate any of them rendered a criminal prosecution impossible.

It is believed that the unusually strict war surveillance exercised on the docks in Europe has had a deterrent effect upon smuggling. Notwithstanding this, the same vigilance and preventive measures as formerly have been exercised in order to frustrate any attempt at smuggling that might be made.

PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Five applications for return certificates were filed by Chinese desiring to depart through this port, all of which were accorded favorable consideration. A total of 283 preinvestigations were conducted by this office in the cases of Chinese departing through other ports, as follows: Natives, 160; exempts, 79; laborers, 44.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year 112 cases were referred to this office for investigation. It is impossible to approximate the number of investigations made during the year to determine the lawful residence of Chinese. Officers are continually visiting places where Chinese are employed and reside, and during the course of a year interview hundreds of them, examining their passports, etc., but unless further action is required no formal record is made.

PERSONNEL.

It is a pleasure to attest the loyalty and efficiency of the officers assigned to this station. To them equally is entitled credit for the satisfactory results obtained during the past year.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2, COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

APPLICATIONS.

During the year 19,276 aliens applied for admission at this port, of whom 18,696 were admitted and 239 deported, while the cases of 341 remained pending at the close of the year. In addition, 2,570 returning horsemen were inspected at the port of Boston.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 439 warrants of arrest were issued in this jurisdiction during the year. Of this number 374 were served and 148 canceled, 264 warrants of deportation being issued, of which number 88 were subsequently canceled.

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SEAMEN.

A total of 177 seamen applied for admission, all of whom were admitted. Escaped seamen to the number of 494 were recorded for this district, of whom 5 were Chinese.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the number of 41 were apprehended at ports of this district, of whom 23 were admitted and 18 deported.

ESCAPES.

Fifteen aliens, exclusive of the seamen above referred to, escaped from vessels arriving in this district during the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allotted for this district was $24,000, while the expenditures reached the sum of $38,069.86, which shows a deficit of $14,069.86. Fines to the total of $500 were assessed under section 9 of the old law, while fines to the total of $52,680 were assessed under the new law. Fines in court cases to the total of $676 were assessed.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Ten cases of this character were pending at the close of the previous year, while 2 arrests were made during the present fiscal year. In 1 of these the bond on which release was authorized was defaulted, in 2 the Chinese were discharged, and in 3 deportation was ordered, while the cases of 6 remained pending at the close of the year. Chinese seamen to the total of 3,111, members of crews of 132 steamers, were inspected during the year, 5 of whom escaped. During the fiscal year warrants were applied for, issued, and served in 7 Chinese cases, in 5 of which the warrants were canceled upon the completion of jail sentences for having smuggled opium, and the Chinese deported by the British consul at this port as distressed seamen; the remaining 2 were allowed to leave this country at their own expense. Three warrant cases were pending on habeas corpus proceedings at the close of the year.

CIVIL SUITS.

Only 1 civil case of importance was disposed of during the year. This involved the importation from Canada of 7 aliens to engage in the trap-fishing industry at Barnstable, Mass. The case was compromised by the payment of $500, this amount being accepted because of the expressed opinion of the United States district attorney that in spite of a technical violation of the contract-labor provisions of the law the other circumstances merited a settlement for a nominal amount. Among the other circumstances was the return to Canada at their own expense of 5 aliens involved.

Five cases involving suits on immigration bonds were pending at the close of the previous fiscal year, while one new bond suit arose during the year. Three contract-labor suits were pending from the fiscal year 1916 and 3 additional cases of this character arose. Two of the bond suits have been discontinued and 4 remain pending. One of the contract-labor suits was settled and 5 are pending.

CRIMINAL CASES.

At the close of the preceding year 5 criminal cases were pending, while 9 additional cases arose during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Defendant found not guilty, 1; defendants sentenced, 6; discontinued, 3; pending, 4. The majority of the criminal cases instituted during the year were for violations of section 3. But the United States courts in this district incline to the opinion that matters of this sort should be considered by the local courts. As a result these cases have been disposed of by the imposition of a light sentence or nominal fine.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One case was pending from last year. Two new cases have arisen, both of which are pending, the aliens involved being out on bail. The cases of 2 Canadians arose on warrant proceedings in which it was alleged that the aliens were contract laborers

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at the time of admission. Facts brought out by the board of special inquiry clearly substantiated these allegations. The attorneys did not file the customary briefs, but sued out a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the board of special inquiry was prejudiced and that in consequence a fair hearing had not been given. In the hearing before the court every effort was made, by various insinuations and by the introduction of matters of an entirely irrelevant nature, to discredit the veracity and sincerity of the sworn officers of the Government. Nevertheless the court was disposed to believe that an unfair hearing had been given, and, following the Petkos decision, entered a decree remanding the case back to this service for further hearing. Such hearing, however, has not been had, since the United States attorney has filed a motion for a rehearing before the district court.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The cases of 43 immoral aliens were investigated during the year, resulting in the deportation of 8, the discharge of 3, and the sentence of 1 to a term in jail, while 3 defaulted and 27 were dropped. Approximately 50 additional cases were considered but failed to show cause for action.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Investigation was made of 45 cases under the contract-labor provisions, involving 97 persons. Indirectly, as in the case of the Gloucester fishermen, a much larger number of persons has been involved. At the time that investigation was made the fishermen were conducting a strike along the New England coast. This investigation is reported to have been instrumental in settling the strike by discouraging the great influx of fishermen from Nova Scotia, who were expected to take the place of the strikers. The question of the legality of the entrance of this class of aliens is pending at the present time. Numerous investigations have been made in the State hospitals on account of complaints relating to the importation by these institutions of nurses and attendants from Canada. It is believed, however, that the State officials are now thoroughly familiar with the law governing these matters and that any abuses which formerly existed have been stopped. Much time has been consumed in the investigation of a furnace company in Taunton, Mass. This company advertised in certain Canadian newspapers and hired a number of iron molders who are alleged to have responded to the advertisements. Warrants of deportation have been issued for 9 aliens, but the case is still pending before the United States court.

Portuguese Africans, commonly called Bravas, are employed in considerable numbers in various industries. Several investigations have been undertaken in response to allegations of contract labor, but no definite violation of the law has been discovered. There seems little doubt, however, that the padrone system is successfully worked among aliens of this class.

One of the cases disposed of involved the importation from Canada of the 7 aliens who engaged in the trap-fishing industry at Barnstable, Mass., referred to under the heading "Civil suits."

Just as this report is being completed word comes of the settlement of a suit in one of the most interesting contract-labor cases of recent years. The Salts Textile Manufacturing Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., imported in 1914 about 25 silk weavers from France. Warrants of arrest were secured in 23 cases. Investigations were conducted in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. The evidence finally secured showed conclusively that this firm had paid the passages of the imported aliens and in other ways had assisted in their migration. Confronted with this proof the company contended that labor of like kind unemployed could not be found in this country, and on that ground claimed exemption under the contract-labor provisions of the law. But further investigation developed the fact that at the time of importation other firms engaged in the same line of industry had been able to secure all the help required. After prolonged litigation the case was compromised upon the payment by the defendant company of $4,000 and costs.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Attention was invited in last year's report to the large proportion of medical cases among arriving aliens. Not only was the proportion increased this year, however, but the increase occurred in certificates of a more serious character. The proportion of steerage passengers certified was 1 in 10 as compared with 1 in 11 in the previous

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year. Among second-class passengers the proportion remained the same as for the previous year, that is, 25 per cent. The limited laboratory facilities at the Boston Immigration Station were used chiefly for preliminary or confirmatory examinations. The 8 local contract hospitals were utilized to a great extent for diagnostic work as well as for treatment.

SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS.

In past years the cranberry growers of the cape district of Massachusetts have depended for the harvesting of their crops on the labor of the the Africans of Portuguese nationality who have arrived in large numbers at the subport of New Bedford. There is no doubt that for years the navigation laws have been habitually violated by the masters and owners of the sailing vessels which bring these aliens from the Cape Verde Islands to the United States. The accommodations on these vessels are exceedingly primitive, and no apparent attempt is made to meet ordinary sanitary requirements even when a considerable number of women are included in the passenger list. Moreover, the masters of these schooners, in order to circumvent the American law restricting the number of passengers, frequently add to the crew list by doubling or trebling the number of crew members. In effecting deportations this office has been seriously handicapped by reason of the fact that the laws of Portugal permit the carriage of practically unlimited numbers of passengers, while American laws are framed in accordance with modern ideas of health and sanitation; and the action of the local customs officials in applying these restrictive regulations has in some instances prevented the return of debarred aliens by the ships on which they arrived. This has resulted in the prolonged detention, at a constantly increasing bill of expense, of a number of deportable aliens. These sailing vessels are not provided with facilities to meet emergencies, and it has been credibly reported that in more than one instance this spring, when vessels were delayed by storm, the passengers were placed on short rations amounting in one case to but one or two meals in a week.

During detention at the Boston Station of several hundred male Africans a committee of cranberry growers endeavored to secure their temporary landing for agricultural purposes. When the matter was placed before the aliens, however, only 1 in 4 signified a willingness to land under these conditions. The matter was therefore dropped.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Forty Chinese applied for return certificates, 37 of which were granted and 3 refused. Of the 37 granted 27 were to laborers, 4 to merchants, 1 to a merchant's son, and 5 to students.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The index at the Boston Immigration Station shows a total of 374 requests to investigate cases of aliens applying at other ports or stations for admission to this district. It should be noted, however, that many of these requests involved several persons and that in numerous cases 2 or more investigations were required. The latter statement is particularly applicable in cases of Canadian aliens whose admission is legalized subsequent to their entry into the United States. Investigations other than those relating to applicants for admission, carried out in response to requests from other offices, number 150, in addition to which were numerous cases of a strictly local nature of which no separate record was kept. A number of investigations of groups of children, en route on arrival to certain localities, have been made during the year for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the promises of parents and other relatives as to school attendance had been kept. It was believed that the high watermark in the matter of furnishing verifications of landing of aliens in general had been reached last year. The record of this year, however, totaling 9,415 verifications of landing, surpasses that of last year by a substantial margin. This continues to be an important and exacting division of duty.

PERSONNEL.

The conditions set forth in last year's report regarding the lack of an adequate force to perform the duties of the Immigration Service in this district became aggravated during the current year. While the duties imposed upon this district during the past year have exceeded the physical possibilities of the force at my disposal, I am glad to testify to the cheerful manner in which as a rule the severe demands of the service have been met.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens who applied for admission through this port during the year was 740, of whom 682 were admitted and 58 deported. The small number of arrivals throughout the fiscal year was due to European conditions and the war in which this country is now involved; none of the regular European passenger lines are bringing passengers to this port.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 485 warrant cases during the year, of which number 480 were investigated, resulting in the service of 106 warrants of arrest. Warrants were canceled by the department in 44 cases, while in 75 cases warrants of deportation were executed, including 5 cases pending from the previous year. Deportation has been actually effected in 27 of these cases, embracing 34 aliens, execution of order of deportation having been deferred in the remainder of the cases owing to European conditions.

A total of 6 Chinese warrant cases were investigated, resulting in the service of 1 warrant; in addition to which 1 warrant from another district was served. There were also 2 cases pending at the close of the year.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 159 applied for admission, of whom 16 were rejected but allowed to reship foreign. Examination also was made of 1,348 seamen for the purpose of being discharged from the vessels on which they arrived to reship foreign. Escapes occurred in 1,191 cases, including 13 Chinese and 8 Japanese seamen.

During the year 1,359 steam and 109 sailing vessels arrived at this port and were boarded by immigration officers. Of these vessels 112 carried Chinese members in their crews, the total number of such Chinese seamen being 2,237. The arrival and departure of these Chinamen were checked by this office. The work in connection with boarding of vessels and the inspection of their crews has increased considerably since May 1, 1917, owing to the provision in the immigration act of February 5, 1917, that all seamen must be examined and furnished with identification cards.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the total of 117 were apprehended during the fiscal year, of whom 46 were admitted and 52 deported, while the cases of 19 were pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was $15,000; the disbursements for the year amounted to $16,622.77, making a deficit of $1,622.77. The sum of $1,550 was recovered in civil suits during the year.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Cases of this character to the number of 20 were pending from the previous year and 4 new cases arose during the past fiscal year. Nine of these cases are pending. Of the remaining 15, 7 of the Chinese were discharged and 8 were deported.

CIVIL SUITS.

Civil suits to the number of 9 were instituted during the year, 8 of which have been disposed of, while 1 remained pending at the close of the year. One of these suits was a case against the master of a steamship for landing 3 aliens surreptitiously; in this case a fine of $300 was recovered. Another suit was against the sureties on a bond guaranteeing that an alien would not become a public charge; recovery of $97.02 resulted, the amount due the public institution in which the alien became a public charge, together with interest and costs. A third was a suit against the agents of a vessel for permitting the escape of a stowaway; in this instance a fine of $100 was collected. The sum of $250 was collected as the result of compromise of a suit instituted on a public-charge bond; in another case a judgment for $500 was rendered in favor of the Government on a similar bond. Also a fine of $200 was imposed on the master of a vessel for permitting the escape of 4 Chinese seamen.

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CRIMINAL CASES.

No new criminal prosecutions were instituted during the year. A case involving a violation of section 3 was pending from the previous year. In this prosecution 2 aliens were convicted of having imported a 23-year-old Italian girl for an immoral purpose, 1 of the importers being sentenced to 2 years in the Federal prison at Atlanta and the other to 1 year and 1 day in the State penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Only 1 writ was taken out in an immigration case during the year; it was dismissed

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The cases of 19 prostitutes and 17 procurers were investigated during the year, resulting in the deportation of 4 women and 1 man. In addition to those already deported, warrants of deportation were pending in the cases of the two aliens abovementioned as having been sentenced to jail terms.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Nineteen cases of suspected violations of the alien contract labor laws were investigated during the year, three of which were pending from the previous fiscal year. Some of the cases involved extensive investigations and numerous aliens; for instance, the investigation in connection with the bringing into the district by various railroads, etc., of hundreds of Mexican laborers. One alien who had entered the United States within one year after his rejection as a contract laborer was deported.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

While the work of the United States Public Health surgeon assigned to duty at this station has been comparatively light in connection with the examination of arriving immigrants, his duties were considerably increased in connection with the examination of all arriving seamen, which is necessary under the immigration act of February 5, 1917. In addition to the inspection of arriving seamen and aliens, the majority of whom were examined on board in the stream or at the office in Philadelphia, the surgeon has charge of the medical treatment of over 200 alien enemies interned in the detention house at this station and other aliens detained here, together with the medical treatment of the soldiers guarding the station.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Four alleged Chinese smuggling operations in this district came to the attention of this office during the year and were investigated.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 64 Chinese who applied for preinvestigation of their status were considered during the year. In 18 of these a return certificate was granted; in 7 the certificate was denied.

INVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 709 investigations were conducted by officers of this district during the fiscal year, as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 221; after temporary admission, 2; after admission under bond, 20; warrant cases, 248; nunc pro tunc examinations for purposes of naturalization, 140; others, 321. In addition there were 2,528 searches made for the Bureau of Naturalization for records of arrivals. Also 118 searches were made for records of arrivals for other purposes. In Chinese matters the following investigations were conducted: Applicants for admission, 14; preinvestigations, 50; after temporary admission, 3; warrant cases, 4; to determine lawful residence, 25; miscellaneous, 22.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

About 200 alien enemies are interned at this station, and about 30 soldiers are quartered here to guard the premises. Several alien enemies are detained here for the Department of Justice. The detention of these Germans, together with the space required for the detention of other aliens, has taxed to the limit the facilities of the station.

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PERSONNEL.

The work of this district has increased considerably owing to new duties arising, particularly in connection with the international situation. This is being done notwithstanding a considerable reduction in force, although the personnel of the district has been taxed to the utmost.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT No. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 347 aliens, including seamen and stowaways, arrived at this port during the fiscal year. This, in addition to the 5 cases pending at the beginning of the year, would make a total of 352 applicants for admission, of whom 289 were admitted, 62 were rejected and deported, and 1 alien escaped from detention before examination. As an immigration port of entry Baltimore has suffered from the war in the decrease of arrivals proportionately as much if not more than any other; but that condition has not decreased appreciably the work of the small force attached to this office, inasmuch as new duties have been imposed and new activities undertaken.

In the first two months of the year 170 horsemen's certificates were issued, but there has been no activity in this line since then. In the past 12 months 755 returning horsemen arrived at this port.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Investigations were conducted in 39 warrant cases, resulting in the issuance of 35 warrants of arrest, 3 of which were served by other jurisdictions. Six of the warrants of arrest were canceled, and but 13 aliens were actually deported, this condition being due to the impossibility of deporting aliens to European countries. Certain of the aliens against whom warrant proceedings were issued were released on parole and others on bond, which has been the practice since the outbreak of the European war. A warrant was issued for 1 Chinese during the year, but was later canceled because of the alien's deportation by a foreign consul.

The experience gained by officials of Federal and State institutions of the inability of this service to effect any large number of deportations has caused them to be less active in reporting alien public charges.

SEAMEN.

Foreign vessels and vessels arriving from foreign ports to the number of 1,479 were boarded during the year, which was a slight increase over the figures of the preceding year. There were 199 seamen applicants for regular admission, all being allowed to land, and 2,855 were inspected and granted landing for the avowed purpose of reshipping on foreign vessels, a number more than double those granted such privilege in the preceding year. The abnormal number of men leaving their vessels, both in the manner described above and by desertion, may be attributed to several related causes; principally the unusually high wages and bonuses that prevail for those willing to brave the dangers of the submarine zone. Many seamen have also left their vessels for others because of the fear or dislike of encountering the risks attendant upon a voyage through the infested waters, and so shipped on vessels in West Indian and South American trade.

Conditions with regard to obtaining seamen at this port, and probably the same holds true at others have become really distressing to the masters of vessels frequently causing great delay in sailings, but these conditions and embarrassments add greatly to the advantage of the shipping masters, whose profits have been exceedingly increased in the past year. They are compensated highly for each man delivered and signed on through their efforts, so that the inducements to any unscrupulous men of that vocation to persuade sailors to desert their vessels or to take advantage of the seamen's act to obtain their discharge are many and great. Consideration was given during the year to representations tending to indicate that certain shipping agents were using questionable methods to induce arriving seamen to demand to be paid off, or to desert, and it was thought the alleged actions could be deemed to be at least bordering on a conspiracy in restraint of trade; but the evidence obtained, or which we could reasonably hope to secure, was finally considered insufficient in a legal sense.

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The 1,850 alien seamen who deserted at this port during the year, nearly double that for the preceding, serve to emphasize the foregoing. There was known to be some proportion of alien seamen, deserters and others—possibly more than in other years—who abandoned their calling and remained ashore, the incentives being the high wages everywhere current for skilled and unskilled labor due to the tremendous diminution of general immigration. Included in the number of deserters were 3 Chinese and 4 Japanese, some of the latter being apprehended later.

The service has, of course, a far firmer grasp on the alien-seamen question under the new immigration act than heretofore existed, and there is every reason to expect that when the new law has been in force a reasonable length of time the desired results in the control of this class of aliens will begin to be apparent. Certain features of the new immigration rule 10, the methods of carrying out the seamen sections of the new law, seem impracticable of exact enforcement except possibly at ports more thoroughly equipped with conveniences than this one. There are some features highly objectionable to the shipping interests, but that can not be avoided, and probably they do not equal the onerous regulations encountered at ports of most other countries during the war. It is thought, however, that the bureau should in time promulgate instructions based upon conferences with the other departments concerned which will remove the sources of misunderstanding arising from the seeming conflict in certain features between the seamen sections of the immigration act and the seamen's act of 1915. One result of such an understanding might be the removal of the possibility of so many alien seamen who have not been regularly admitted to the United States signing on American vessels.

A total of 2,053 Chinese seamen arrived on 126 vessels, all of whom departed from and were checked out except the 3 deserters and a very few granted the transit privilege under bond, given hospital treatment, or who died. The placing of Chinese seamen on the same footing as those of other nationalities or races when they assert an intention to leave their ships and reship is a radical innovation in administration, and, together with the removal of the prohibition of shore leave, eliminates a constant source of friction with and complaint from shipping interests. However, the abolition of rule 7 of former Chinese regulations undoubtedly will result in increasing the number of Chinese illegally in this country, as many such seamen will avail themselves in time of the opportunity afforded in obtaining shore leave not to return to their vessels but to remain in this country, even though in so doing they may forfeit considerable amounts of accrued wages.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 122 alien Stowaways arriving during the year 41 were admitted outright on payment of head tax, 20 as bona fide seamen temporarily in distress, 1 escaped, 59 were deported, and 1 deportation was pending on June 30. The considerable increase in the number of this class of aliens over the former year may be attributed to the distressing economic conditions in the West Indies and the disarrangement of commercial sailings in Europe. Seamen who failed to join their vessels at foreign ports at time of sailings asserted an ability to find berths on other vessels at such ports and stowed away on vessels coming to this country in the expectation of securing employment on ships sailing from our ports. It is confidently thought that when it becomes really known that stowaways have been made an excludable class in the new immigration act, more thorough searchings of vessels prior to sailings for this country will be made and a smaller number of stowaways will arrive.

Preceding our entrance into the war several interesting stowaways were presented for our action, aliens who alleged desertions from the army of one of the warring nations or who escaped from a prison camp.

Seven workaways applied for admission during the year, all being landed.

ESCAPES.

In addition to the 1 escaping stowaway enumerated, 3 Chinese seamen absconded from their vessels, none being apprehended. For such escapes criminal proceedings were undertaken.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted to this district from the immigration appropriation was $4,000. Even with the exercise of the strictest economy it was found impossible to avoid a deficiency of $1,682.91. Most of this deficit, however, is chargeable to the extraordinary and unforseen liabilities incurred in the subsistence and related expense of the crews of three interned German passenger steamers seized upon the declaration of war. Fines were assessed by courts in criminal cases to the amount of $1,400 and $200 under libel proceedings.

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CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

But 1 Chinese was arrested during the year; he was discharged. Results in this district, as was commented upon in the preceding year, have been such as to discourage arrests, inasmuch as the customary outcome is the discharge of the defendant as a native-born citizen. Another deterring factor against making arrests has been the inability to advance one or two test cases to a hearing before the circuit court of appeals, from which it is hoped that a reconsideration of a controlling embarrassing decision might result in a holding more in conformity with what the service has been accorded in most other jurisdictions, viz, that when a United States commissioner and the trial judge have been satisfied, in a Chinese deportation case in which citizenship has been advanced as a defense, of the unconvincing character of evidence adduced and of the demeanor of witnesses, and have rendered a verdict accordingly, the appellate court will not overrule such findings and will not again weigh the evidence. This office has some hope of obtaining in time a more favorable construction of the statutes and practice in this regard, and no efforts to that end will be spared.

Six arrest cases were pending at the beginning of the year, 2 of which have been disposed of by the deportation of 1 defendant and the discharge of another, the remaining 4 cases still awaiting trial.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The masters of five vessels were arrested during the year for violation of section 18 of the act of February 20, 1907, in allowing the landing of stowaways, resulting in impositions of fines aggregating $900. It is anticipated that the punitive sections of the new immigration law pertaining to alien seamen will increase considerably in the next fiscal year this character of prosecutions. An indictment obtained in the preceding year against 2 Chinese on a charge of conspiring to obtain unlawfully a merchant's return certificate finally resulted in their pleading guilty and being convicted and fined $250 each and costs. So far as this office is advised these are the largest fines yet imposed for this particular offense, and it is thought they will serve as a precedent in this jurisdiction and a wholesome example to others who might contemplate a similar attempt.

CIVIL SUITS.

Two libel proceedings were instituted in the district under section 32 of the new immigration act against certain foreign vessels for permitting the escape of certified diseased alien seamen. These were disposed of by the admission by the masters of the offense charged and a fine of $100 in each case. In the latter part of the year recommendation was made that suit be instituted against the bondsmen in an obligation requiring the attendance at school of an admitted minor alien, and the disposition of the matter is pending at the close of the year.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

From an immigration standpoint there is a remarkable and pleasing lack in this jurisdiction of the class of cases coming within this characterization. There are very stringent laws in Maryland and the District of Columbia against pandering, harboring, etc., which are strictly enforced. There is no longer a recognized vice district in either of the large cities in this district.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The two section-24 inspectors attached to this district have been engaged principally on employment and distribution work. Several cases of this nature have been investigated during the year, but they involve nothing of special importance. One resulted in the deportation of 2 Greek brothers to Canada, and another concerned a number of Mexicans who effected surreptitious entry and were found employed in a mining district.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Public Health surgeon in charge of the medical inspection of arriving aliens reports the examination of 7,694 alien seamen in addition to 218 applicants for entry. The duties imposed under the new law in the examination on ships of all arriving alien seamen have necessitated the detail of two additional medical officers at this port, and as there have been 6,519 arrivals of this class in the two months in which the law has been effective it would appear that approximately 40,000 physical examinations will have to be conducted in a 12-months period.

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It was anticipated that the expected assumption of the quarantine station at this port by the Federal Government on July 1, 1917, would facilitate our boarding work, but the municipal authorities have decided, unexpectedly, to retain control of such station and its administration for the time being, presumably for the principal reason that the appropriation intended to compensate the city for its plant has not yet been passed.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There have been the usual rumors or suspicions that Chinese were to be smuggled into this port on freight vessels from the West Indies, but searches and surveillance, in conjunction with the efforts of the customs officers, have resulted negatively.

An incident analogous to smuggling was the unlawful landing from a Greek vessel of several aliens of that nationality, ostensibly deserting members of the crew and reported as such, but who were in reality inadmissible aliens who had paid their passage. Their later apprehension in New York led to the discovery of the conspiracy to evade our law, and the institution of criminal action against the master, who finally pleaded guilty to an amended complaint and was fined. The indications were that this project was to be repeated on subsequent trips of this master to this country, so that the discovery and frustration of the plan shortly after its inception was a matter of congratulation.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Application of Chinese for preinvestigation of status or for passports to the number of 14 arose during the year. This is a decrease from the former years and probably is due to several well-defined causes, a principal one being the disturbed political and economic conditions in the Orient, which tends to discourage visits. Another is the more thorough system devised for investigation of merchants' applications.

INVESTIGATIONS.

In Chinese matters, additional to the above, investigations were made concerning 9 applicants for admission at Pacific ports and as to 12 persons who had been admitted previously at such ports. Other investigations, aside from Chinese, which were recorded were: To provide a basis for naturalization petitions, 32; on inquiries from other ports or jurisdictions, 39. There were furnished 2,503 verifications of landing of 2,763 requested, all but a small percentage being for naturalization purposes. Numerous informal and unrecorded investigations were made in the course of daily business, such as to determine lawfulness of domicile of Chinese, etc.

PERSONNEL.

War emergency measures and the new immigration act have entailed many additional duties upon the entire force, making for longer hours and self-sacrifice. It affords me pleasure to report that they have been performed efficiently and with a spirit of cheerfulness and willingness to "do our bit" for our country during the war.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

APPLICATIONS.

During the year 1,460 aliens applied for admission, 1,373 of whom were admitted and 87 deported. By referring to last year's report it is noted that there were but 584 applications for admission, which would make an increase in the present year of about 250 per cent. This is accounted for primarily by seamen coming from Europe and desiring not to return thereto on account of danger to their lives. Four Japanese applied for admission and were rejected under the passport provisions of the old immigration law.

At Newport News there were 7,237 certificates issued to horsemen. This work, much of which is performed before and after the usual office hours, takes up a great deal of time.

The arrival of foreign vessels at Norfolk and Newport News this year shows a considerable increase over those of last year, the total for Norfolk during the year being 2,287 ships, while the total for Newport News was 1,485. There has been an unbroken record of yearly increase in arrivals of such vessels in this district for the past 11 years.

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DEPORTATIONS.

Of the 35 warrants issued during the year, 25 warrants were served and were disposed of as follows: Canceled, 10; executed (aliens deported), 15.

SEAMEN.

Of the total of 1,460 applications for entry 1,075 were seamen relinquishing their vocation. The business of handling seamen this year, like last year, is the bulk of our work.

The number of seamen inspected and granted landing for the purpose of reshipping was 1,311 for Norfolk and approximately 900 for Newport News. This does not include any of the seamen applying for admission. The number of deserting seamen is considerably larger this year than last, there being a total for the district of 1,176, while last year there were but 660.

There were in the neighborhood of 10,000 Chinese seamen who arrived in this district on 365 steamers, without the escape of a single one. It is noted there is considerable increase in the number of ships carrying Chinese, another result of war conditions which have brought about a scarcity of European seamen.

STOWAWAYS.

The number of stowaways arriving in this district during the past fiscal year has been considerably greater than in the previous year, there being 101 this year, whereas the 1916 report shows but 73.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted for this district was $5,400, while $8,324.68 was spent, thus creating a deficit of $2,924.68—accounted for largely by the cost of maintaining alien enemies and guard hire for same. The total fines assessed during the year amounted to $2,300. Collections for violations of section 18 of the act of February 20, 1907, amounted to $1,000.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Seven writs in habeas corpus proceedings were sued out during the past year, it afterwards being made clear to the court that the granting of said writs was premature. The cases were held in abeyance and the department continued its investigations at the point where it was stopped by the issuance of writs. The result was that the department canceled four of the warrants and ordered three deported. The cases were all of Greeks connected with operating a hotel where girls were given refuge and prostitution was practiced for the benefit of the owners. It is understood that the three cases ordered by the department to be deported will come before the district court on writs already granted but which have not yet been heard.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

During the year 5 applications were made by Chinese for return certificates, all of which were granted except one, that of a student, which was denied and no appeal was taken.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted in this jurisdiction during the year: Cases of applicants for entry at other ports, 8; after admission on bond, 2; warrant cases, 56; naturalization matters, 91; alien enemy investigations, 14; investigations in cattlemen's cases, 165. A number of other investigations were made which, because of their character or the informal manner in which they were conducted, were not listed. The investigations concerning horsemen necessitated the writing of a great many letters, many appealing inquiries having been received which created a great deal of additional work. All inquiries were carefully looked into and appropriate replies made.

The work attendant upon the taking over of the crews of vessels of alien enemies was considerable, entailing many investigations, hearings, etc., on which much overtime work was required.

The assistance rendered to the Department of Justice is another item that makes demand upon the time of this office to some considerable extent. With our organization, which has been in existence for a number of years, the office is in a position to supply valuable information with reference to cases of alien enemies—a deep interest being taken therein—having as the aim that none who are hostile to the United States may escape.

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PERSONNEL.

With the work increased in the neighborhood of 200 per cent in all branches there has been no corresponding increase in clerical help. For this reason the one clerk in this district is unable to accomplish the work, and he should receive assistance at the earliest possible moment. It must be realized, of course, that the new immigration act adds very heavily to the duties of this office, and more help will be required to carry out the law. The examination, of seamen especially, at this time is very important, and sufficient help should be furnished to do the work.

The disposition of the force here, especially those assigned to specific work, has been to perform cheerfully each and every duty given him.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

APPLICATIONS.

Aliens to the number of 15,200 applied for admission through this district during the year, of whom 15,109 were admitted, 89 deported, and the cases of 2 remain pending at the close of the year. The applicants included 14 Japanese, all of whom were admitted. There was an increase in arrivals over the preceding year of about 50 per cent.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

The cases of 56 aliens were considered under warrant procedure, of which 47 were investigated. Warrants were applied for and issued in 43 of these. Deportation was effected in 26 cases and warrants canceled in 3, while 7 were pending at the close of the year.

SEAMEN.

There were 147 applications for admission by alien seamen, with 13 rejections and 1 escape, in addition to 390 desertions.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the number of 88 reached this district. Of these 48 were admitted, 39 deported, and 1 escaped.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment from the immigration appropriation for this district was $3,500. Disbursements reached the total of $5,945.97, creating a deficit of $2,445.97.

Fines to the total of $1,080 were assessed in this district during the year.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Two cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 1 new case was instituted during the year, making a total of 3 cases handled. In one of these the Chinese was deported, in another the Chinese was discharged, while the third case remained open at the end of the year.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Three alien women were denied admission by boards of special inquiry and 1 was expelled from the country under warrant proceedings on the ground of immorality. Consideration was given the cases of 3 aliens who had brought in or sought to bring in women for an immoral purpose, with the result that 1 was rejected at the port and 2 expelled under warrant. During the year investigations under this heading were made in several cases in which sufficient evidence could not be obtained to provide a basis for requests for warrants and to justify prosecutions. This office knows of no definite steps being taken by State authorities in district No. 7 for the betterment of conditions in white-slave matters. It is known that municipal officials in many of the larger cities of the district have succeeded in abolishing immoral conditions, and in other cities restrictions have been thrown around those within the segregated districts to such an extent that many immoral resorts have been abandoned. Investigations were made in this district during the year as the result of rumors reaching the officers

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to the effect that immoral women from Cuba were being introduced into this country by white-slave operators. It developed, however, that instead of immoral women entering from Cuba such women actually were leaving the United States for Cuba.

CONTRACT LABORERS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, numbers of Spanish aliens have entered this country through this district, coming mainly from Habana, Cuba, through the ports of Key West and Tampa and destined to points in the western portions of the United States, especially Arizona and California. These aliens were laborers, many of them claiming prior residence in the United States and giving their occupation, among other laboring pursuits, as miners. The unusual number of aliens of this character led to the belief that possibly they were coming in violation of the alien contract labor law. They were carefully examined with the object of determining whether or not they were coming to accept employment offered or promised them in advance of their embarkation at foreign ports. In only a few instances could confessions be obtained from such aliens upon which they could be excluded as contract laborers.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The services rendered by the several medical officers within the district during the past year have been satisfactory, and those officers have responded cheerfully to the calls of the service at all times.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There appears to have been only one attempt disclosed during the year where an alien may have been smuggled into the United States within this district. This particular case is being carefully investigated, and, if evidence is obtained corroborating the information already secured, a prosecution will follow.

Rumors to the effect that Chinese were being smuggled into the United States through Key West, Tampa, Miami, and possibly other points on the east and west coasts of Florida from Habana, Cuba, have been carefully investigated, and up to the close of the fiscal year it was not definitely determined that there was any foundation in fact for such rumors. It should be pointed out, however, that large numbers of Chinese transits (coolie laborers) have passed through and out of the United States to Habana, and it is confidently believed that many of these Chinese would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to return to the United States. Recent developments, which might more properly be referred to in the next annual report, have disclosed the fact that Chinese have been smuggled into Key West and that there is now in existence a conspiracy of some proportions entered into for the purpose of smuggling Chinese into this country from Habana, Cuba. Every possible effort is being made to identify the parties connected with the conspiracy, and it is believed that any further attempt to smuggle Chinese through Key West will be promptly detected by the officers of this service.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 4 Chinese were preinvestigated, with the result that a return certificate as a laborer was granted 1 and a return certificate as a merchant granted another, a certificate was denied in the case of a third, and 1 case remains pending.

STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

There is only one immigrant station in this district. This is located at Charleston, S. C. It is occupied by a watchman as caretaker. It never has been used by the service, and, as there is no prospect of Charleston becoming an important port of entry for immigrants generally, it is doubtful if the station ever will be useful to the service. It is therefore hoped that the bureau will be able to transfer it to some other department of the Government service that may be able to use it to advantage. The inspector in charge at Charleston reports that the roof of the building should be repaired.

PERSONNEL.

The services of the various officers and employees in this district during the year have been very satisfactory and the relations existing between the headquarters of the district and the various subports, as well as between the individual officers and employees, as far as this office is aware, have been cordial and harmonious. To these officers and employees is due the credit for the results accomplished.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, AND TENNESSEE.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 5,105 aliens applied for admission during the year, of whom 5,005 were admitted and 100 deported. United States citizens were admitted to the number of 7,068. Five Chinese were admitted at this port, 52 were admitted in transit, and 1,463 landed at other ports passed out at New Orleans. During the year 3 Japanese applied for admission at New Orleans, all of whom were admitted.

From the above figures it will be noted there has been an increase of about 8 per cent in arrivals as compared with the number of applications during the previous year.

There has been a decided increase in the amount of work in connection with applications for admission over the previous fiscal year. The outstanding features are the greater number of aliens who applied for admission, number held for boards of special inquiry, and number of Chinese transits departing at this port.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 74 warrant cases were considered and investigated, with the following results: Warrants applied for, 46; warrants issued, 44; warrants served, 34; warrants canceled, 13; warrants executed (aliens deported), 10; warrant procedure resorted to in cases of alien enemies, 3. Six Chinese cases were considered, in each of which a warrant of arrest was issued, but was not yet served at the close of the year. An increase of more than 100 per cent in warrant cases over the previous fiscal year is indicated by the above.

SEAMEN.

Applications for entry were made by 123 seamen, 29 of whom were admitted and 94 rejected. During the year 464 seamen were reported to have deserted. Chinese seamen to the number of 2,418 arrived, while 2,445 Chinese seamen departed, the excess of departures over arrivals being accounted for by the fact that a number of Chinese seamen were in port at the close of the previous fiscal year. Japanese seamen to the number of 124 arrived and departed at this port.

There is a considerable amount of work at this port in connection with alien seamen. An average of about 6,000 arrive monthly. Besides the regular passenger vessels there are a large number of freight vessels, as this port ranks very high in the number of steamships arriving and departing. It is believed that New Orleans ranks second only to New York in exports. Under the new immigration law and considering the fact that the inspection force here is very small, it will be realized that there is a great quantity of work for the inspectors to perform.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 47 stowaways were apprehended at this port during the year, 19 of whom were admitted and 28 deported.

ESCAPES (EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN).

One alien escaped from a vessel, 1 escaped from the immigration station, and 1 Chinese transit escaped from the Southern Pacific officials.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allotted this district by the bureau was $4,000, while the total disbursements approximate $6,826. Administrative fines to the amount of $1,360 were assessed, while fines were assessed in court cases to the total of $200.

It is impossible at this time to state the exact amount of disbursements under the allotment system. As soon as this account is closed up, a supplemental report will be sent to the bureau. The estimate for equipment for the next fiscal year ($40,000) is intended to cover an appropriation for that amount to rebuild the wharf at this station, which was destroyed by fire on June 5, 1917.

There were two quasi-criminal prosecutions during the year, which resulted in fines being assessed by the courts. One fine of $100 was paid by the master of a vessel for not preventing the escape of an alien from said vessel, and another of $100 was paid by a captain for discharging an alien from his vessel without reference of the case to the Immigration Service.

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CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AND COURTS.

Four cases were pending from last year, while 2 cases arose during the period covered by this report. In 1 of these the defendant was discharged, in 2 appeals were taken, which, together with the remaining 3, are pending.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Thirteen cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been sued out pending from previous years were disposed of by the release of the aliens in 6 instances and the dismissal of the writs in 7. These writs of habeas corpus all have reference to Chinese who were arrested and charged with being unlawfully in the United States.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Several cases of this nature were investigated and warrant proceedings instituted; others appeared before boards of special inquiry. One case involving a criminal prosecution is pending at Memphis, Tenn.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work which the medical officers have been called upon to perform has been greatly increased by the operation of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, which requires a much stricter examination of alien seamen. Some steps should be taken to remedy conditions at this port in regard to medical inspection. There is only 1 medical examiner assigned to immigration matters and there is entirely too much for him to do at this port for him to accomplish same satisfactorily. This may be realized when it is considered that the port of New Orleans is about 15 miles in length and ships are continuously arriving and docking at various places widely separated along this river front. Some measures should therefore be adopted to correct present conditions. One suggestion has been made, viz, that the Public Health surgeons stationed at Quarantine, La., conduct a portion or all of the medical examinations of arriving alien seamen. It is understood that this is the practice at other ports, such as Mobile, Ala.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

No conspiracy cases having to do with smuggling operations have been found in this district during the year. Numerous investigations were made in regard to this matter, however, and a continual lookout is being kept here, as well as at Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss. The inspector at Gulfport occasionally makes trips along the coast in this connection. It is believed that Chinese occasionally enter this country surreptitiously from Cuba, although no such cases have been located.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Cases to the number of 25 were considered which involved the preinvestigation of status of Chinese seeking to depart with the intention of returning to the United States. In 22 of these the return certificate was granted and in 3 the certificate was denied. In 2 of the cases where the certificate was denied an appeal was taken, and these, together with 5 others, were pending at the close of the year. Cases of this character require considerable care and attention.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district: Cases of applicants for entry, 6; after temporary admission and admission under bond, 7; warrant cases, 105; naturalization matters, 211; others, 31; alien enemies, 14; Chinese, applicants for admission, 13; Chinese preinvestigations, 25; other Chinese cases, including warrant matters, 17.

PERSONNEL.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that the officers and employees of this district have been very efficient in the performance of their duties.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON.

APPLICATIONS.

Cases to the total of 350, including 1 pending from the previous year, were considered during the period covered by this report. Of the 350 aliens involved 341 were admitted, 8 deported, and 1 case remained pending at the close of the year. It will be noted from the foregoing there was but little immigration through ports in this district during the year. But few passenger-carrying vessels arrived during the time indicated, most of those arriving being engaged exclusively in carrying freight. It is probable, too, that the comparatively few trans-Atlantic aliens who migrate to the United States under existing conditions prefer the shorter and more direct routes and therefore seek admission at eastern seaports. The total number of arrivals during the entire year, including American citizens and nonstatistical aliens, was only 1,842.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Cases considered during the year, including 45 pending from the previous year, numbered 205. One hundred and thirty-five of these were investigated, the following results being obtained: Warrants applied for, 21; warrants issued, 21; warrants served, 26, 5 of which involved aliens for whom warrants had been issued during the previous year but not yet served at the close of that year; warrants canceled, 12; warrants referred to other districts, 2; warrants executed (aliens deported), 23; warrants of arrest and deportation pending, 62. Of the 12 warrants of arrest canceled 2 were upon the recommendation of this office, both aliens being permitted to remain in the United States; the period in which deportation could not be effected expired in 7 cases; 1 alien voluntarily left the country; 1 alien seaman reshipped foreign; and in 1 case American citizenship was proved.

SEAMEN.

Alien seamen to the number of 59 applied for admission, all of whom were admitted except 2. The records show that 554 seamen deserted from vessels arriving at this port, 5 of whom were Japanese. During the year 1,386 foreign vessels and American vessels from foreign ports arrived in this district. These vessels carried 44,320 persons as members of crews, of whom 1,629 were Chinese. This is an increase over the previous year, during which period 1,206 vessels arrived with 38,106 seamen. Permits were issued to 1,296 seamen to be discharged to reship foreign. All vessels are being inspected under the provisions of rule 29, and, with the exception of some of the subports, alien seamen are being medically examined as provided in subdivision 4 of rule 10.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the total of 24 were apprehended during the year, 20 of whom were admitted and 4 deported.

ESCAPES (EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN).

During the year 6 aliens succeeded in escaping. Three were stowaways excluded at Mobile because afflicted with trachoma. These effected 3 separate escapes, once from the vessel and twice from the jail where they had been placed for safe-keeping. Department warrants were issued for all 3, and 1 was apprehended and deported while the other 2 remain at large. The remaining 3 were also stowaways, 2 of whom escaped from the vessels, the third having disappeared upon being granted shore leave. One of those escaping from the vessel was apprehended and subsequently released on his own recognizance.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allotted by the bureau to cover the expenses of this district for the year was $10,500, while the disbursements amounted to $10,278.02. Fines to the sum of $150 were assessed.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

So far as is known there were no attempts during the year to import women or girls through ports in this district for immoral purposes. Investigations were conducted in 15 cases of persons belonging to the sexually immoral classes. Four of these persons

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were prosecuted by the Department of Justice under the Mann Act, convicted, and are now serving sentences imposed by the Federal court. Warrant proceedings were instituted in all 4 cases and the aliens ordered deported. In another case of a prostitute the warrant of arrest was obtained by this office but transferred to another district for service. It is understood the alien was ordered deported and her pimp sentenced to serve two years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and that deportation proceedings have been instituted against him. This office has under investigation the case of a female alien who, it is alleged, was brought to the United States by her uncle for an immoral purpose. A warrant was obtained for the woman, but it is being held in abeyance pending the possible prosecution of the uncle and also deportation proceedings in his case. One prostitute was deported and 4 warrants issued for aliens of the sexually immoral classes are now pending, the present whereabouts of the alien being unknown in each instance. One warrant was referred to another district for service, and the data collected in an investigation was referred to another district for appropriate action. Four investigations were conducted at the request of other districts.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There were only 2 alleged violations of the alien contract labor law brought to the attention of this office during the year, 1 originating on the Canadian border and the other on the Mexican border.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work of the medical examiners has been very satisfactory in every way. They are competent and willing and exercise the greatest care to prevent the admission of diseased aliens.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

One Chinese case was preinvestigated, with the result that the return certificate sought was granted.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted: Cases of applicants for entry, 14; after temporary admission and admission under bond, 6; warrant cases, 135; naturalization matters, 16; others, 61. Investigations in Chinese cases were made in 13 instances.

PERSONNEL.

The relations existing among all the officers of this district, as well as with officials of other branches of the Government service, have been most harmonious. This is very gratifying, as effective work could not have been done under other conditions. It is hoped that a satisfactory plan will be worked out for the promotion of deserving employees. The small 5 and 10 per cent increase effective July 1 will be appreciated by all beneficiaries, but it is not commensurate with the constantly increasing cost of living, and, in many instances, with the duties performed.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING PORTO RICO.

APPLICATIONS.

Aliens to the number of 3,811 arrived during the year, of whom 3,767 were admitted, 23 deported, and 13 granted the privilege of transshipment, while one died before examination, 1 escaped, and the cases of 6 were pending at the close of the year, including 1 in which hospital treatment had been granted. Deportation of 3 aliens occurred whose cases were pending from the previous year. This is exclusive of 10 alien enemies whose cases are reported under the heading "Alien enemies." Of the 3,767 admitted, 3,297 left for foreign ports, making the net gain of alien population only 470. This is about 10 per cent more than arrived during the fiscal year 1916. During the year 4,663 United States citizens arrived and were admitted, while 6,246 United States citizens departed.

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DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Warrants were applied for and issued in 8 cases. In 5 of these deportation was effected, while the warrant was canceled in 2 cases and 1 case remained pending at the end of the year.

DETENTION QUARTERS.

The Government has no detention station at this port. When necessary aliens are detained under guard by the steamship companies at the Hotel Cataluna and other hotels, upon approval by the commissioner of immigration. This method of detention has been in operation for the past four years and has worked satisfactorily, only 1 alien having escaped during that period. At the smaller ports in the district the steamship companies detain the aliens under the direction of the immigrant inspector in charge of the port.

SEAMEN.

During the fiscal year 19 alien seamen were reported as deserters, none of whom were apprehended. It is not believed any of these seamen remained in Porto Rico, but that they shipped out at the first opportunity. Sixty-nine alien seamen applied for admission at Porto Rican ports, of whom 59 were admitted and 10 excluded. Hospital treatment was permitted in the cases of 18 alien seamen at the request of the respective steamship companies. Seventeen of these seamen departed, while the case of 1 was pending at the close of the year.

STOWAWAYS.

Six stowaways arrived during the year, of whom 3 were admitted and 3 deported.

FINES.

Fines to the total of $650 were assessed under the old law, which covered 35 violations of sections 12, 13, and 14 ($350), and 3 violations of section 9 ($300). Of this assessment $650, together with $670 involved in cases pending at the close of the previous fiscal year, or a total of $1,320, was covered into the Treasury within the past year. Six fines in the amount of $60 for improper manifesting, assessed under the new law, are still pending.

ALIEN CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Alien certificates (Form 546) covering 1,197 aliens proceeding to the mainland were issued. Since the passage of the new act the original reason for issuing these certificates no longer exists. They are still used, however, in order to show when the alien arrived in Porto Rico.

VESSELS BOARDED.

Vessels to the number of 1,008 were boarded in the interest of the Immigration Service in this district during the year.

CONTRACT LABORERS.

A number of aliens were detained as suspected contract laborers. Sufficient evidence to exclude, however, could be obtained in the cases of only 4, who were deported.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The medical examiners at the principal ports have rendered satisfactory services, and at only one of the minor ports is a change of practice found advisable.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Reports were made by this office to the United States attorney for his information and action in the case of 1 Porto Rican who, it was thought, had violated the white-slave act. So far as this office is advised, no action was taken by the United States attorney in the case.

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ALIEN ENEMIES.

Officers and crew men of German merchant vessels in Porto Rican waters at the outbreak of war between this country and Germany numbered 28, all of whom were duly taken into custody pursuant to the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, and transferred to Ellis Island. Three alien enemy seamen who arrived under assumed nationality were duly apprehended and placed in proper custody. This office also had before it the cases of 3 alien enemies who arrived as passengers, 2 of whom were permitted to proceed to mainland United States while the case of the third was pending at the end of the year. Applications for permission to depart were made by 16 alien enemies, 7 of which were granted, 8 denied, and 1 remained pending when the year ended.

PERSONNEL.

Too much can not be said on behalf of the personnel in this district. Each employee has done his duty well, and the immigrant inspectors have done more than could have been expected of them, as there is never a day when they are not required to work overtime. While of course they must feel that the Government should lighten their burden by increasing the force, they have always willingly and cheerfully worked overtime like the loyal officers they are.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT No. 18, COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

With immigration somewhat below normal, the first five months of the year were passed without any unusual occurrences worthy of special comment; but in the latter part of the year the work was greatly increased by the following three events:

(1) The period of comparative quietness which characterized the first few months was followed in December, 1916, by sensational disclosures implicating a number of the officers and employees of this service, as well as a number of outside persons, in a widespread and carefully planned conspiracy to secure the illegal landing of Chinese in this country. Numerous means were employed, including remarkably clever substitutions of photographs, alteration of testimony, concealing references to related cases in which damaging testimony appeared, and probably many other equally shrewd devices which have not yet been brought to light. It became evident in the early stages of the investigation that the conspiracy was too widespread, too well organized, and too powerful and influential for the local office, burdened with a multitude of other details, to hope for a successful consummation of its efforts unassisted, especially as suspicion ran riot throughout the station and no one knew how far his fellow employees could be trusted. A superficial investigation, while it might result in the dismissal of a few underlings, could only cloud the issue and allow the real master minds behind the whole conspiracy to escape unharmed, only again to contaminate and corrupt the service as soon as opportunity offered. Obviously a trained investigator was needed, superior in intelligence to the admittedly shrewd and capable men behind the conspiracy, incorruptible by either money or influence, absolutely just, and with the power and entire confidence of the department behind him, so that his work would not be hampered by failure or delay in carrying out his recommendations. With this end in view this office requested that an officer from the department proper be assigned to the task. Although the investigation is far from being complete, 14 employees have already been summarily dismissed, and even the old employees, who are more or less accustomed to such rumors, are astounded by the gigantic system of graft which apparently took root many years ago and which has grown and extended its tentacles in every direction.

(2) The next period began with the entrance of the United States into the European war in April, 1917, and is characterized by extreme activity, due in part to the selection of San Francisco as a detention camp for seamen employed on board German steamers interned on the Pacific coast or at the various insular possessions of the United States in the Pacific. Our limited detention facilities, barely adequate for the detention of arriving aliens under normal conditions, were augmented by the addition of 56 beds in the male detention quarters, while the rooms on the second floor of the administration building, formerly reserved for the accommodation of first-class passengers, together with one room previously used by Japanese females, have been utilized as a dormitory for the officers of the various interned German vessels; but even with these expedients the congestion is unprecedented.

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(3) The third and last began with the date the new immigration act became effective, May 1, 1917, and while it is too early to comment intelligently on the various and in some instances somewhat radical provisions contained therein, it is safe to assume that it will exercise a marked influence in certain respects. From the foregoing it is apparent that bare statistical figures do not convey an adequate impression of the work and the results accomplished at this station during the past year, and this should be borne in mind when considering the following detailed statement of the number and disposition of alien arrivals.

APPLICATIONS.

There were 184 cases pending from the previous year, including 173 Chinese and 7 Japanese. New applications are 3,558 Chinese, 4,218 Japanese, 4,708 other races, or a total of 12,484. These were disposed of as follows: Chinese admitted, 3,195; Japanese admitted, 4,188; aliens of other races admitted, 4,642. Deportations occurred in the cases of 233 Chinese, 30 Japanese, and 47 persons of other races, while 333 cases remained pending at the close of the year, 303 of which were Chinese, 7 Japanese, and 23 aliens of other races. The above figures, while showing a slight decrease in immigration, conform closely to those of the previous year, the Japanese arrivals still predominating, with the Chinese a close second.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 127 warrant cases, 105 of which required investigation. This resulted in the execution of 100 warrants of deportation, a number of which were pending from the previous year. In view of the inability to effect deportation to certain of the countries involved in the European war, the number of arrests has been limited to the most flagrant cases, but such cases have been handled in a most thorough manner, as shown by the results secured, viz, 100 deportations, although only 127 new cases were considered.

SEAMEN.

During the past year 1 Chinese seaman and 14 Japanese seamen escaped from vessels at this port, none of whom was apprehended. This is considered an excellent record, especially as to Chinese, in view of the fact that a total of 5,314 Chinese seamen were checked in and out of this port during the period mentioned.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 52 stowaways were apprehended, of whom 18 were Chinese, 2 Japanese, and 32 aliens of other races. Of these, 23 were admitted, 25 deported, 1 escaped, and the case of 1 was pending at the close of the year. The small number of stowaways reflect a constant vigilance exercised by this office in continuing the practice of searching every oriental steamer carrying a Chinese crew. It is not expected that any considerable number of stowaways will be apprehended in the future, but a continuance of the practice is justified, as doubtless it will serve to discourage attempts to secure surreptitious entry in this manner.

ESCAPES.

During the year only 2 aliens, other than seamen, escaped.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment for the expenses of this jurisdiction during the past year was $42,000, while the expenses amounted to $47,425.25, leaving a deficit of $5,425.25. However, $5,165.37 of the deficit represents expenses incurred in connection with the detention of interned German seamen and therefore can not be properly considered as a part of the ordinary operation expenses of the station. Fines to the total of 34 were assessed.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Eight cases of this character were pending from the previous year, and 4 new cases arose. In 3 of these deportation was finally ordered, in 2 the defendants were discharged, while 7 remained pending.

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CIVIL SUITS.

Only 1 action of this nature was brought, and it remains pending. It is on a bond furnished to insure the Government against an alien becoming a public charge, the bondsman having failed to fulfill the condition that they make certain reports respecting the alien.

CRIMINAL CASES.

There were 7 criminal cases pending from the previous year, and 8 new cases arose during the past fiscal year. In 4 of these the defendants were dismissed, while 11 cases remain pending. A Frenchman brought his wife from France to New York in 1916 and a few days afterwards brought her to San Francisco, where he and 6 others shortly caused her to become a prostitute. He was indicted under the white-slave-traffic act, and he and the others were indicted for conspiracy to keep, maintain, control, employ, and harbor her in a house of prostitution in pursuance of her illegal occupation, in violation of section 3 of the act of 1907 as amended by the act of 1910. Developments during the trial on the white-slavery charge, which resulted in his acquittal, caused the United States attorney to reach the conclusion that the conspiracy case would probably fail because of insufficient evidence to show that the husband brought the woman to this country for the purpose of prostitution. The conspiracy charge was therefore dismissed without coming to trial. The case of a defendant indicted for bringing a married woman into the United States from Mexico, where he had gone with her temporarily for a few hours, for the purpose of prostitution, was also dismissed without coming to trial, the Government feeling that it was unable to establish that she was an alien, although she had been landed as such a number of years previously, before her marriage, attempts to ascertain the citizenship of the husband having failed. The remaining one of the cases referred to as having been dismissed arose from the discovery of an attempt made one night by a Japanese to land 5 Japanese stowaways from a vessel surreptitiously by means of swimming. The men were on a barge alongside of the ship with their clothing strapped to their backs and about to take to the water when apprehended. Soon after indictment the defendant escaped from custody and since has eluded capture, there being very little hope of his apprehension. In 4 of the new cases undisposed of the defendants are charged, either alone or as conspirators, with violations of section 3 of the immigration act of 1907, as amended by the act of 1910, in securing the landing of Chinese girls for the purpose of prostitution and afterwards making prostitutes of them. In another pending case a Chinese applicant for a merchant's return certificate and his witnesses, 2 of them white men, are charged under section 37 of the United States penal code with conspiracy to defraud the Government, it having been discovered that the alleged merchant was in fact a laborer. Unquestionably more criminal cases would have been disposed of and a considerable number of additional prosecutions begun during the year had it not been for the constantly crowded condition of the court calendar, the great stress of work in the United States attorney's office, and the disinclination of the United States attorney to have the Government incur the heavy expense incident to the bringing here of witnesses from the East.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 38 cases involving writs of habeas corpus pending from the previous year, while 44 new writs were sued out during the past fiscal year. Thirty of these were disposed of favorably to the Government, 21 unfavorably to the Government, and 31 remained pending before the various courts. It should be explained that of the 21 cases disposed of unfavorably to the Government 2 were the Hindu cases of Healy *v.* Backus and Marshall *v.* Backus, in which the Government confessed error before the Supreme Court, and 14 were cases involving the same questions, the proceedings in which had been held in abeyance pending final outcome of the 2 cases above named. As in the 3 preceding years the cases coming under this heading have been not only numerous but in the main hard fought, the petitioners being represented by experienced, able, and resourceful attorneys.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

White-slave work in this district is handicapped by the abolition of restricted districts in this vicinity, and immoral women are now scattered throughout the country in hotels, cafés, and even in the residential districts, so that it is very difficult to establish their status. Of the few cases of this character arising in this district during the past year, only 1 is worthy of particular comment; namely, the case of

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Bertha Husson, a young French girl of the peasant class, who, after being inveigled into marriage, was brought to this country and immediately placed in a disreputable house. The effort to prosecute her importer unfortunately failed, and, although she was a willing witness against him, the case was brought before the Federal court and dismissed, and he escaped with no penalty other than deportation. The commendable attitude of the department in its efforts to uplift and improve the conditions of these unfortunate women is emphasized by the fact that, instead of deporting the woman, she was granted parole to a philanthropic association which secured suitable employment for her, and there is every reason to believe she will henceforth lead an honest, useful, and moral life.

CONTRACT LABOR.

A number of cases under this heading were investigated, but in only 1 instance was it shown that the alien contract labor law had been violated, and in that case an order of deportation was issued. Several other cases are under consideration, but it is doubtful whether it will be possible to secure sufficient evidence to warrant taking any action toward the deportation of the aliens involved.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

As predicted in the previous report, the decrease in the number of Chinese transits destined to Mexican points was followed by a period of inactivity, so far as smuggling is concerned, and there has been practically no work of this character since the early part of 1916. The majority of Chinese transits are now destined to Cuba, and in view of past experience at this port it appears possible that the smugglers are transferring the base of their operations to the eastern or southern seaboard.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 692 Chinese preinvestigation cases were considered during the year, with the result that in 635 cases the return certificates were granted and in 57 cases the certificates were denied. Other than native born, the applications for return certificates totaled practically the same as the previous year. The small number of applications of this class is attributed entirely to the practice, prior to May 1, 1917, of allowing such persons to depart on passports secured through the State Department, and does not indicate any decrease in the number of departures.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made by this office in the following listed cases: Cases of applicants for entry at other ports, 59; cases of applicants for return certificates at other ports, 10; after temporary admission, 191; after admission on bond, 14; to determine lawful residence, 41; ad interim investigations (prior to arrival of applicants), 381; applicants for duplicate certificates of residence, 11; applicants for duplicate certificates of identity, 11; naturalization applicants, 425; applicants for certificates of identity, 2,365.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

There are no diseases so prevalent as to require special mention but, as in the previous report, it is considered advisable again to call attention to the lack of any provision for the proper isolation of aliens afflicted with contagious diseases. The fact that the medical force has thus far, by the exercise of the utmost precautions, managed to prevent any serious outbreak of contagious disease should not be considered as indicating there is no necessity for isolation wards. It is hoped that the bureau will appreciate the wisdom of taking preventive measures before occasion may arise to criticize the service for failure to make adequate provision in this respect. The hospital earnings during the past year amount to $12,223, while the maintenance expenses, including food, fuel, drugs, etc., but excluding salaries and items of permanent improvement, total $6,735.86.

PERSONNEL.

Several circumstances have combined during the past year to affect the personnel of the force at this station. The investigation previously mentioned resulted in a number of dismissals; the unusual demand for skilled labor of all kinds and resulting high salaries have caused a number of employees, especially stenographers, to leave

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the service to accept more lucrative positions on the outside; and some of our employees have left the service to enter the Army or Navy. The pay rolls now show that 25 per cent of the present force, including temporary employees, are comparatively inexperienced, the majority having been assigned to this jurisdiction within the last few months, and the work of the office is at present seriously handicapped as a result, although such a condition probably will adjust itself with but little friction as these new employees become more familiar with their duties. In so far as salaries are concerned, the conditions are rapidly becoming more and more acute. Very few promotions were made during the past year, while the cost of living has continued to increase. The general advance of 10 per cent for employees receiving less than $1,200 and 5 per cent for those receiving between $1,200 and $1,800, effective July 1, 1917, will of course be of material assistance, especially to the lower salaried employees, but it is not adequate to meet existing conditions. The recommendations for promotions now pending before the bureau are designed to correct this situation, and if granted in their entirety will do much toward increasing the efficiency of the force by providing an incentive for well-qualified employees to remain in the service, while at the same time indicating the attitude of the department toward those of its employees who take interest in the work of the office and render honest and efficient service.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, WASH., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT No. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens who applied for admission at this port during the past year was 7,522, including 64 pending from the previous year, Of this number 7,339 were admitted, 77 debarred, and 106 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 547 Chinese who applied for admission 536 were admitted and 10 were debarred, while 1 was pending before the board of special inquiry at the close of the year. Of the 4,457 Japanese who applied for admission 4,390 were admitted, 66 debarred, and 1 was pending when the year closed. The European war has caused immigration generally throughout the United States to dwindle to a minimum. This, however, is not true on the Pacific coast; more aliens are now coming to these shores each year than the one preceding. The total number of applicants for admission as above given represents an increase of more than 21 per cent over the figures for the preceding year. This increase is caused largely by the number of Russian refugees who arrived during the year, the increase in this nationality being more than 65 per cent. There is an increase of 13 per cent Japanese, 2 per cent Chinese, and 22 per cent other nationalities.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 831 warrant cases were considered; in 582 of them investigations were made, with the result that 77 warrants of deportation were executed, 51 warrants canceled, and 43 warrants remain unexecuted. Of the warrants of deportation executed 31 were pending at the close of the previous fiscal year and 14 were sent here from other districts.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 163 applied for admission, of whom 11 were rejected. There were 245 escapes of this class of applicants, including 89 Japanese. Vessels to the total of 1,043, with crew men numbering 21,628, arrived at the ports in this district. Chinese seamen to the number of 7,046 are included with the others given.

STOWAWAYS.

There were 28 Japanese stowaways apprehended at the ports in this district, 25 of whom were deported and 3 escaped.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount alloted for this district for the fiscal year was $25.000. Expenditures reached $23,432.25. Fines amounting to $245 were assessed during the year.

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CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One case of this nature was pending from the previous year and 4 new cases arose. Deportation occurred in 2 of these, 2 were released, and 1 remained pending.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Criminal prosecutions were pending from the previous year in 3 cases and 3 new cases arose. Convictions were obtained in 3 of these, while 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Two writs of habeas corpus were pending from the previous year and 7 new writs were sued out during the past fiscal year. In these cases 6 writs were dismissed, in 1 the alien was released, while 2 of the cases remain pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Investigations were made in 72 cases of immoral women and girls, resulting in warrants being served in 6.

CONTRACT LABOR.

A number of investigations have been made of alleged violations of the contract-labor law in cases of alien applicants for admission from Canada, but there have been no violations brought to the attention of this office during the current year wherein it was believed a successful prosecution could be obtained.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

For several years the principal disease discovered by the medical examiner in this district has been uncinariasis (hookworm). Until about April 1, 1917, the medical examiner, acting on instructions from the Surgeon General, examined only those alien passengers who showed clinical symptoms of being afflicted with hookworm. In order to secure uniformity at all Pacific coast ports it was at that time determined that all steerage passengers should be examined for this disease, with the result that the number of certificates increased more than 50 per cent. In a large number of cases the aliens found to be afflicted with hookworm can be cured in from two to six weeks. As a consequence all aliens certified for hookworm have been granted admission where it is a reasonable certainty that a cure can be effected promptly. The steamship companies are complaining of the expense. The result, however, no doubt will be that greater care will be exercised in the examination of passengers prior to embarkation.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Owing to the war conditions there has been such a large enlistment of Canadians that those laborers remaining in that country are now profitably employed, and there is little incentive to migrate to this side of the border. The large number of enlistments has caused a considerable portion of the mill, fish, and other work of the Province to pass into the hands of Japanese and Chinese. The Canadian Government is now requiring every person of military age—that is, between the ages of 18 and 45—to secure a permit before allowing them to leave that country.

An arrangement was entered into with the Canadian superintendent of immigration a few years ago whereby all aliens apprehended within a few miles of the border, or within a short time after effecting surreptitious entry, could be taken into custody without the necessity of getting formal warrant and returned to one of the border ports for examination. For a considerable period of time after this arrangement was entered into this practice was followed, thousands of aliens being arrested and returned to Canada without delay at a minimum of expense. Owing to the changed conditions, however, but few arrests are being made now, and the guarding of the border is a comparatively easy matter. A few Chinese are undoubtedly gaining admission surreptitiously. They are relatively few in number, and the majority either are coming to relatives in this country or are leaving Canada on account of some offense which they have committed.

In my last annual report I called the bureau's attention to the fact that three boats had been seized during the year; two of these boats, through procedure in court, were turned over to this service. They have been overhauled, fitted up, and now do patrol duty as occasion demands. These boats, while answering the purpose in a somewhat satisfactory manner, are not speedy, and it will be necessary to spend further sums of money on them before they will meet all our requirements.

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SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

No new societies have been formed during the past year for the purpose of rendering aid to recently admitted aliens.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

There were 351 applications for return certificates under rules 13 and 15 during the year, which were disposed of as follows: Certificates issued, 313; certificates refused, 36; applications withdrawn, 1; pending, 1.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is a list of investigations conducted by this office during the past year: Cases of applicants for entry, 412; after temporary admission, 18; after admission under bond, 32; warrant cases, 597; naturalization matters, 220; miscellaneous, 1,098.

In Chinese cases the following investigations were made: Applicants for admission, 807; preinvestigation cases, 95; warrant cases, 10.

PERSONNEL.

The officers of the district have been faithful, zealous, loyal, and efficient in the performance of their duties. The 5 per cent and 10 per cent increase in salaries for the current year has been much appreciated by those receiving it. There has been some disappointment, however, in the fact that merit in many cases has not been rewarded by increased compensation. The cost of living has been very materially increased with no corresponding increase in salaries. Private concerns are paying much higher wages than the Government, and it is only due to the loyalty of the officers in many cases that they remain in the Government employ, believing that the inadequacies between the Government and private employment would soon be remedied and justice done. Men who were receiving low salaries and who have given many faithful years to the Government service feel that their compensation should be increased to correspond in part at least to the increasing cost of living, and unless their services are recognized in substantial manner will be required sooner or later to seek private employment. We now have a graduating scale of salaries which would be entirely satisfactory if a plan were adopted practically guaranteeing to the officers that promotion would follow a certain period of satisfactory service.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 5,944 aliens applied for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, of whom 5,718 were admitted, 211 deported, and 15 remained pending. During the year 557 Chinese were admitted and 28 deported; 4,161 Japanese admitted and 155 deported. This is an increase of 1,139 alien arrivals over last year. Apart from this difference in the number of applicants, there has been no particular change in the character of immigration, other than the matter of increase of dangerous contagious-disease cases. Among the recent arrivals there has been a smaller percentage of these cases than during the first part of the year.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has brought in during the year 2,779 Filipinos. There were 525 departures for the mainland and 716 for the Orient. The bulk of the immigration, as heretofore, has been largely Japanese. During the year 1,704 Japanese wives arrived, 985 of whom were "picture brides"—a considerable increase in "picture brides" over last year. Certificates to depart for the mainland were issued in 1,880 cases—115 to Japanese, 15 to Koreans, 4 to Chinese, 219 to Portuguese, and 835 to Spaniards. There have also been many departures of citizens. The Spanish, almost without exception, were those who were brought here by the Territorial board of immigration. Comparatively few of them are left, and it is evident that nearly all eventually will depart for the mainland. Practically all the Russians brought here by the same office have left the Territory. The majority of the alien departures for the mainland were immigrants who were brought in by the Territorial board. Those remaining who were granted certificates were, for the most part, tourists in transit.

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Of the Japanese admitted 1,358 were children, 629 were laborers, and 1,704 were wives, of whom 985 were "picture brides." "Picture brides" to the number of 8,026 have been admitted at this port in the last seven years, and with few exceptions those women have been farm laborers. Owing to this increase of "picture brides," more than 60 per cent of the births in the territory are Japanese. The practice of requiring the marriage of "picture brides" after arrival here has been discontinued, their husbands immediately taking them as wives when they are admitted. However, among the Japanese there is some division of opinion with regard to this, and in several instances, without suggestion from us, the husbands have obtained licenses here and have been duly married, stating that they did not like the idea of taking a wife without going through some ceremony.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Four warrant cases were considered and investigated during the year, including 1 pending from the previous year. Warrants were executed in 3 cases and canceled in 1.

SEAMEN.

A total of 15 seamen applied for admission and 19 for temporary landing for the purpose of reshipping foreign; 19 were admitted and 15 rejected. In addition 27 alien seamen escaped, 8 of whom were Japanese. The number of vessels from domestic ports boarded during the year totaled 362; from foreign ports 196; making a total of 558. The total number of Chinese seamen checked out by port officers on the arrival and departure of vessels was 5,397, and the total number of other alien seamen arrivals from foreign ports was 24,393. Many of these men are on the regular liners and are checked out repeatedly, so that these figures are instructive as to the amount of work involved.

STOWAWAYS.

Six stowaways were apprehended at Hawaiian ports during the fiscal year, 5 of whom were deported, and the case of 1 was pending at the close of the year. Thirteen Japanese arrivals declared they were involuntary passengers, not having intended to make the trip, but the ship departed while they were on board. They stated they did not wish to apply for admission, but wished to be taken back to Japan. Ten were returned to Japan, and 3 escaped from Quarantine Island while under the guard of the United States Public Health Service.

ESCAPES.

Four aliens escaped during the year, 3 of whom were the Japanese cases referred to immediately above.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

A total of $5,000 was allotted to this district for the fiscal year just ended, while expenditures reached the sum of $6,999.40. Fines to the amount of $200 were assessed during the year.

CHINESE CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Four cases of this character arose during the year, with the result that 3 Chinese were deported and 1 case is pending. Owing to the condition existing at Hawaii it is difficult for Chinese to enter this Territory illegally, as they must enter, if at all, by some steamer or sailing vessel. Whenever we have information of Chinese unlawfully in the islands we institute proceedings.

CIVIL SUITS.

One civil suit was pending from the previous year, which has been closed by the payment of $500, the penalty of the bond forfeited in the case.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One alien was convicted of perjury on account of giving false testimony before a board of special inquiry and was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and fined $50.

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WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 19 cases pending from the previous year in which writs of habeas corpus had been sued out and 19 new writs were sued out during the year just closed. In 19 of these the writs were dismissed, in 1 the alien died, and 18 remain pending. In the 19 new cases all except 1, which is pending, were decided favorably to the United States in the local court. Sixteen petitioners were deported, 1 committed suicide, and the other petitioner probably will perfect an appeal before the time limit expires. Of the 19 cases pending at the end of last year, 4 of the cases appealed by the Government were won by it, the issue being whether an alien who arrived in Hawaii before annexation was subject to deportation, he not having "entered" the United States within the meaning of the immigration law as claimed by the petitioners. The cases of 3 of these were never heard by the Immigration Service, as they were taken from its custody before hearing. In the other of the 4 cases the petitioner was ordered to be surrendered to this office for deportation, but was not so surrendered. Proceedings against the bondsmen probably will be instituted and the petitioner will be apprehended and, if possible, deported. Of the 9 cases appealed by the petitioners 1 withdrew appeal and was deported, 2 lost on appeal and were deported, and 6 are pending. Of the 3 awaiting the result of decision in their cases on appeal, all have been ordered surrendered for deportation.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year the local authorities have closed up the "red-light" district, and some of those who practiced prostitution and the men living off their earnings have left the Territory. While there are a number of this class still in the community, vice does not flaunt itself openly as heretofore. A number of women who were arrested were convicted in the court and given suspended sentences during their good behavior. While some of these women are aliens and could be deported, it seems that out of respect for the determination of the court no action concerning them should be taken unless they are found again to be breaking the law.

CONTRACT LABOR.

A small number of Japanese have come here to engage in work for which laborers could not be found in this country. For the most part they have been coming to engage in the Japanese "shoyu" and "sake" manufacture, and in the printing business. Nearly all of the labor is done by Asiatics, and that in the building trades mostly by the Japanese. Skilled mechanics come here from the mainland to work in the navy yards, and after finishing their jobs return to continental United States. Several of the refugee German vessels taken over by our Government have been repaired, and it was found necessary to bring skilled men from the coast to perform the work.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work of the medical officers at this station has been done in a very thorough manner. During the early part of the year there was a marked increase in dangerous contagious-disease cases, and, as this report shows, a large number of deportations. The effect of such deportations has been most satisfactory, as the steamship companies evidently are taking more care in examining the aliens before embarkation. The situation with regard to hookworm has improved, there being a smaller number of cases than in previous years.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 295 Chinese cases were preinvestigated by this office during the year. In 261 of these return certificates were granted, in 5 the certificates were denied, 26 cases were pending at the close of the year, and in 3 cases the applications were withdrawn.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the fiscal year: Applicants for entry, 29; warrant cases, 4; naturalization, 46; alien certificates for insular territory, 1,880; certificates of citizens to go to mainland, 51; section-6 Chinese to mainland viséed, 4; preinvestigations of status of Chinese, 67; others, 5.

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PERSONNEL.

The bureau is aware of the limited force of this office, so that it is unnecessary to reiterate matters already set before you. With an additional force there are a number of things that could be done which would be of advantage to the service. Under present conditions and the workings of the new law it will be utterly impossible for me to grant any extended annual leave to any of the inspectors in this office or to myself. The best I can hope for is to grant them 1 or 2 days at a time when no passenger steamers are expected. These men have done faithful work, and as they are forced to work many hours overtime they need the rest under the climatic conditions in which we live, and I know that, in personal matters, some of them will suffer possible detriment unless leave can be granted to them. With 2 inspectors on the line and another engaged in the Chinese work, there is no one left to travel unless the aliens are kept in detention longer. Not only is there a large amount of work in the Chinese division, but there are days when the inspectors are boarding vessels for hours. It ought to be possible to have a sufficient force of inspectors so that the regular work of the office need not be brought to a standstill by the arrival of a steamer. A port that has as many arrivals as Honolulu should have a boarding officer in the Immigration Service who could be designated for that work and look after the sailors. The Customs Service has 2 boarding officers on constant duty. Owing to the war there necessarily has been considerable extra work, with also an increase in the number of general arrivals; but I am glad to state that, under the conditions here set forth, all the employees at the station have manifested a cheerful willingness to do everything they can.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

APPLICATIONS.

During the year 11 aliens applied for admission at this port, all of whom were admitted. The transactions shown include the work of both the headquarters at Portland and the subport at Astoria. The activities of the subport are largely those of inspection of vessels arriving from foreign ports and the manifesting and examination of their crews, including the discharge of those landed for the purpose of remaining or reshipping. Trans-Pacific passenger service between this port and the Orient has not been in effect since 1904, though its resumption is advocated and discussed continually by local interests.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Warrant cases, exclusive of Chinese and Japanese, were considered and investigated in 72 cases, resulting in the service of 11 warrants of arrest. These were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 3; warrants executed (actually deported), 19; warrants executed (deportation ordered but pending), 14; Chinese warrant cases considered and investigated, 6. The 6 warrants of arrest served resulted in the deportation of 1 of the Chinese involved. Five Japanese warrant cases were considered and investigated, resulting in the deportation of 4 Japanese.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 11 applied for admission at this port, all of whom were admitted. The records show a total of 19 escapes of seamen, 11 of whom were Japanese. During the year 51 vessels (other than those in the coastwise trade) were boarded in this district and examination made of their crews consisting of 1,171 men, including 430 Japanese and 120 Chinese. Of these 8 white and 11 Japanese deserted, 1 of the latter being drowned in his attempt to reach shore.

STOWAWAYS.

One stowaway arrived during the year and escaped from the vessel.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the appropriation for this district was $4,000, while the expenditures for the year reached the total of $4,203.79.

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CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 2 cases of this character pending from the previous year, while 1 new case arose during the year. In 2 of these the Chinese were discharged, while in the third case deportation was ordered.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal prosecutions were begun, both of which were pending at the close of the year. One of these was against the master of a vessel who permitted an alien stowaway to escape from his ship after being cautioned to keep him on board. The other was against a naturalized citizen of Russian birth as a result of his having falsely secured the admission of a woman from Canada as his wife, thus avoiding the inspection required under the law.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Two writs of habeas corpus were sued out during the year, in both of which the writs were granted. In granting the writs and subsequently releasing the aliens from custody, Federal Judge Bean of this district, ruled, among other things, that the record contained no evidence that they were prostitutes but merely conjecture and suspicion. There is no doubt that these women were slave girls or prostitutes, although it is true that the record contained little or no real proof of the fact. It is almost impossible to secure the evidence in such cases, because these women, or the male parasites who own and control them, are all members of the Chinese tongs, and, through fear of revenge, Chinese witnesses seldom can be secured. More tong murders and wars arise over these women than from any other cause, and their arrest and deportation is important and desirable.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

This office cooperates fully with the special agent of the Department of Justice and the United States attorney's office in the handling of white-slave matters. There is reason to believe that the violations of the law in this respect have decreased considerably as a result of the vigorous prosecution of members of this immoral class.

CONTRACT LABOR.

A few cases of reported attempted violations of the alien contract labor law have been investigated, in which, however, the facts developed did not warrant further action.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There is no evidence of the direct smuggling of aliens at this port. The influx of contraband Chinese into this district from the north has decreased materially since the breaking up last year (due to successful prosecutions with heavy sentences for the defendants) of gangs of smugglers operating across the Canadian border, in the apprehension and conviction of whom the Seattle office has been given hearty cooperation and assistance.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Chinese applied to this office for preinvestigation of their status during the year to the number of 51. In 35 of these the return certificate was granted, in 4 the applications were denied, in 5 the applications were withdrawn, and in 7 the cases have not yet been completed. There has been a material decrease in Chinese preinvestigations from last year's figures. Most of these are accounted for in the lack of laborer applications, though very probably the more thorough investigations accorded cases of alleged merchants and citizens have discouraged the filing of those applications manifestly without merit. The recent exposure of the frauds in a number of such cases while the Chinese were still in China and the service of notice upon them there that they would not be readmitted without further proof of their claims has, it is believed, deterred many with a precarious status from setting up false claims.

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INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted in the following cases during the year: Applications for entry, 42; after admission under bond, 2; warrant cases, 47; naturalization matters, 95; others, 73. Investigations in Chinese cases were made as follows: Applications for admission, 22; preinvestigations matters, 51; warrant cases, 8; to determine lawful residence, 13; miscellaneous, 31. While the number of Chinese preinvestigations has fallen off since last year, there has been an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the number of naturalization cases investigated.

PERSONNEL.

The work within this district is carried on with the smallest personnel and the least expense in its history. Never has the esprit de corps among the personnel of this district been better than at this time.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 172 warrant cases were considered during the year, of which 169 were investigated, resulting in 114 applications for warrants, 109 of which were issued and 92 served. In 22 cases the warrants were canceled, in 47 warrants were executed, and 23 remain pending. In 16 cases deportation was deferred on account of the war, in 3 cases deportation was suspended for other reasons, and in 1 case the alien died. Seven Chinese cases were considered during the year, in 2 of which warrants were issued. All of these Chinese cases were pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was $2,800; expenditures for the year were $2,380.68.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Twelve cases were pending in the courts at the beginning of the fiscal year, no new cases having been begun. Of the 12 Chinese involved 2 were deported, 1 was discharged, and the cases of the remaining 9 are still pending. The comment contained in my report for last year with respect to the delay in disposing of Chinese cases by the courts is demonstrated by these figures. However, some progress has been made in the pending cases, since the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has affirmed the order of deportation in 1 case, but has withheld its mandate to give the defendant an opportunity to appeal to the Supreme Court. It is thought that this course is being pursued by the defendant merely to delay deportation, inasmuch as the chief point involved in the case has been decided by the Supreme Court, i. e., burden of proof where citizenship is claimed. Another case has been remanded by the circuit court of appeals to the district court for retrial, it being claimed by the defendant that the order of deportation was made upon a ground on which he did not have opportunity to present rebutting evidence. In another instance appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals from an order of deportation made by the district court. The 6 remaining cases are pending either trial or final decision in the district courts. In view of the delay in the disposition of these cases and the many points involved therein the institution of new cases has not been considered prudent, although undoubtedly there are scores of Chinese throughout the district who are without right to remain in the country. These delays seriously handicap the work of this service, for when the trials are postponed from month to month and year to year the facts to which witnesses are called upon to testify become hazy in their minds, with the result that the testimony does not make the impression upon the court at such late date as would be the case were the cases disposed of with the dispatch that is given, say, to criminal cases.

It may be of interest to state here that Chinese laborers from this vicinity, who may or may not be able to secure laborers' return certificates, are continuing the practice of going to San Francisco and there applying for indorsement as local merchants after a residence of but a few months at most and secure readmission as such after visits to China. It is believed that a few vigorous prosecutions of Chinese for the

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frauds perpetrated in this line would have a salutary effect, not only upon these offenders but upon those of the laboring class who contemplate a similar evasion of the law.

CIVIL SUITS.

Civil suits were instituted against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. and the Coshocton Glass Co. for the temporary importation of aliens from Canada in violation of the alien contract labor provision, both of which are pending before the district court. In addition a contract-labor suit has been instituted against the Pringle Barge Co. for the importation of 2 Canadian laborers in violation of law.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Four criminal cases were pending from the previous year, in 1 of which the indictment was nol-prossed on account of the deportation of the defendant and in 3 the defendants were discharged by the court on demurrer.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Seven cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been applied for were pending from the previous year and 2 cases arose during the past fiscal year. In one of these the case was remanded to the district court for trial on the merits and 8 remained pending, 6 before the district court and 2 before the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year there have been considered 40 cases in which immorality was charged, showing that, although the segregated sections have been abolished in most of the cities of this district, the violations in this respect still persist. Satisfactory results in this class of cases can not be obtained at present, since no deportations can be effected.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The cases of 10 aliens have been considered with a view to deportation, and a number of other alleged violations of the contract-labor law have been investigated during the year. Reports were made to the United States attorneys with a view to the institution of civil suits in 6 cases, in 4 of which the evidence was not held by those officials as sufficient to justify an institution of proceedings, although warrants of deportation had been issued in the cases of all the aliens involved.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The 3 immigration offices in this district received the hearty cooperation of the surgeons of the United States Public Health Service in all cases in which medical examination of aliens by officers of that service were required.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

One smuggled Chinese was arrested at Toledo during the year, and his case is now pending in deportation proceedings in the department.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Five cases were preinvestigated to determine the status of departing Chinese, in all of which return certificates were granted.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by officers of this district during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 141; after temporary admission or admission on bond, 15; warrant cases, 179; naturalization matters, 83; miscellaneous, including Chinese, 144.

PERSONNEL.

The relations between the members and the officers of the force in this district have been pleasant throughout the year, and each has endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully and to the best of his ability. The work has been seriously handicapped

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at the close of the year by the temporary transfer of a few officers to the Division of Investigation. The enforcement of the new immigration act will require the addition of several inspectors and an enlarged clerical force as soon as conditions abroad will permit the deportation of aliens.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

APPLICATIONS.

The work performed by this office concerning aliens who were necessarily given inspection at Chicago as a port of entry have been reported in each instance to the United States commissioner of immigration at Montreal and was included in the statistical returns of the Montreal office. This includes aliens who enter the United States from Canada without inspection and the legalization of whose admission was authorized by the department.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 448 warrant cases were considered, of which number 411 required investigation. The results attained may be summarized as follows: Warrants canceled, 78; warrants executed (ordered deported), 112; action deferred by department, 22; pending before department, 18; pending at Chicago office, 93. There were 11 warrants in Chinese cases pending from the previous year and 4 warrants issued during the past year, which were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 3; aliens ordered deported, 4; warrants not served, 1; pending, 7.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted for this district was $14,000; the expenditures for the year reaching a total of $14,487.56.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 21 cases of this character pending from the previous year, while 27 new cases arose. These have been disposed of as follows: Ordered deported by United States commissioners, 22; appealed to district courts, 19; ordered deported by district courts, 6; deported on district court order, 3; appealed to circuit court of appeals, 5; ordered deported by circuit court of appeals, 8; deported on United States commissioner's order, 3; deported on circuit court of appeals' order, 4; discharged by United States commissioner, 1; dismissed by United States commissioner on motion of United States attorney, 1; cases pending before United States commissioner, 4; pending before district courts, 20; pending before circuit court of appeals, 3.

During the past year 48 Chinese exclusion-act cases were handled before the courts, of which 27 cases were instituted during the present year. The trials of these cases were uniformly successful. Twenty-two orders of deportation were secured from the United States commissioners and 6 from district courts, while 8 cases were decided favorably to the Government by the circuit court of appeals. Ten Chinese were actually deported on court orders.

CIVIL SUITS.

Two civil suits were pending from last year and 3 new cases arose during the year, all of which are pending.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was pending at the close of the previous fiscal year. Cases involving importation of alien women and girls for immoral purposes, with no evidence, however, of commercialism or of an extreme situation such as the age of the women, have been brought to the attention of the United States attorneys. Because of the lack of such evidence prosecutions were considered impracticable. The case of one returned prostitute was not prosecuted, the United States attorney expressing the opinion that because of the disinclination of the district court to impose serious sentence in cases where the alien is subject to deportation it would be useless to pursue the matter further. The alien involved was deported. Cases of aliens en-

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tering the United States in violation of the contract-labor laws likewise have been presented to the United States attorney for consideration, but without action being taken because of lack of sufficient evidence. No Chinese criminal prosecutions were instituted. The conviction of 1 alien whose case was reported by this office to the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice was secured and a two-year sentence in the Leavenworth Penitentiary imposed for violation of section 3, the charge being the importation from Canada for an immoral purpose of an alien woman and her transportation in interstate commerce.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

At the close of the previous fiscal year 7 cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been applied for were pending, while 2 new cases arose during the past fiscal year. These were disposed of as follows: Writs dismissed by the district court, 1; aliens discharged on writs, 2; writs dismissed by the circuit court of appeals, 2; alien discharged on writ by the circuit court of appeals, 1; 1 case is pending before the district court and 1 before the circuit court of appeals.

In view of the many decisions of the higher courts in this circuit favorable to the Government, attorneys representing the aliens ordered deported on immigration warrants have recognized almost invariably during the past year the futility of instituting habeas corpus proceedings. One of the above cases is that of an alien, ordered deported in District No. 16, who was taken from the custody of the deporting officer at Chicago. The alien was charged with importing an alien woman for an immoral purpose (prostitution), for which offense he served a sentence in the Federal penitentiary at McNeils Island, Wash., contending that he is a citizen of the United States by reason of the naturalization of his father during his minority. This case is pending before the district court. Only one application was made for a writ in a Chinese case. In this case the Chinese contended the Secretary of Labor was without authority to deport for violation of the Chinese-exclusion act. The same point was involved in a case instituted last year and which was determined in favor of the alien by the circuit court of appeals of this circuit during the present year. On account of the decision several Chinese whose cases depended on the same question of law were discharged by the court. Two habeas corpus cases in which aliens were charged with being connected with the management of a house of prostitution were determined favorably to the Government by the district court and the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The business of prostitution has been by no means eradicated, and aliens engaged therein, both male and female, occasionally are apprehended. In cooperation with the office of the Cook County sheriff the arrest of six men was accomplished recently on immigration warrants through a night raid made on a notorious resort (roadhouse) adjacent to the city of Chicago. The place was taken totally by surprise, the resort quickly entered by the officers, and the seven exits carefully guarded. Valuable evidence was secured for use by the Government and by the local authorities. The license for the operation of a saloon in connection with the resort has been canceled. Numerous violations of the Mann Act in connection with immigration cases have been brought to the attention of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice and splendid results secured.

CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year several smaller cases of possible violation of the alien contract labor law and two larger ones were investigated. One of the larger cases involved the migration from Canada of a number of workmen employed by a large construction company of Wisconsin, resulting in the deportation of two of the imported aliens. The other case involved migration to Chicago of a number of Mexicans employed by the Malleable Iron Manufacturing Co. Neither case developed sufficient evidence to warrant deportation or collection of fines, and the cases have been left pending.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Representatives of the Public Health Service stationed at Chicago and other points in the district have uniformly treated this office with the utmost courtesy and responded promptly to requests for medical examinations of aliens.

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SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

No organized or systematic effort at smuggling aliens other than Chinese has come to light. Numerous cases of aliens who have been smuggled across the Canadian border into the United States without inspection have been handled by this office, but in no cases during the past year has evidence of collusion with others been discovered. This office has investigated a number of cases in which it was believed that certain Chinese had been smuggled into the United States previously, but no cases have come to light indicating that smugglers are now bringing aliens into this district

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The most cordial relations have prevailed with organizations giving attention to the welfare of immigrant arrivals and alien residents.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 66 investigations were conducted to determine the status of departing Chinese. Fifty-eight such cases were reported favorably to the bureau and 7 reported unfavorably, while 1 case was abandoned. In addition, 162 investigations were made in other Chinese cases, as follows: For ports of entry, 79; applications for duplicate certificates, 6; certificates of identity canceled, 8; smuggling matters, 5; miscellaneous, 64.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by officers of this district during the year: Applications for entry, 301; after temporary admission or admission on bond, 18; warrant cases, 319; naturalization matters, 271; miscellaneous, 453.

Numerous investigations have been made at Chicago and vicinity to determine whether the Chinese examined were lawfully in this country. The arrests brought about by these investigations have been more numerous than during the preceding year. Most of the cases so instituted have been brought before the courts, the discontinuance of Chinese smuggling having reduced the number of cases in which deportation proceedings could be instituted before deportation.

PERSONNEL.

Following the declaration of war against Germany the services of 4 inspectors were given the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice for special work. Another inspector has been assigned for the greater part of the fiscal year to conciliation work in labor disputes. Still another inspector has been detailed much of his time on cooperative work with the local civil-service office. Deep interest and energy have characterized the work of the official staff, including 2 who have been assigned to the employment branch of the service. This comment applies also to officers located at substations. I desire to repeat and emphasize former recommendations for substantial increases in compensation for underpaid inspectors and stenographers, especially the latter.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the fiscal year 180 new deportation cases were considered by this office. Of this number 113 were investigated with the result that in 46 cases deportation was ordered, in 38 cases deportation was actually accomplished, in 18 the warrants were canceled, in 16 the warrants were returned unserved, in 16 departmental decision is awaited, in 2 the warrants were refused by the department, and the remaining 1 is pending.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allotted to this district for the fiscal year was $1,850, while the total expenditures reached $1,529.45, leaving a credit balance of $320.55.

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CRIMINAL CASES.

One alien was arrested through the cooperation of this office, indicted under section 32 of the criminal code (falsely pretending to be a United States officer), and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Alien was indicted after arrival on a Soo Line train from Canada, when a returning United States citizen reported that $220 had been stolen from him by the defendant, who posed as a "money inspector" and immigration officer.

A Chinese was arrested on a commissioner's warrant charged with perjury in the hearing under the Chinese-exclusion laws. The Federal grand jury, however, failed to indict.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Two cases of this character were considered during the year, in 1 of which the grand jury failed to indict while in the other the case was dismissed without trial on motion of the United States attorney. The woman involved in the latter case, however, was deported to Canada when the court case against her procurer was dismissed.

CONTRACT LABOR.

One alien filed suit in his own behalf against his alleged importer. The trial resulted in a jury disagreement, and the case was set for retrial at the spring term, when the action was dismissed.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the year 18 resident Chinese were investigated, with the following results: Certificates granted, 13; certificates denied, 3; pending, 2. Three alleged sons of natives applied for admission at ports and the cases were disposed of as follows after investigation by this office: Denied, 1; admitted on appeal, 2. One application for duplicate certificate of residence investigated here was denied by the bureau. Three Chinese were arrested in this district under the Chinese-exclusion laws and the cases heard and determined by United States commissioners with the following results: Discharged as native, 2; discharged as native on appeal, 1. Arrests during the year, as in the past, have not been productive of the results expected.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year the following investigations were made: Naturalization matters, 137; alleged American citizens whose deportation from Canada was sought by the Dominion authorities, 23; applications for admission from Canada, 262. A number of other investigations were made, including the investigation and approval of bonds for aliens arrested in deportation proceedings or bonds required at time of entry. Many included investigations or inquiries made at the request of other offices.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel at this office is the same as at date of preceding annual report, to wit, inspector in charge, two immigrant inspectors, and a clerk. As pointed out in my last annual report, employees of the Immigration Service have no assurance of advancement, and this, in consequence, must militate against the best service. I respectfully urge that some system of promotion be inaugurated whereby those performing the same kind and quantity of work will receive equal compensation, with knowledge that promotion is certain for honest, conscientious, and faithful service.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSIOURI, IOWA, KANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The volume of business handled by this office and the branches at Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Nebr., is limited more by the paucity of the working force than by legitimate requirements of the service. So many of our employees have been temporarily detailed or permanently transferred to other branches of Government work that the immigration work has been sadly neglected in many ways. Conditions created by the continuance of the war have overwhelmed the local Naturalization Service

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and greatly increased the number of nunc pro tunc investigations and so-called inspections of applicants for naturalization whose entry was not susceptible of verification.

A considerable number of old cases have been reviewed under warrants issued under the new law, and all possible efforts have been made to safeguard the interests of the service in the matter of deportation cases.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given approximately 1,200 warrant cases during the year, of which number 599 were investigated. The results obtained are as follows: Warrants of arrest canceled, 15; warrants of deportation issued, 41; deportation orders issued by other districts, referred here for ultimate execution, 14; aliens actually deported, 55; orders of deportation on hand but not executed at close of the present fiscal year, 100.

Chinese warrant cases to the total of 30 were considered, 15 of which were investigated, with the result that 1 Chinese was actually deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was $8,500, while the expenditures for the year were $12,492.97. A fine of $1,000 was recovered during the year in a contract-labor case.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One case of this character was pending at the close of the previous year and 4 new cases arose during the past fiscal year. These were disposed of as follows: Chinese ordered deported, 2; Chinese discharged, 1; cases pending at close of year, 2.

In view of the general attitude of the United States commissioners in dealing with occasional cases of Chinese throughout this district, I believe we are to be congratulated for successful results in 2 of the 3 cases which were brought to a conclusion during the past fiscal year.

CIVIL SUITS.

Three cases involving civil suits were pending at the close of the previous year. No new cases have arisen during the period covered by this report. One of the cases mentioned was closed by a judgment in favor of the defendant, while the other 2 remain pending.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal cases were pending from the previous year, and 2 new cases arose during the past fiscal year. In one of these the defendant was acquitted, in another the defendant was convicted and sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in the penitentiary, while 2 cases remain pending. In the case of Karl Avvid Anderson, this Swedish alien was apprehended at St. Louis and successfully prosecuted for the importation of a Canadian woman for an immoral purpose. He will be deported at the termination of his prison sentence. The woman in the case, and her child, also await the service of deportation warrants. In the case of United States v. Schneider, the defendant is held under bond of $2,500 to the November grand jury for perjury in warrant proceedings.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Cases in which writs of habeas corpus were sued out number 14, and all but 4 of these were pending at the close of the previous fiscal year. Three of the cases were disposed of as follows: Defendant discharged by court, 1; alien killed, 1; writ denied and alien remanded to Immigration Service, 1. The remaining 11 are pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There have been no developments in white-slave cases during the past year which differentiate them from the common run. No new cases have been sought out because of the impossibility of effecting deportation. The conditions heretofore reported remain virtually unchanged. Prostitutes driven out of the so-called segregated districts have settled in the respectable sections of all of our cities, but the pimp and slave driver still control the situation to a great extent. Successful prosecutions under the Mann Act have diminished interstate transportation of women for immoral purposes very greatly.

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CONTRACT LABOR.

Numerous investigations of alleged violations of the contract-labor law have had attention, and while there is no reasonable doubt that the migration of Mexican laborers who immediately find employment on the southwestern railway lines is induced and in pursuance of offers or promises of work, yet no tangible proof sufficient for a basis for prosecution has been adduced.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district: Cases of applicants for entry, 181; after temporary admission and admission under bond, 5; warrant cases, 81; naturalization matters, 98; others (estimated), 1,200. Investigations in Chinese matters were these: Applicants for admission, 7; preinvestigations, 18; warrant cases, 2; to determine lawful residence, 16; miscellaneous, 24.

As previously stated, the extent of the business transacted by the main and branch offices in this district is limited not by the work in sight but by the capacity of the sadly reduced force. All that is humanly possible is being done, showing a high percentage of comparative results with about 50 per cent of the former number of workers.

PERSONNEL.

I believe every employee now under my jurisdiction is conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties. Those stationed at Kansas City and Omaha deserve commendation, and the local force shows increasing competency and unusual loyalty and devotion.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 269 warrant cases were considered, of which number 82 were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 36 warrants of arrest. The warrants issued, together with 38 pending from the previous year, were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 16; warrants executed (deported), 24; escaped, 4; remained pending at the close of the year, 30. Of the 38 cases pending from the previous year 4 were for Chinese, in 2 of which the warrants have been canceled while 2 remained pending when the year ended. Only 1 of the cases pending from last year involved a Japanese.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted to this district was $3,200. Expenditures for the year amounted to $3,119.38.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year 1 man was deported for bringing a woman into the United States for an immoral purpose, and the woman so brought also was expelled. Restricted districts have been closed throughout Montana by an order of the attorney general. Consequently prostitution is not now carried on openly, but in rooming houses of questionable character. It is almost impossible to obtain evidence in these cases because of this situation. There is pending 1 case for bringing a woman into the the United States for an immoral purpose, the woman as well as the man being under an order of deportation. As to the matter of alien prostitutes and persons living from or sharing in and deriving benefits from their earnings, no doubt some are left, most of the women being old in the business here and probably have not been out of the United States since prior to 1910.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

As in reports submitted for previous years, Canadians having disposed of their holdings in Canada are constantly crossing into this State for the purpose of settling and homesteading. Because of the great distance between boundary ports and the fact that most of the settlers so coming formerly lived only a short distance north of the Canadian boundary, more time would be required to travel from their Canadian residence north to the nearest railroad point than would be consumed in traveling by rail into this State to the point where they intend to settle. In practically all of these

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cases it is believed the aliens enter in good faith for the purpose of permanently settling upon homesteads and therefore only technically at most come under the heading "Smuggling operations." It is probable that this class of cases will diminish in numbers, as available homestead lands are becoming scarcer each year and also because of travel restrictions in Canada brought about by war conditions. It is not believed that there is any smuggling of Chinese across the boundary of either Montana or Idaho.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the year 16 applications were received from Chinese for preinvestigation of their status. In 15 of these return certificates were issued to the Chinese and in 1 the certificate applied for was denied.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district during the past fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 5; after admission under bond, 1; naturalization matters, 160; miscellaneous, 165. Investigations were conducted in the cases of Chinese in the following instances: Applications for admission, 13; preinvestigations, 16.

PERSONNEL.

The work of the limited corps in this district is thoroughly efficient, conscientious, and done always with a view to the best interest of the service.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, NEBRASKA, AND UTAH, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 23 cases pending from the previous year, while during the past fiscal year 49 warrants were requested, 45 of which were issued, making a total of 68 cases handled, with the following results: Deported, 23; canceled, 11; died, 1; released on writs of habeas corpus, 2; sent to another district, 2; pending, 29. Of the 29 pending 19 have been ordered deported and await a change in the war situation which will permit carrying out of the order; 5 have not been found; 3 await department decision; 1 held to await action of other authorities.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted to this district was $2,000; disbursements were $2,025.97.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

At the close of the previous fiscal year there were 3 cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been petitioned for, in 2 of which the aliens were ordered released by the court while in 1 the alien was returned to our custody and subsequently deported.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Three Chinese persons were arrested during the year, 2 of whom were deported and the case of 1 remains pending.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Four contract-labor cases were pending from the previous fiscal year, while 1 new case arose. In these, 3 of the aliens were deported and in 2 the warrant proceedings were discontinued.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year investigations were made as follows: Naturalization matters, 41; applications for admission, 42; miscellaneous, 63. Investigations were also made in cases of 7 Chinese laborers who applied for return certificates, together with 1 involving an alleged merchant and 2 Chinese whose certificates of residence were forwarded to the bureau for cancellation. Numerous investigations in immigration and Chinese matters were made in which no action was taken and concerning which the keeping of a permanent record was not deemed necessary.

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PERSONNEL.

The official force in this district consists of one inspector at the substation at Salt Lake City, Utah, and one inspector and the inspector in charge at Denver, Colo. An under clerk and stenographer to meet the requirements of the immigration and employment work is needed badly.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry to Alaska during the year was 3,923, of which number 3,912 were admitted and 11 debarred. Those admitted may be classified as follows: Immigrant aliens, 558; nonimmigrant aliens, 178; aliens in transit, 2,500; alien tourists, 676. There were also 8,596 United States citizens who reached Alaska and were admitted. Only 1,198 of this number represent those actually changing domicile from Canada to the United States, the remainder being merely in transit from points in the United States through Canadian territory to points in Alaska and tourists traveling on foreign vessels. The comparatively small number debarred is accounted for by reason of the fact that labor conditions in the Territory were never better than during the past year, the likelihood of immigrants not finding employment being reduced to a minimum. Also, it is believed that transportation companies have exercised greater care in the matter of bringing to Alaska aliens concerning whom there was a doubt as to admissibility. There was approximately an increase of 60 per cent in the number of statistical aliens admitted during the past year as compared with the previous year.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Investigations were made in the cases of 12 aliens reported by the United States marshal and others, resulting in the applications for 3 warrants of arrest, 2 of which were issued and deportation finally accomplished. One warrant of deportation unexecuted at the beginning of the year was executed. One arrest warrant was forwarded to the Seattle district for service, 1 warrant was sent here from that district to be served, and the case of 1 arrested alien is still pending. The causes of deportation follow: Importing a woman for an immoral purpose, 1; convicted of felony prior to entry, 1; contract labor, 1.

JAPANESE.

The privilege of proceeding in transit from one part of Canadian territory to another through Alaska was granted to 64 Japanese.

SEAMEN.

Applications for admission were made by 10 seamen, all of whom were admitted. Deserters to the number of 6 were reported during the year. Later 3 of these deserters were located, examined, and admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted by the bureau for the operation of this district was $1,200, while the expenditures reached the total of $1,185.20.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the past year 30 aliens who had entered the country without inspection were examined under the immigration law for the Naturalization Service. One investigation was made to establish the United States citizenship of a person whom the Canadian authorities desired to deport. Several other investigations were conducted, the most important being one made to determine whether or not the contract-labor features of the law had been violated in the admission from Canada of a number of experienced workers in the kippered-herring industry. In this case advance permission had been granted by the department for their admission.

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INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted in the following cases during the year: Applications for entry, 42; after admission under bond, 2; warrant cases, 47; naturalization matters, 95; others, 73. Investigations in Chinese cases were made as follows: Applications for admission, 22; preinvestigations matters, 51; warrant cases, 8; to determine lawful residence, 13; miscellaneous, 31. While the number of Chinese preinvestigations has fallen off since last year, there has been an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the number of naturalization cases investigated.

PERSONNEL.

The work within this district is carried on with the smallest personnel and the least expense in its history. Never has the esprit de corps among the personnel of this district been better than at this time.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 172 warrant cases were considered during the year, of which 169 were investigated, resulting in 114 applications for warrants, 109 of which were issued and 92 served. In 22 cases the warrants were canceled, in 47 warrants were executed, and 23 remain pending. In 16 cases deportation was deferred on account of the war, in 3 cases deportation was suspended for other reasons, and in 1 case the alien died. Seven Chinese cases were considered during the year, in 2 of which warrants were issued. All of these Chinese cases were pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was $2,800; expenditures for the year were $2,380.68.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Twelve cases were pending in the courts at the beginning of the fiscal year, no new cases having been begun. Of the 12 Chinese involved 2 were deported, 1 was discharged, and the cases of the remaining 9 are still pending. The comment contained in my report for last year with respect to the delay in disposing of Chinese cases by the courts is demonstrated by these figures. However, some progress has been made in the pending cases, since the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has affirmed the order of deportation in 1 case, but has withheld its mandate to give the defendant an opportunity to appeal to the Supreme Court. It is thought that this course is being pursued by the defendant merely to delay deportation, inasmuch as the chief point involved in the case has been decided by the Supreme Court, i. e., burden of proof where citizenship is claimed. Another case has been remanded by the circuit court of appeals to the district court for retrial, it being claimed by the defendant that the order of deportation was made upon a ground on which he did not have opportunity to present rebutting evidence. In another instance appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals from an order of deportation made by the district court. The 6 remaining cases are pending either trial or final decision in the district courts. In view of the delay in the disposition of these cases and the many points involved therein the institution of new cases has not been considered prudent, although undoubtedly there are scores of Chinese throughout the district who are without right to remain in the country. These delays seriously handicap the work of this service, for when the trials are postponed from month to month and year to year the facts to which witnesses are called upon to testify become hazy in their minds, with the result that the testimony does not make the impression upon the court at such late date as would be the case were the cases disposed of with the dispatch that is given, say, to criminal cases.

It may be of interest to state here that Chinese laborers from this vicinity, who may or may not be able to secure laborers' return certificates, are continuing the practice of going to San Francisco and there applying for indorsement as local merchants after a residence of but a few months at most and secure readmission as such after visits to China. It is believed that a few vigorous prosecutions of Chinese for the

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frauds perpetrated in this line would have a salutary effect, not only upon these offenders but upon those of the laboring class who contemplate a similar evasion of the law.

CIVIL SUITS.

Civil suits were instituted against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. and the Coshocton Glass Co. for the temporary importation of aliens from Canada in violation of the alien contract labor provision, both of which are pending before the district court. In addition a contract-labor suit has been instituted against the Pringle Barge Co. for the importation of 2 Canadian laborers in violation of law.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Four criminal cases were pending from the previous year, in 1 of which the indictment was nol-prossed on account of the deportation of the defendant and in 3 the defendants were discharged by the court on demurrer.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Seven cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been applied for were pending from the previous year and 2 cases arose during the past fiscal year. In one of these the case was remanded to the district court for trial on the merits and 8 remained pending, 6 before the district court and 2 before the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year there have been considered 40 cases in which immorality was charged, showing that, although the segregated sections have been abolished in most of the cities of this district, the violations in this respect still persist. Satisfactory results in this class of cases can not be obtained at present, since no deportations can be effected.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The cases of 10 aliens have been considered with a view to deportation, and a number of other alleged violations of the contract-labor law have been investigated during the year. Reports were made to the United States attorneys with a view to the institution of civil suits in 6 cases, in 4 of which the evidence was not held by those officials as sufficient to justify an institution of proceedings, although warrants of deportation had been issued in the cases of all the aliens involved.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The 3 immigration offices in this district received the hearty cooperation of the surgeons of the United States Public Health Service in all cases in which medical examination of aliens by officers of that service were required.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

One smuggled Chinese was arrested at Toledo during the year, and his case is now pending in deportation proceedings in the department.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Five cases were preinvestigated to determine the status of departing Chinese, in all of which return certificates were granted.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by officers of this district during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 141; after temporary admission or admission on bond, 15; warrant cases, 179; naturalization matters, 83; miscellaneous, including Chinese, 144.

PERSONNEL.

The relations between the members and the officers of the force in this district have been pleasant throughout the year, and each has endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully and to the best of his ability. The work has been seriously handicapped

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cases it is believed the aliens enter in good faith for the purpose of permanently settling upon homesteads and therefore only technically at most come under the heading "Smuggling operations." It is probable that this class of cases will diminish in numbers, as available homestead lands are becoming scarcer each year and also because of travel restrictions in Canada brought about by war conditions. It is not believed that there is any smuggling of Chinese across the boundary of either Montana or Idaho.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the year 16 applications were received from Chinese for preinvestigation of their status. In 15 of these return certificates were issued to the Chinese and in 1 the certificate applied for was denied.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district during the past fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 5; after admission under bond, 1; naturalization matters, 160; miscellaneous, 165. Investigations were conducted in the cases of Chinese in the following instances: Applications for admission, 13; preinvestigations, 16.

PERSONNEL.

The work of the limited corps in this district is thoroughly efficient, conscientious, and done always with a view to the best interest of the service.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, NEBRASKA, AND UTAH, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 23 cases pending from the previous year, while during the past fiscal year 49 warrants were requested, 45 of which were issued, making a total of 68 cases handled, with the following results: Deported, 23; canceled, 11; died, 1; released on writs of habeas corpus, 2; sent to another district, 2; pending, 29. Of the 29 pending 19 have been ordered deported and await a change in the war situation which will permit carrying out of the order; 5 have not been found; 3 await department decision; 1 held to await action of other authorities.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted to this district was $2,000; disbursements were $2,025.97.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

At the close of the previous fiscal year there were 3 cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been petitioned for, in 2 of which the aliens were ordered released by the court while in 1 the alien was returned to our custody and subsequently deported.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Three Chinese persons were arrested during the year, 2 of whom were deported and the case of 1 remains pending.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Four contract-labor cases were pending from the previous fiscal year, while 1 new case arose. In these, 3 of the aliens were deported and in 2 the warrant proceedings were discontinued.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year investigations were made as follows: Naturalization matters, 41; applications for admission, 42; miscellaneous, 63. Investigations were also made in cases of 7 Chinese laborers who applied for return certificates, together with 1 involving an alleged merchant and 2 Chinese whose certificates of residence were forwarded to the bureau for cancellation. Numerous investigations in immigration and Chinese matters were made in which no action was taken and concerning which the keeping of a permanent record was not deemed necessary.

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PERSONNEL.

The official force in this district consists of one inspector at the substation at Salt Lake City, Utah, and one inspector and the inspector in charge at Denver, Colo. An under clerk and stenographer to meet the requirements of the immigration and employment work is needed badly.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry to Alaska during the year was 3,923, of which number 3,912 were admitted and 11 debarred. Those admitted may be classified as follows: Immigrant aliens, 558; nonimmigrant aliens, 178; aliens in transit, 2,500; alien tourists, 676. There were also 8,596 United States citizens who reached Alaska and were admitted. Only 1,198 of this number represent those actually changing domicile from Canada to the United States, the remainder being merely in transit from points in the United States through Canadian territory to points in Alaska and tourists traveling on foreign vessels. The comparatively small number debarred is accounted for by reason of the fact that labor conditions in the Territory were never better than during the past year, the likelihood of immigrants not finding employment being reduced to a minimum. Also, it is believed that transportation companies have exercised greater care in the matter of bringing to Alaska aliens concerning whom there was a doubt as to admissibility. There was approximately an increase of 60 per cent in the number of statistical aliens admitted during the past year as compared with the previous year.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Investigations were made in the cases of 12 aliens reported by the United States marshal and others, resulting in the applications for 3 warrants of arrest, 2 of which were issued and deportation finally accomplished. One warrant of deportation unexecuted at the beginning of the year was executed. One arrest warrant was forwarded to the Seattle district for service, 1 warrant was sent here from that district to be served, and the case of 1 arrested alien is still pending. The causes of deportation follow: Importing a woman for an immoral purpose, 1; convicted of felony prior to entry, 1; contract labor, 1.

JAPANESE.

The privilege of proceeding in transit from one part of Canadian territory to another through Alaska was granted to 64 Japanese.

SEAMEN.

Applications for admission were made by 10 seamen, all of whom were admitted. Deserters to the number of 6 were reported during the year. Later 3 of these deserters were located, examined, and admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted by the bureau for the operation of this district was $1,200, while the expenditures reached the total of $1,185.20.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the past year 30 aliens who had entered the country without inspection were examined under the immigration law for the Naturalization Service. One investigation was made to establish the United States citizenship of a person whom the Canadian authorities desired to deport. Several other investigations were conducted, the most important being one made to determine whether or not the contract-labor features of the law had been violated in the admission from Canada of a number of experienced workers in the kippered-herring industry. In this case advance permission had been granted by the department for their admission.

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WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the past year no arrests of women of the immoral classes were made in this district on immigration warrants. Undoubtedly there are many prostitutes in the Territory who are subject to deportation, but lack of a sufficient force of officers and the necessary funds has precluded any action along this line. Practically every town and mining camp in Alaska has its red-light district. It must be said to the credit of the United States marshals, however, that the male parasites who live on the earnings of fallen women have been driven to cover.

STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Detention quarters never have been provided at any ports in this district. At the subport of Skagway the officer is particularly handicapped in this respect, and it is hoped that the bureau will require the transportation line which brings passengers to this subport to provide suitable detention quarters as required by section 23.

PERSONNEL.

The force of officers in this district remains the same as last year; i. e., one officer at each of the principal ports. The new statute imposes much additional work upon the inspectors, and it will be necessary to increase the number by at least one inspector with clerical qualifications. An officer from the Seattle district has been detailed for duty at Eagle, on the Yukon River, for service during the summer.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, COMPRISING ALL CANADIAN SEAPORTS AND THE ENTIRE CANADIAN BORDER, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 120,896 alien applicants for entry to the United States were regularly examined and registered, of which number 112,207 were admitted and 8,686 debarred. Of the total number of applications, 118,283 were made at Canadian border ports, 392 at Canadian Atlantic seaports, and 2,221 (including 96 Chinese) at Canadian Pacific seaports. There were no aliens debarred at the Atlantic seaports, and the percentage of aliens debarred at the Pacific seaports for the year was 1.08, while at border ports the percentage debarred was 7.32. In addition to those mentioned above 1,757 were refused examination owing to nonreceipt of payment of head tax; 1,979 (returned from the border for board of special inquiry hearing) failed to present themselves for examination; and 748 aliens referred to boards of special inquiry from railway stations and wharves also failed to present themselves for examination, making a total of 125,380 aliens applying for admission to the United States in this district during the year. At the same time 43,661 United States citizens, residents of Canada, returned to the United States for the purpose of taking up their permanent residence therein, and 50,519 aliens of the nonstatistical transient class were examined and admitted by border inspectors.

Chinese to the number of 619 applied for admission to the United States; 603 (including 512 in transit) were admitted and 16 debarred. These figures with respect to the direct movement of Chinese to the United States from the Orient through a Canadian port represent probably the last of such transactions to be reported, further migration of Chinese in this direction being prohibited by an amendment of the rules which became effective on October 25, 1916, limiting entry and departure of persons of Chinese race to certain specified United States seaports. A total of 227 Japanese applied for admission to the United States, 193 being admitted and 34 debarred. Of the total Japanese applicants examined 132 came from Japan direct, the remaining 95, many of whom held Canadian citizenship papers, being residents of Canada. Of the 132 coming from Japan only 4 were classed as "laborers."

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 2,371 deportation cases were considered; of this number, 837 were investigated, resulting in the serving of 1,803 warrants. Warrants to the number of 531 were canceled, while 490 were executed, the remainder being pending at the close of

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the year. In addition, 301 aliens whose cases had arisen in other districts were deported to Canada. There were 9 warrants executed and 1 warrant canceled in Chinese cases during the year.

Investigation work performed by inspectors in this district during the past year was not only of great volume, but, because of conditions created by the war, much of said work was of the highest importance; and it is gratifying to be able to report that in each assignment where special tact and discretion was called for our officers quite uniformly have been able to meet the full requirements of the many difficult situations with which they have been called upon to deal.

The Canadian authorities during the year submitted to this office a total of 397 cases of United States citizens resident in Canada who, for one cause or another, had become deportable under Canadian law. The task of verifying the citizenship of this element was hitherto described as being a most difficult one; but despite the work involved, as practically all of such persons are undesirable, it of course becomes absolutely necessary that claims of United States citizenship be verified before permitting return of these persons to the United States. The deportation of United States citizens from Canada no doubt will continue, probably in increased number, and it would seem of the greatest importance that the proper department of our Government take up the matter of arranging some practicable plan for disposing of United States citizens (of the permanently dependent class) ordered deported from Canada but who by reason of absence have forfeited citizenship in the particular State of which last a citizen in the United States. Lack of provision for the care of such citizens is a source of constant friction and dispute between State authorities and our service; and while such discussions are going on citizens of the United States whose return thereto should be authorized promptly continue a charge upon the Canadian Government. To illustrate the necessity of bringing about such an arrangement as I have recommended above, a single specific case may be profitably quoted. In December, 1916, the city authorities of Halifax, Nova Scotia, reported for deportation to the United States the case of an insane woman and her three illegitimate children, all public charges in Nova Scotia. Investigation disclosed that the mother was born in the State of Massachusetts and that the three children were born in Connecticut. Under the laws of both of these States the above dependents had been absent in Canada a sufficient time to cause loss of citizenship originally acquired by birth in said States, and the authorities of the two States named are persistent in their refusal to allow the woman and children to return; so that the service is confronted with the anomalous situation of four recognized citizens of the United States being estopped from returning to the only subdivision of the Union where they had ever acquired domicile. The above case has been the subject of voluminous correspondence and numerous interviews with State officials covering a period of nine months, and is now no nearer a position where return of the dependents may be permitted than when the case was first reported, and the Nova Scotia government is compelled to continue the care of four citizens of the United States whose return to their own country should have been authorized promptly. The above is but one of many similar cases that might be cited, and it is greatly to be hoped that the bureau may find itself able to bring about a change in the conditions described.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allowed by the bureau for this district was $35,000. The expenditures for the year amounted to $29,067.57, leaving a balance of $5,932.43.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

At the close of the previous fiscal year 1 Chinese case of this character was pending before a United States commissioner, 3 before district courts, and 1 before a circuit court of appeals, while 3 additional Chinese were arrested on United States commissioners' warrants during the past fiscal year. These were disposed of as follows: Chinese discharged, 2; deported, 4; 1 remains pending before a district court and 1 before a circuit court of appeals.

CIVIL SUITS.

There were 9 civil suits pending at the close of the preceding year and 1 new case arose during the year. Of these, 3 remain pending, 5 have been settled by compromise, 1 has been carried to the circuit court of appeals on writ of error, and in 1 the United States attorney decided against the institution of suit. The amount collected in this connection aggregates $3,900 in addition to $42.48 costs.

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CRIMINAL CASES.

Four criminal cases were pending from the preceding year and 71 new cases were instituted during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Convicted (involving fines aggregating $750 and prison sentences aggregating eight years and a half), 12; not prosecuted, 39; cases in which the grand jury failed to indict, 11; defendant discharged, 7; pending, 6.

By referring to the foregoing report covering prosecutions in this district for the past fiscal year, it will be observed that in a great number of instances the United States attorneys decided against prosecutions where a violation of section 3 of the act of February 29, 1907, was involved. Practically all of these cases embrace the attempt of a man to bring into the United States a female alien for immoral purposes. Notwithstanding the fact that the United States Supreme Court has ruled that a commercial feature is not necessary for a prosecution under the white-slave-traffic act, most United States attorneys still refuse to prosecute men who attempt to import alien women for an immoral purpose unless such commercial feature is present. Certainly if punishment is meted out to men who take women from one State to another in the United States, the men who bring into the United States alien women from a foreign country should be subjected to a much more severe punishment, for by so doing they add to the number of immoral women at present in the United States. As an indication of the extremes to which United States attorneys carry their opinion, I desire to state two cases which to my mind not only present a most flagrant violation of the immigration law, but at the same time display such immorality upon the part of the men involved that it would seem that any jury of honest men would find them guilty and that any judge would visit a most severe punishment upon them.

In one of the instances referred to a 16-year-old alien girl, mentally deficient, was brought across the border from Canada by wagon by a farmer who almost immediately seduced her. In addition to the immoral features involved in the case and the mentality of the alien, the latter was afflicted with ringworm, which rendered her inadmissible under our law, and a clear case apparently existed against the farmer not only for bringing into the United States a woman for an immoral purpose, but also for violation of section 8, which carried a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment. In this particular instance the United States attorney decided against prosecution upon the ground that it would be difficult to prove that a violation of the contract-labor law was involved, which feature of the case was of course not given the slightest consideration by our service, since the alien was a domestic and therefore exempt from the operation of the contract-labor features of the law.

The other case which appears to merit particular attention is that of an alien who commenced cohabiting with his own niece when the latter was 17 years of age and subsequently brought her into the United States. As a result of their immoral relations two children were born to them. Notwithstanding that the man made no offer to marry his niece and thereby render legitimate her children, the United States attorney decided against prosecution.

Another feature of the report which would seem to warrant attention is the fact that there has not been a single civil action instituted in this district during the past fiscal year. This has not resulted from any decrease in the number of aliens who have been debarred as contract laborers, and therefore must be attributable to some other cause. In my last annual report I made mention of the change which was ordered by the department with respect to the manner in which cases involving a possible civil suit were to be handled, namely, report the cases to the department, which would in turn submit them to the Department of Justice for appropriate attention. Since this practice was inaugurated not a single civil action has been attempted, so far as the writer is informed. Before that system was put into effect many suits were instituted by the Government and brought to a successful conclusion, which undoubtedly had some effect at least in putting a stop to the importation of cheap labor from foreign countries by unscrupulous labor agents and employers of labor. Under the present system the only parties who suffer for a violation of the alien contract labor features of our law are the aliens themselves, who almost invariably are the innocent parties to the transaction.

Perhaps one of the most interesting cases which has arisen in this district during the present fiscal year is that of Edward Dempster Griffin, a native of the United States, who, on July 14, 1916, enlisted in the Canadian Army, taking the oath of allegiance to the King of England incident to such enlistment.

This man subsequently deserted, and, as he was most undesirable, proceedings were instituted looking to his deportation to Canada. During the course of the pro-

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ceedings a writ of habeas corpus was sued out and the case came before the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, presided over by Judge Ray. In a decision which went to some length into the various ramifications of citizenship, Judge Ray held that Griffin by voluntarily going to Canada and there enlisting in the army of that country and taking the oath of allegiance to the King of England thereby expatriated himself. However, as Griffin did not serve out the time of his enlistment, but instead deserted from the army, the department decided that the decision of Judge Ray did not squarely meet the issue as it affected the administration of the immigration law, since Griffin still owed allegiance to Great Britain at the time his case was considered by the court, and it was therefore not taken as a precedent in the handling of immigration matters. In order that the question may be definitely decided, it is greatly to be hoped that a case containing all the essential elements may come before the court for decision, as it goes without saying that there are vast numbers of citizens of the United States, both native and naturalized, who at present are abroad fighting in foreign armies and whom eventually our country probably will be called upon to readmit and possibly support for the remainder of their days. I am sure that it will be appreciated that the situation which now exists oftentimes creates considerable embarrassment, since the office of the United States consul in this city treats all natives of the United States who have enlisted in foreign armies as aliens, while this office treats them as having retained their United States citizenship. With two branches of the United States Government service in the same city working practically at cross purposes, it is possible that outsiders may obtain an unfavorable opinion concerning the workings of our Government.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In immigration matters, two writs of habeas corpus were sued out during the year, in both of which the aliens were discharged. Writs of habeas corpus in Chinese cases were pending from the previous year in 14 cases and 3 new writs were sued out during the past fiscal year. Two of these writs were dismissed by the district court, 4 by the circuit court of appeals, and 2 were sustained by the district court and 5 by the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year there were 240 prostitutes, 148 procurers, and 6 persons receiving proceeds of prostitution debarred by boards of special inquiry in this district. During the same time 71 prostitutes and 28 procurers or persons receiving proceeds of prostitution were deported under department warrants. In addition, 37 cases of aliens attempting to import alien women for an immoral purpose were reported to the United States attorneys, who advised against prosecution; 11 others so reported were carried to a successful conclusion; with respect to 18 further cases, the grand jury failed to indict in 10, in 5 the defendant was discharged by the United States commissioner, in 1 the indictment was nol-prossed, and 2 remain pending.

There has been no special movement on the part of States, municipalities, or private philanthropic organizations within this immigration district looking to the suppression of the white-slave traffic.

The records show that 602 women and girls were detained in immigration buildings in this district during the year; 52 were detained in jails; 56 in public institutions (State hospitals, county poor farms, etc.); 65 were cared for by private philanthropic organizations or semipublic institutions (Bethel Homes, Salvation Army, Florence Crittenton Homes, etc.); and 3,878 were held for examination where detention was not necessary, including a number who were lodged in convenient hotels or with private families (where such accommodations were available) when it was necessary for them to remain over night for examination by board of special inquiry—a total of 4,653.

In connection with the deportation of women and girls on the grounds of immorality, it should be reported that none was delivered to societies or women's organizations mentioned in rule 22 of the regulations. While some of these unfortunates may be of the class who would profit from proper attention from the societies mentioned, so far as this district is concerned the service has met with no response from officials of such organizations to its calls. Reports submitted by the various inspectors in charge for the past fiscal year would indicate that there is some betterment in conditions as regards the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes.

As shown above, there were numerous arrests and prosecutions covering violations of the law in the direction mentioned; but in the greater number of such cases the offenses were of the less flagrant character, and the punishment administered to offenders was in keeping therewith.

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Officers of the service were successful in securing conviction in one particular case that is deserving of special mention: One John F. Cooley, temporarily residing at Kamloops, British Columbia, who had a wife residing at Vancouver, upon learning that a certain trained nurse employed at Kamloops was possessed of a considerable amount of funds, arranged, by traveling as man and wife, to take the young woman mentioned to Rochester, N. Y., where he kept her as his mistress until the woman's funds were exhausted, whereupon Cooley consummated a bigamous marriage with a young woman of respectability. His arrest followed as the result of information supplied by the unfortunate nurse imported from Canada, and by the united efforts of officers of the Immigration Service and the Vermont State authorities—the latter having prosecuted Cooley for bigamy—this consummate rascal was sentenced to the State prison for a period of three years.

The bureau will be gratified to learn that at the various border stations in this district its officers, in their efforts to enforce those provisions of the law which relate to the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes, continue to have the support of local police and other authorities.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The following is the record for the year concerning aliens debarred as seeking entry to the United States in violation of the alien contract labor laws:

A total of 859 aliens were debarred by boards of special inquiry as contract laborers. Of this number 358 appealed to the department, with the result that 48 were sustained and ordered admitted while 279 appeals were dismissed and exclusion ordered. There were 31 cases pending at the close of the year.

Comparing the foregoing figures with the record for the previous year, it will be observed that there was a falling off in the number of aliens excluded on account of the alien contract labor provision of the law of approximately 50 per cent. This unusual change as regards aliens seeking entry to take employment in the United States can be accounted for easily when we consider the industrial situation created in both Canada and the United States by continuance of the war. For military duty hundreds of thousands of Canada's best workers were drawn from industrial and farming centers, and to replace these men the demand for help of all kinds at high wages has been so abnormal that there has been little or no necessity for aliens resident in Canada to try to better their condition by seeking employment in the United States.

During the year there were 27 aliens deported on department warrants, the cause of expulsion being "contract labor"; and 8 aliens charged with violation of the contract labor provisions of our law returned to Canada of their own volition after department warrants for their arrest had been issued.

Fifty-five investigations, all important and many very extensive, were conducted during the year by inspectors employed under the appropriation made especially for the enforcement of the contract-labor law.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Of the 120,896 aliens making application for admission to the United States through the various ports in this district last year, 462 were certified for diseases which served to debar them without right of appeal, and 5,052 were certified for mental or physical defects of less serious character but which proved important factors in placing said applicants among the excluded classes.

The foregoing figures, of course, afford little conception of the amount of work performed by medical officers in connection with the examination of aliens of the nonstatistical class, which represents by far the major portion of the traffic from Canada to the United States.

In the enactment of the present immigration law Congress left little room for doubt that its Members were overwhelmingly in favor of restricting the incoming of mentally and physically defective aliens. The figures given above speak eloquently as to the need for the better medical inspection of aliens coming to the United States from Canada, for of the total number of aliens manifested the medical officers were able to give attention to only a minor portion, which means that each year thousands of aliens are being admitted to the United States across the land boundaries without that medical attention which our law seems clearly to demand.

The proper medical inspection of the millions of aliens who cross the border from Canada to the United States every year calls for additions to the medical force and its careful organization, and while some expense to our Government will be involved, there would be satisfaction derived from the knowledge that restriction in immigration so strongly favored by Congress was being accomplished by the exclusion of medically

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undesirable aliens who are constantly filling our public institutions, thus placing upon the various State governments a burden which is giving rise to protests of no uncertain character.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The stringency of the Canadian regulations relative to citizens of that country and others leaving Canada has had a most deterrent effect on the smuggling industry.

The bureau will appreciate the advantage accruing from having officers on both sides of the border line when it comes to coping with the efforts of the smugglers.

The Canadian inspectors are active to the end that no persons of the military age shall be allowed to depart from Canada without the permit provided for in the Canadian order in council, and the result of the conditions above described is that the smuggling of aliens into the United States from Canada has been reduced to the minimum at least temporarily. Added to the above is the fact that there is an unprecedented demand for nearly all kinds of labor in Canada at most attractive wages, and until these favorable labor conditions are changed an improvement will be reflected in the situation with regard to smuggling along the border line.

During the year just ended there has been less activity among smugglers of Chinese along the Canadian border than in any like period within the writer's recollection, and the careful investigations of officers of the service lead me to the conclusion that during recent months this illegal traffic has been practically at a standstill. There appears to have been an absence of the customary anxiety on the part of Chinese in Canada, particularly the new arrivals, to enter into negotiations for delivery to points in the United States, and it is more or less natural that it should be so when it is considered that labor conditions have been exceedingly favorable in Canada, that new arrivals of Chinese have been very few, and that numerous industrial plants—notably munition factories—have taken on large working forces of Chinese at exceedingly high rates of pay. With conditions for making a living entirely favorable in Canada, and the chances of interception in the course of the smuggling operation greater than ever before, owing to the increased watchfulness of the border officers, Chinese who are prepared to risk unlawful entrance into the United States across the Canadian border at this time are extremely few.

The records show, however, that a total of 19 new prosecutions were instituted during the year on charges of Chinese smuggling, 8 convictions having been secured. As shown elsewhere in this report, 15 Chinese persons were arrested on department warrants during the year after being found to have entered unlawfully from Canada. There were 18 cases of the same class pending from the previous year, and a total of 9 Chinese were deported on immigration warrants.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Preinvestigations of Chinese cases to the number of 35 were considered during the year, in 32 of which the return certificate sought was granted, in 3 denied, and 1 was dropped.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year there were a total of 2,515 investigations conducted by officers in this district in regard to general immigrant matters and 181 investigations in connection with administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws and regulations, or a grand total of 2,696. These may be classified as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 366; after temporary admission and admission on bond, 81; warrant cases, 837; naturalization matters, 334; others, 897. Investigations were made in the cases of Chinese applicants for admission to the number of 31; in warrant cases, 20; to determine lawful residence, 57; in connection with Chinese smuggling operations, 46; and to preinvestigate status of departing Chinese, 27.

PERSONNEL.

Assuming that it is the intention of the bureau and department to enforce the new immigration act as the text and spirit of the measure demands, experience of the service in this district thus far in applying the law prompts the suggestion that immediate steps should be taken looking to the introduction of a higher standard of inspection.

It is considered most fortunate that the law now in force became effective at a time when immigration was at a very low ebb; otherwise it is believed present inspection methods must have fallen far short of coping with any situation considered at all normal in character. The causes for which aliens may be excluded are something

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like 45 in number. An officer incapable of memorizing the excluding causes named in the law and of making himself equally familiar with the many exempting provisions of the act, will be of little value in the enforcement of the new law when immigration resumes normal proportions.

Proper application of the new regulations demands the very closest study of such rules and then practical experience in their enforcement before an officer should be considered competent to carry out the requirements of the present law.

New appointees from present eligible registers are practically totally unacquainted with the requirements of the present law and regulations, some of them being unaware that any new legislation on the subject of immigration had been secured, and it will not be difficult for the bureau correctly to estimate the value of such help in carrying on inspection work aboard crowded trains and boats when decisions must be reached quickly and correctly if criticism and complaint from travelers and the transportation interests are to be avoided.

Such help as I have described in the foregoing is but an incumbrance under present conditions; hence my urgent appeal that the bureau aim for the installation of an inspection service that will be of an improved and much higher standard. The proper inspection of aliens under the terms of the new law calls for ability of a high order on the part of immigration officers, and the benefits expected from adoption of the measure will not be fully realized unless the personnel of the Immigration Service is given the attention it obviously demands.

In this immigration district, where the immense passenger movement from Canada to the United States is largely made up of a class of travel to whom our present immigration act has no application and yet whose correct status under the law must be determined by our officers, to enforce the measure without friction and trouble would seem to make it incumbent upon the department to assign no inspector to this district who does not possess the special qualifications which the conditions to be dealt with very clearly require in an officer.

Contentment amongst members of the service is a recognized essential when betterment of work is undertaken, and it is constantly apparent that the continuance of the seven-day week for many of the officers, long hours of duty for most officers, and the absence of any satisfactory system to provide promotions for all deserving officers constitute elements of unrest and discord that naturally operate to check approach to a higher standard of efficiency, the realization of which I consider to be of the utmost importance in this particular district. The efficiency of the service is bound to be improved whenever the department can supply the help necessary to allow officers to have one day's rest in seven, to limit working hours to the eight-hour basis as nearly as practicable, and then to put into effect some system—automatic in character—that will guarantee promotions at stated periods to all officers who by dint of hard work and unimpaired efficiency are entitled to such consideration.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT EL PASO.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for admission, both permanent and temporary (nonstatistical), to the number of 147,119 were received and finally passed upon—an increase over the previous year of 39,089, or 36 per cent. The total number admitted was 139,922, the number debarred 7,197, the percentage of rejections being 4.8. While the total number passed upon, as above stated, exceeded the preceding year by 39,089, the total number of rejections was 869 less—this notwithstanding an increased rigidity of civil and medical examinations.

The greatly reduced percentage of rejections as compared with the preceding year denotes a gratifying improvement in the quality of immigration. The foregoing figures in the main embrace only newcomers; many thousands of aliens living in territory contiguous to the border, known as "locals," who daily pass to and fro in the pursuit of business or pleasure, not being recorded.

Of the 148 Japanese and Koreans who applied for admission 112 were admitted and 36 rejected. The majority of those admitted were former residents of the United States. There were only 47 Chinese who applied for admission at ports in his district, all of whom were admitted. Chinese and Japanese immigration into this district has been so light as to constitute a negligible factor.

Chinese to the number of 47 applied for admission, all of whom were admitted, no ground for their rejection being found under either the Chinese-exclusion laws or the immigration act.

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DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS.)

Warrant proceedings considered during the past fiscal year included the cases of 153 aliens pending from the previous year and 690 new warrants issued. These were disposed of as follows: Deported, 546; canceled, 86; escaped, 21; released on own recognizance, 3; pending at close of year, 187. Of the 187 pending at the close of the year 55 are for aliens serving sentences on criminal charges; 8 paroled for various causes; 4 awaiting disposition on habeas corpus proceedings; 69 deportations deferred; 46 awaiting department decision as to final disposition; and 5 cases in which warrants were unserved because for aliens of unknown whereabouts. In addition, 42 aliens whose cases originated in other districts were deported through this district. There were 25 warrants in Chinese cases pending from the previous year and 49 new warrants issued during the year. Of this number 59 were deported, 5 warrants canceled, and 10 are pending. Japanese warrants pending from the previous year numbered 8, while 51 new warrants were issued. Of these 45 were deported, 5 canceled, and 9 remained pending. As during the preceding year, the decrease in the number of departmental warrants issued has been confined to Chinese. The practice of permitting voluntary return to Mexico of those aliens whose sole offense has been the technical one of entry without inspection has been continued, with substantial financial and other advantages. Of course care is exercised to the end that those aliens of the immoral classes for whose return following formal deportation on such ground the statute provides criminal prosecution shall not be accorded this privilege. There were 311 aliens accorded the privilege referred to during the year.

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN BY ILLITERATES.

At El Paso during the two closing months of the fiscal year, in which the illiteracy provisions of the new immigration act were operative, 589 aliens disqualified thereunder on the preliminary tests elected to withdraw their applications for admission rather than press the same. Of this number 318 were males and 271 females. These aliens therefore were not carried in statistics or otherwise embraced within any report, though complete record by nationality, name, and sex, as well as the dates of their appearance, was made for future reference. The procedure temporarily adopted to meet an emergency, while perhaps on its face appearing somewhat unusual, did not in fact do violence to either the rights of the aliens involved or the interests of the Government, but effected a substantial economy in the time and labor of officers and employees. Similar procedure was of necessity observed at a number of other ports on the border.

APPLICATIONS NOT ENTERTAINED BY REASON OF NONPAYMENT OF HEAD TAX.

During the first 10 months of the year the application of but 1 alien failed of being entertained by reason of nonpayment of head tax; but in the closing months of May and June, during which Mexicans coming for permanent residence were assessed under the provisions of the new act, the applications of 1,192 aliens were rejected for the cause stated.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

Though not required by the bureau, it is believed that the following information, based generally upon estimates furnished by the various ports of entry in this district, may be of peculiar interest at this time. The following figures as indicated, are approximate but are believed to be on the whole fairly accurate. There departed during the year 9,528 farmers and farm laborers; 20,927 industrial workers; 995 business men and merchants; and 24,217 women, children, and miscellaneous. It is safe to say 50 per cent of these departures occurred in the last three months of the fiscal year. The contributing causes in the order of their relative importance were: Fear of conscription and the high cost of living in this country; generally improved conditions in Mexico coupled with the fear of confiscation of property owned in that country; the promise of free land in Mexico; and industrial disturbances in the United States.

REFUGEES.

When the American expeditionary forces withdrew from Mexico in the early part of February last they were accompanied by refugees numbering 2,755, consisting of 197 Americans, 2,030 Mexicans, and 528 Chinese, nearly all of whom had been employed in some capacity with the expedition. Because of the evident danger to life threatening these refugees in event of their forced return to Mexico, they were permitted to enter when the American forces finally withdrew from Mexican soil.

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Charge was at once taken of the foreign element and an arrangement speedily made for appropriate disposition of the Mexicans, most of whom had sufficient funds for immediate needs, while many had friends to whom they proceeded. Satisfactory disposition was made also of the cases of the Chinese, most of whom were taken into the Quartermaster's Department of the American Army under proper guaranties for their eventual departure from the country, others having either returned to China through United States territory or reentered Mexico, though a few were allowed to remain in the United States upon submission of satisfactory proof of their status as admissible Chinese.

SEAMEN.

During the year 293 vessels with alien crews numbering 6,679 whom it was necessary to inspect arrived at the ports of this district. Of the total there were 21 vessels carrying 947 Japanese seamen and 17 vessels having 104 Chinese among the crews. Seamen to the number of 29 applied for admission, of whom 27 were admitted, 1 rejected, and the case of 1 remains pending. There were 13 desertions, of which 6 were Japanese. Seamen to the number of 30 were discharged to reship.

ESCAPES, EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN.

There were 10 escapes during the year, itemized as follows: From detention quarters, 7; from vessel subsequent to rejection, 3.

STOWAWAYS.

There were 13 stowaways, of whom 4 (1 being of the Japanese race) were admitted and 1 escaped. The remaining 8 proceeded to ports of other districts with the intention of making application for admission. One workaway was admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of $52,000 was allotted to this district to cover miscellaneous expenditures during the year just closed. Actual disbursements aggregated $52,620.75, or an excess of $620.75 over the amount originally provided.

Fines aggregating $500 were assessed under section 9 of the act of February 20, 1907, one of which (for the sum of $200) was remitted to the steamship company because the alien involved merely desired transshipment to Japan. A fine of $180, assessed under section 15, was collected. Fines amounting to $2,625 were assessed by the courts in criminal prosecutions. Judgment for $1,000, together with $36.75 costs, was obtained for violation of the alien contract labor laws. Forfeiture of bonds conditioned for the delivery of aliens resulted during the year in the collection of $562.53, of which amount $62.53 was accrued interest. There was also paid the sum of $1,500 for forfeiture of three transit bonds. There are now pending several cases of bond forfeiture, covering both aliens who were granted the transit privilege and those released under department warrant.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Eighteen arrests arising under the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act occurred during the year, with 24 cases pending at the close of the previous year, including defendants awaiting deportation or appeal. The majority of the Chinese whose deportation is sought are handled, of course, under department warrant proceedings, as are aliens in general. The time evidently is not far distant (and its approach is awaited with feelings of no little satisfaction) when all of the cases now pending before United States commissioners and district courts instituted under the Chinese-exclusion acts will be disposed of, and it will be possible to handle practically all cases arising by means of department warrants—a much more expeditious and satisfactory procedure.

The Chinese situation, so far as it relates to lack of concerted plans on the part of organized smugglers for illegal entries of such aliens, is still well in hand, due to the continued existence, in some measure at least, of the same factors which obtained when the last report was submitted. At one time during the year the outlook was rather disquieting, when it became apparent that several prominent smugglers at different places on both sides of the border had effected a powerful organization of theretofore conflicting interests, with the evidently determined purpose of reorganizing this once-lucrative but steadily disintegrating traffic. It was reported that there were 500 to 2,500 Chinese following in the wake of the American expeditionary

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force then in Mexico exceedingly desirous of coming to the United States, allegedly by reason of divers perils which would attend residence in Mexico after the withdrawal of the American troops. The smugglers actually had made arrangements to have the majority of those Chinese surreptitiously brought into the United States, and literally hundreds of thousands of dollars were the dazzling stake sought by the emboldened operators. Time after time the smugglers had sought to break through the well-nigh impregnable defenses between El Paso and Nogales on the west and El Paso and Eagle Pass on the east, only to be impressed with the futility of their efforts. Subsequent attempts at various other points likewise proved unsuccessful.

CERTIFICATE CHINESE.

During the year 42 Chinese were "checked" out of El Paso. The same facts now exist respecting Chinese of this class as obtained in recent previous years, i. e., they are well-known local residents of El Paso or Chinese from other parts of the United States who had proceeded to El Paso for a visit or had stopped here temporarily or were en route to some other point, such transients and visitors having been properly recorded at some inspection station along the route of travel or "checked" into El Paso by an official at the union depot, so that there could be no doubt that such Chinese were at least prima facie lawfully residents of the United States.

CHINESE TRANSITS.

Ninety-five Chinese were admitted at Mexican border ports to pass out at other ports within the district; 705 admitted at Mexican border ports to pass out at ports outside of the district; 6 denied transit; and 167 admitted at ports outside of the district to depart at ports within district No. 23.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Twenty-seven persons awaited trial on criminal charges at the close of June 30, 1916, while 74 persons were arrested during the fiscal year just ended. Of this number 11 were pending at the close of the year. The remainder have been disposed of as follows: Convicted (involving prison sentences aggregating 24 years, 11 months, and 19 days, and fines amounting to $2,625), 50; acquitted, 3; indictments dismissed, 11; grand jury failed to indict, 18; escaped, 8; awaiting trial, 11.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus pending from the previous year totaled 7, and 8 new writs were sued out. Of this number 10 were denied, while 5 remained pending at the close of the year.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the past year 573 sexually immoral aliens were debarred, 567 of whom were of Mexican race and 6 of other races. Of the Mexicans 81 were prostitutes, 225 were women or girls coming for an immoral purpose, 260 were men bringing women or girls for an immoral purpose, and 1 was found supported by or receiving in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution. Of the other races 3 were women coming for an immoral purpose, 2 were men bringing women or girls for an immoral purpose, and 1 a female importer.

Approximately 70 per cent of the convictions secured in this district during the past year were of persons of the sexually immoral classes. Fifteen persons were convicted of bringing women or girls for purposes of prostitution or other immoral purpose. Nineteen prostitutes were convicted of returning to the United States subsequent to deportation. Three defendants have been indicted but not yet tried, charged with having brought women or girls to the United States for purposes of prostitution or other immoral purpose. These defendants are fugitives from justice, and in the case of 1 a $2,500 bond has been ordered forfeited. One defendant has been held for the action of the grand jury on a like charge. Three prostitutes are awaiting action of the grand jury on the charge of having returned to the United States subsequent to deportation.

Nearly one-half of the aliens deported from this district were of the sexually immoral classes: One hundred and seventy-one prostitutes; 38 procurers and persons bringing women or girls for an immoral purpose; 12 persons receiving, sharing in, or deriving benefit from the proceeds of prostitution; 7 persons found employed by, in, or in connection with houses of prostitution; and 34 women and girls who at the time of entry were coming for an immoral purpose. Of the total of 262 sexually immoral aliens deported from this district, 246 were of Mexican race and nationality.

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CONTRACT LABORERS.

Out of a total of 38 cases involving contract-labor violations during the year, 51 prospective witnesses were detained, together with defendants. Associated with, accompanying, or dependent upon some of the detained witnesses (but not held) were 100 persons, men, women, and children. In connection with the foregoing, 36 investigations were conducted by immigration officers.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

As in the previous year the medical officers assigned to duty in this district, primarily with a view to the inspection of arriving immigrants, have devoted much energy to the eradication of typhus. The several ports of the border east of and including El Paso are now apparently well manned and equipped for this work; the modus operandi, while to some extent increasing the work of the immigration officers, as a whole served to render the enforcement of the immigration act more effective. Generally speaking the heartiest cooperation marked the relations of the Public Health and immigration officers. It may be said that the past year has been characterized by an increase in the rigidity of medical inspections.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The repressive measure mentioned in the last annual report employed previous to the beginning of the fiscal year just ended to cope with a threatened influx of Hindus via the "underground route" had the desired result, for during the past year there has been but little activity on the part of aliens of this race. The situation, so far as it concerns illegal entry of those aliens, is well in hand, and there seems to be no indication of a resumption in the near future of the unlawful activity.

Previous to the close of the present fiscal year, according to the reports from various sources, several hundred Japanese aliens of an undesirable class had foregathered in Lower California from all parts of Mexico with the object in view of effecting surreptitious entry. Investigations since made have served to dispel the uneasiness occasioned by these reports. There is a resident Japanese population of many thousands in southern California located in the cities and towns as well as many among the outlying ranches; and once an alien of this race crosses the boundary without inspection and reaches a point where he can intermingle with others of his countrymen his arrest and deportation were attended by many difficulties. So long, however, as the defenses which have hitherto been opposed to the clandestine entry of this class of aliens along the southern boundary are continued unimpaired it is confidently believed that no pressure brought to bear or incentive offered by higher wages and living standards in this country will materially alter the very satisfactory conditions which have obtained in the past several years.

SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS.

Generally speaking every village, town, and city within 200 or 300 miles of the border has its distinctive Mexican settlement, comprising anywhere from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the population; and in some instances the people of this race even predominate.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Three cases of Chinese for preinvestigation were investigated, in all of which certificates were granted.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted in this district during the year: Applicants for admission, 117; for admission temporarily or under bond, 7; warrant cases, 777; naturalization matters, 228; miscellaneous, 773. With reference to Chinese matters the following investigations were conducted: Applicants for admission, 144; preinvestigations, 138; after temporary admission, 11; warrant cases, 50; to determine lawful residence, 133; miscellaneous, 223. Attention is again called to the almost illimitable scope of miscellaneous investigations and the impossibility of the present clerical force keeping accurate account of same for statistical purposes.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

Since the issuance of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, there were considered in this district 43 straight applications for permission to enter; 2 straight applications for permission to depart; 7 applications to enter in conjunction with an equal

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number to depart: and 14 applications to depart in conjunction with an equal number to enter, or a total of 66 applications, involving 60 alien enemies. Six filed second applications.

PERSONNEL.

This year has been marked by more numerous and more serious losses in the force of the district than in any previous period of the same duration since its organization. The bureau is so thoroughly familiar with the underlying causes as to render detailed discussion thereof superfluous. In brief, however, it may be said that among the most important of those contributing causes have been the greater inducements, particularly of a financial nature, held forth by different industries with which the Government has not even attempted to compete. The cost of living, at all times high in this district as compared with that in other districts, has become during the past year, such as to render the continuance in the service of some of the officers having families and other dependents to support an impossibility. Others in no inconsiderable number have joined the military forces of the United States; others have been assigned to duty with other departments for the performance of work developed by the entry of this country into the world war. At the rate of pay prevailing it has been impossible to secure and retain an adequate and competent stenographic staff at any point throughout the district. This difficulty is one of the most serious and far-reaching in its demoralizing effects of any with which the administrative officers are confronted.

The shrinkage of the force has resulted inevitably in placing additional burdens upon those who remained, and, regrettable as it is to relate the fact, there has been a steadily growing sentiment of dissatisfaction and discontent among the officers in this district through failure to receive what they believe due them in the way of financial recognition. However, despite the conditions engendered by these untoward circumstances the results attained have been upon the whole of a highly satisfactory character; and to those officers and employees who have made the many personal sacrifices necessary to accomplish the same, and who have stood loyally and uncomplainingly by in the face of unusual discouragements, all praise is due and is here unreservedly recorded.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1918

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, 1918

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, June 30, 1918.

SIR: As in practically every other governmental activity, the one outstanding, all-pervading, and overshadowing item during the past year consists of the fact that the United States Government has been exerting its energies of every kind and in every direction toward performing its necessarily great part in the winning of the most gigantic conflict that the world has ever known, the war which is to determine whether autocratic or democratic forms of government are to prevail upon the face of the earth. In submitting this report, therefore, the bureau points with, it is believed altogether pardonable, pride to the part, humble in appearance perhaps, but it believes of some considerable importance in ultimate results, which it has been privileged to take during the past year in activities bearing directly or indirectly upon the conduct of the war. While the new immigration statute, which became effective on May 1, 1917, was enacted about six weeks before it was positively known that the United States would have to enter the conflict, and while, therefore, the provisions of the law can not be be said to have been intended as war measures, nevertheless that law has proved in many respects so valuable a means of handling problems created directly or indirectly by the war that it would be difficult to imagine how the progress that has been made could have been attained without its assistance.

Immigration, already reduced during the fiscal years 1915, 1916, and 1917 by the existence of the conflict in Europe to proportions averaging only about one-third those averaged in each of the years of the preceding decade, has been further materially reduced by the entry of the United States into the conflict. During the past year only 110,618 immigrant aliens entered the United States, and, as 94,585 aliens left this country during the same period the net addition to our population through such immigration amounted to practically nothing. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that the work of the Bureau of Immigration and the Immigration Service at large, even when viewed wholly from the aspect of the handling of immigration, has been very materially reduced by this falling off in numbers. It has been pointed out in previous reports that from the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, it became impossible to handle immigration business along the well-defined and well-understood lines that had been established in previous years under conditions of peace. Formerly, it was possible to systematize, and to a certain extent to stereotype, methods of procedure owing to the large number cases of a like nature, but with the changes produced by the war

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it became necessary to ignore established lines of operation, as each case became a special one as conditions changed and circumstances arose affecting the conduct of immigration business. Consequently the bureau has found itself confronted with a situation where (making due allowance for the fact that the standing machinery and overhead expenses of the service had to be continued at the various ports for the handling of a small immigration in substantially the same condition as when a large immigration was arriving) it has constantly had to devise new ways and means of disposing of current matters, and where often, almost as soon as it reached the belief that a permanent method had been devised to meet a situation, circumstances would alter and new methods would have to be invented.

Adding to the above-described situation with respect to immigration matters properly so designated the circumstance that the bureau and the service at large have been found to be the ready and efficient governmental machinery with which to carry on many activities that did not exist in times of peace, but which have arisen in times of war and are more or less connected with immigration matters, it can easily be understood that the past has been the busiest year in the history of this bureau.

THE BUREAU'S MOST IMPORTANT WAR ACTIVITIES.

Under this heading the bureau desires to discuss and to present briefly some facts concerning enterprises in which it has been engaged simply and solely because of the entry of the United States into the great conflict, leaving to later pages of this report a discussion of that part of its work which would have been carried on even if the year had been one of peace.

PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Within a few weeks after the declaration of war it became apparent that the United States must protect itself against plans and schemes of the enemy involving the use of agents and spies and that to do this would require a careful investigation and scrutiny of persons entering and leaving this country, whether through seaports or across the Mexican boundary. On July 26, 1917, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Labor issued a "joint order requiring passports and certain information from aliens who desire to enter the United States during the war." This joint order and the regulations issued by the Department of State which accompanied it were the result of thought and labor devoted to the subject of properly supervising all aliens coming to this country during the continuance of the war, from the point of view above mentioned, given to the matter by the Bureau of Citizenship of the Department of State and the Bureau of Immigration. The order and regulations, it was recognized, were of a makeshift character. They were issued and promulgated as a prompt method of meeting the situation in the best way possible pending the procurement from Congress of a special law upon which more drastic and better rules concerning the subject might be based; and simultaneously with their preparation steps were taken to bring the subject clearly and prominently to the attention of Congress, in which the several departments interested in the "intelligence" work of the Govern-

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ment took part, with the result that on May 22, 1918, an act passed by Congress was approved by the President and that at the date of this report a proclamation and detailed regulations based thereupon are about to be issued to take the place of the joint order and regulations above described. That "makeshift," however, proved fairly effective of the purpose it was intended to accomplish, and it is felt that the results attained in the protection of the country against the machinations of the enemy have been well worth the enormous amount of labor, trouble, and expense which devolved upon both of the directly interested departments in the devising of the plan and in executing it during the many months when but for its preparation the entry of alien enemies and spies into our midst would have been very easy of accomplishment.

With the impending issuance of the proclamation and new regulations, the work of the bureau and Immigration Service will be further increased; for it has been deemed advisable that the participation of immigration officers in the execution of those regulations shall be greater and much more far-reaching than was their participation in the enforcement of those superseded thereby. It is believed also that the powers conferred by the passport law, added to the experience gained in the conduct of this important matter under rules devised by the executive departments for temporary use pending the procurement of a law, will reduce the matter to almost ideal shape; so that it is hoped that even better results will hereafter be attained than those accomplished in the past.

SEAMEN FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE.

In two particular respects has the bureau been brought into contact with the important subject of manning the merchant vessels sailing out of ports of this country and keeping them manned. In this connection, the provisions of the new immigration law (secs. 31–36) relating specifically to alien seamen have proved to be a godsend; as has also the seamen's act (38 Stat., 1164). In reporting the bill which became the immigration act, the Committee on Immigration of the Senate expressed the intention that the Secretary of Labor should, in promulgating rules for the enforcement of said provisions, adopt methods that would make it possible for them to operate in the manner intended by the immigration law and at the same time not to interfere with the operation of the seamen's act, passed a short while previously.

As one of the main purposes of the seamen's act is to permit skilled laborers who follow the sea to enjoy while in ports of this country the same privilege that is enjoyed by skilled laborers in other occupations of offering their services fully and freely to the highest bidder, and as the underlying purpose of the immigration act is to prevent any alien not clearly admissible from landing or remaining in the United States, the bureau was confronted with a task of no little difficulty to devise regulations that would make both laws operate fairly and satisfactorily. Approaching the subject in the light of previous experience and availing itself of counsel and advice from every possible source, the bureau devised rule 10, the "Seamen's Rule," of the immigration regulations. It was anticipated that the rule

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was more or less experimental and that changes would probably have to be made therein from time to time. This anticipation was realized, and on April 18, 1918, the rule was re-promulgated in a somewhat extensively amended form.[1] In publishing the amended rule, the bureau called attention to the various laws and regulations affecting seamen, in order to give immigration officers and all others concerned a clear conception of their duties and responsibilities in the handling of seamen. With the re-promulgation of the rule, the bureau selected one of its most experienced field officers and detailed him to the duty of proceeding from port to port and bringing about a uniform and efficient enforcement thereof. (See report of the special officer, forming a part of Appendix III hereto.) This has already worked a marked improvement in the administration, and further good results will undoubtedly accrue. It has been demonstrated that the immigration law can be so enforced as to prevent inadmissible and undesirable aliens from entering this country in the guise of seamen and remaining here in violation of the very spirit and intent of the immigration law, and at the same time allow the principle of the seamen's act above described to have reasonable force and application; while, incidentally, the enforcement of the regulations, it is believed, will operate in the course of time materially to improve conditions of health among seamen through provisions which have been made for treating and curing those who arrive in our ports afflicted with diseases of various kinds, thereby placing them in a condition of health when they resume their occupation and greatly raising the standard of health among the members of the calling generally.

During the course of the year pressure has been brought to bear from many sources and in various ways with a view to inducing the bureau and department to deviate from their fixed policy with regard to the seamen's act and the sections of the immigration act that relate especially to seamen; but insistence upon the principles underlying those acts, it is believed, has resulted in materially aiding the maintenance of the supply of seamen so badly needed at this particular juncture. It has been demonstrated, to the bureau's satisfaction at least, that the best method of keeping seamen in their calling is not the old one of treating them as slaves or fugitives and compelling them to remain aboard the vessels on which they arrive in our ports and to sail therewith, but consists rather in the cultivation among the men of that consciousness of self and self-respect which arise from being accorded treatment of the kind to which human beings are entitled, of being regarded as free men, and which consists further in bringing about conditions on the ships and among the men tending to encourage them to follow the ancient and honorable calling of the sailor rather than to desert the ships and take up more lucrative and less dangerous employment ashore.

The foregoing is a brief and very inadequate statement of the bureau's work of a direct nature bearing upon the handling of seamen. The other respect in which the bureau has been brought into contact and been enabled, it is believed, to render some assistance, in the matter of keeping old ships supplied and manning new ships as launched, arises out of the following circumstances:

[1] See Bureau of Immigration circular of said date, entitled, "In re laws and regulations affecting seamen, especially in their relations to the immigration law and rules, the recently passed espionage act, and the proposed passport law."

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In August, 1917, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, acting jointly, called a conference in Washington of the steamship interests and the various unions of seafaring men, in which conference the United States Shipping Board was invited to participate, the object being to devise ways and means of encouraging men to go to sea and of inducing those who had previously followed seafaring pursuits and left them to return to the sea. The Commissioner General of Immigration and the law officer of the bureau were designated by the Secretary of Labor as members of that conference. The conference held morning and afternoon sessions on August 1 and 2, with the result that a committee was appointed by the joint chairman composed of a representative from each of the interested departments and the Shipping Board, and three representatives from the shipping interests and the seamen's unions, respectively. This committee met in due course, the representative of the Department of Commerce was unanimously selected as its chairman, and the representative of the Department of Labor by unanimous consent acted as its secretary. The main results of that committee's efforts were two: (*a*) Agreement between the shipping interests and the seamen's unions upon a scale of wages for the various classes of seafaring men sailing on vessels out of Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports, such schedule to remain in force for a year; and (*b*) agreement between all of the interested Government agencies, the shipping interests, and the seamen's unions upon the adoption and publication of a "Call to the Sea," to be used for the purpose of making a definite and concerted appeal by all concerned to young men to enter the seafaring vocations and to older men who have had previous seafaring experience to return to their old occupation. For particulars with regard to the work of this committee, see the report thereof, which constitutes part of Appendix III of this report.

In May, 1918, the United States Shipping Board called a conference of the shipping interests and seamen's unions, similar to the one of the previous August, and invited the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, respectively, to send representatives. The law officer of the Bureau of Immigration was selected by the Secretary of Labor as the representative of his department in that conference. Sessions were held daily from April 29 to May 4, a large number of subjects of interest to the shipping companies, the seamen, and the Shipping Board being discussed in regular order, and such of them as could not be disposed of in the conference were referred to a committee of five, authority for the appointment of which was given the chairman of the conference at an early stage in its proceedings. This committee of five was to consist of a representative of the Shipping Board and of two representatives each from the shipping companies and the seamen's unions. The latter, however, paid the Department of Labor the very high compliment of sacrificing one of their positions on the committee in order that the representative of the Department of Labor might be placed thereon instead. The committee has been meeting from time to time since the close of the conference, and has accomplished much valuable work along the lines intended when it was appointed. Its principal accomplishments have been the securing of a better understanding by various draft boards of the application to seafaring men of the Provost Marshal General's regulations regarding deferred classification, thus preventing the sending of men to the Army who could render much more efficient and

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valuable services in the merchant marine; the procurement of the release of a number of valuable seafaring men from military camps to which they had already been sent, and their return to the merchant ships, where their services were more urgently needed and could be of greater value; the bringing about of better conditions on board ships, so that seamen can live more comfortably and in more sanitary surroundings, and otherwise producing conditions calculated to keep the men contented in their calling; the republication of the "Call to the Sea," and the devising of plans to give it greater publicity and better effect throughout the country. For more particulars with regard to the work of the conference and its committee see report submitted to the Commissioner General of Immigration by the law officer of the bureau, which forms Appendix III hereto.

INTERNMENT OF CERTAIN ALIEN ENEMIES.

The way in which a large number of alien enemies, whose unconditional release in the country was regarded as undesirable, came under the control of this department on the morning following the night on which Congress declared war upon Germany was described in some detail in the bureau's report for the fiscal year 1917. An internment camp for holding these alien enemy seamen taken from the German ships that were lying in our harbors when war was declared and certain others that gradually came within the jurisdiction of this department by arriving in the early months of the war at ports of the United States as passengers or seamen and being refused admission was established at Hot Springs, N. C. The largest number of internees ever held at this station was about 2,300. This number has been reduced from time to time through the parole of certain of the internees under arrangements calculated to insure that they would have self-sustaining employment and would be kept in a position where the possibility of any danger arising from their presence in the country would be reduced to a minimum. In this way the number of internees, despite certain additions from time to time through the bringing from the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone of alien enemies taken into custody there, was gradually reduced to 2,135. A few months ago, after a full discussion of the matter in all its phases with the Departments of State and Justice, it was concluded mutually that the best interests of the Government would be conserved if this department should relinquish control of these alien enemy internees and permit them, under the general supervision of the Department of Justice, hereafter to be interned—like alien enemies taken into custody under other circumstances—within the jurisdiction of the War Department in its regular camps for internees. Accordingly, arrangements were made to turn all of the alien enemies over to the War Department on July 1, 1918, and with the close of the present fiscal year this department's direct connection with internment is ended.

ENFORCEMENT OF ESPIONAGE, TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, AND SABOTAGE LAWS.

The officers of the bureau and service have taken no small part in the enforcement of the laws above mentioned. It can readily be understood that even without any particular or direct effort upon their part such officers in the regular course of their duties would

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come in contact with many cases arising under the statutes that have been enacted from time to time during the past year with the object of protecting the country against schemes or conspiracies of enemies and agents of the enemy. But the immigration officers, under instructions from the bureau, have not merely taken cognizance of cases that have incidentally come to their attention. Their participation in the enforcement of these laws has been direct, purposeful, and enthusiastic. Of course, it is not possible nor permissible to go into details with regard to a subject of this kind, but the bureau feels that it should be known that the immigration officials are rendering distinctive and valuable service along this line—a service which of itself more than makes up for any reduction in the scope and extent of their work which in any way has resulted from the falling off of immigration.

In this connection it should be stated that the bureau has been privileged during the greater part of the year to participate in the weekly conferences of the several departments (State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Justice) directly interested in the enforcement of these wartime measures, and it is believed that in numerous ways this privilege of participation has resulted in assisting the more directly interested departments in the accomplishment of the desired objects.

PROCUREMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

When the United States entered the war, it became apparent that the mobilization of the industrial forces of the country, and of its labor in particular, would be a task of almost equal proportions and equal importance to the mobilization and transport abroad of its military forces. As was pointed out in the report of this bureau for 1917, it proved to be exceedingly fortunate that during the preceding four years there had been organized in the Division of Information of the bureau the United States Employment Service, which had expanded into national scope, proportions, and importance. The bureau continued to direct particular attention to its development and use, and during the first six months of the war much progress was made in its further rapid expansion to meet the needs created by war conditions. So important did this subject become, however, that the department deemed it proper to establish the service as a separate entity, and it was separated from the Bureau of Immigration in January, 1918. It is proper to state in this connection that the bureau, soon after the entrance of the United States into the war, in a memorandum filed with the Secretary, urged the consolidation of all employment activities in the department and under the direction of the Secretary. It is not necessary to discuss here in any detail the work that was done by this service during the part of the fiscal year that it continued to be a division of the bureau. That work, as well as its accomplishments in previous years, and its aims and purposes, can be found in detail in the record.

There is another respect, however, in which the bureau has been called upon to perform very difficult and valuable service in connection with the procurement of needed laborers. Hardly had war been declared when representations commenced to reach the bureau from numerous sources to the effect that, with the calling of men to military service and with the simultaneous going into operation of the new immigration act containing the illiteracy test, the supply of

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common labor for the farms of the Southwest would be reduced and cut off, the farmers of that section having been in the habit of relying to a considerable extent upon labor coming seasonally from Mexico. This matter was given careful thought and investigation. The conclusion reached was that, while there was no little hysteria apparent and while the matter, therefore, was to some extent of a psychological nature, there was considerable basis for the alarm. Accordingly, taking advantage of an exception to section 3 of the immigration act permitting the department to admit temporarily otherwise inadmissible aliens, a plan was devised under which laborers might enter from Canada and Mexico to work in agricultural pursuits. A large number of laborers from Mexico entered under these regulations (issued in May and reissued in amended form in June, 1917) and large acreages were planted and record crops harvested throughout the Southwest during the last agricultural season. Of course it was necessary, in order that the possibilities for violation of the immigration law might be reduced to a minimum, to promulgate and enforce strict and detailed regulations concerning these temporarily admitted laborers so that trace might be kept of them after admission and their departure in due time be assured.

During the past spring and early summer, representations that the need for importing laborers had materially increased over what it was a year ago have been made to the department from various sources; and the original plan contemplating the admission of such laborers for agricultural work only has been extended by departmental orders to include the admission from Mexico of laborers for work in maintenance of way on railroads and in certain coal mining industries in which the Government is interested and which have a direct bearing upon the conduct of the war. With the increase of the necessity and the extension of the plans to provide therefor and with the experience gained during the last agricultural season in the handling of the matter, the bureau has been enabled to improve its regulations and arrangements for making and maintaining a record of all laborers admitted; and it believes that, when the time comes to terminate the temporary admission of these laborers and see that they return to their homes in Mexico, it will be possible to accomplish those purposes to at least a marked degree. It is not deemed necessary to discuss in any detail the regulations that have been adopted upon this subject. They have been published from time to time as departmental orders, and may readily be referred to by anyone interested in the subject.

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA REGARDING SKILLED AND OTHER LABOR.

The bureau has been privileged to render a further important service in connection with the perfection and execution of arrangements for controlling the movement of skilled and experienced workers between Canada and this country. Soon after the United States entered the war it became apparent that a working understanding would have to be secured between the two Governments on this subject in order to prevent economic waste in the use of such skilled or experienced workmen, resulting from the desire of employers in both countries promptly to obtain sufficient employees in various lines of war activity. A conference was held with the appropriate

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officials of the Canadian Government, and that Government issued an order in council placing in operation along the boundary a regulation similar to the provisions of our own immigration act relating to contract laborers, thus substantially putting into effect in Canada for people entering that country from the United States a law exactly like that of this country as regards persons coming from Canada. It was then agreed that consent would not be given employers in the respective countries to import labor from the other country concerned unless with the consent of the Government of that other country. The execution of the agreement has been placed in the hands of the Acting Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization for Canada and the Commissioner General of Immigration, for immigration matters, and the Director General of Employment, in employment matters, for the United States, respectively, and it has been carefully worked out with the end in view of preventing the useless shifting about of laborers and at the same time enabling a proper shifting where the conduct of war industries so requires and where it can be done without damage to other industries. All employers in this country seeking skilled or experienced help from Canada and employers in that country seeking such help in the United States are required to file their applications through the appropriate official (the Commissioner General or Acting Deputy Minister, as the case may be), whereupon investigation is made of the facts of each individual case, having regard both to the economic situation and to the requirements of the draft laws of both countries. In cases arising in the United States such investigations are made by the bureau's officers, the matters connected therewith being handled with expedition and dispatch, and it is believed that the arrangement has worked satisfactorily to all concerned.

Under its operation laborers for the logging camps of Maine and other States much needed in the shipbuilding industries and also for farm and other work, have been secured and this country has furnished laborers to Canada to plant as well as harvest crops necessary in the effort to increase the supply of foodstuffs to meet the requirements of the war.

OFFICERS AND CREWS OF DUTCH SHIPS.

An important incident during the year covered by this report concerned the taking over, on March 21, 1918, of 83 Dutch vessels which were lying in the various United States ports, but principally at the port of New York, these vessels having been requisitioned under the rules of international law and because of military necessity.

As in the case of the German ships seized by the United States in April, 1917, arrangements were made for the Navy Department to assume jurisdiction over the vessels themselves, but the disposition of the officers and crews was, under a joint arrangement participated in by the United States Shipping Board, the Navy Department, and the Department of Labor, left to the good offices of the Immigration Service.

Unlike the crews of the German ships, however, the officers and crew men of the Dutch vessels were regarded as the guests of the United States, and when the presidential proclamation was issued under which the vessels were taken over by this Government, the

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individual members of the crews, approximately 2,900 in number, were consulted as to their preference in the way of final disposition. Some elected to apply for permanent admission to the United States; others signed on different vessels for foreign service; still others, natives of Asia, were sent to the Orient under favorable conditions; while the great majority decided to return to Holland. Meanwhile, all were provided with suitable accommodations of their own selection, their wages were paid, and all the rights of the Netherlands affecting officers and crew men of the merchant marine were observed to the fullest extent possible. Those who had elected to return to Holland were repatriated as promptly as proper transportation could be secured for them, and the utmost endeavors were put forth by the officials of the Immigration Service to extend courteous treatment to those who, for the time being, were the guests of the Nation.

This work, unique in the annals of the service, was carried forward systematically and efficiently, with a minimum of complaint and in a spirit which indicated that no mistake had been made in assuming a task that presented at the outset numerous possibilities for trouble. It is gratifying to record that most of the officers and crew men of the Dutch vessels accepted the situation in a proper spirit, and that many of the ships' officers rendered intelligent and valuable assistance in arranging details and aiding the immigration officers in the discharge of their allotted tasks. The bureau takes this opportunity to express its thanks and grateful appreciation to the officers of the Immigration Service who so faithfully labored to make this work a success.

The United States Shipping Board defrayed the expense involved in carrying out the entire plan, pursuant to the arrangements made by the immigration officers and upon the approval of the latter and certification by the bureau as to the propriety of the charges made. This plan has worked satisfactorily and has avoided the embarassments that might have arisen had a plan been adopted requiring the settlement of the accounts by this department and reimbursement of the amounts expended by the transfer of funds from the appropriations of the Shipping Board.

IMPORTATION OF LABOR FOR WAR NECESSITIES.

Owing to the insistent demand from certain quarters for the importation of laborers from Asia to meet war conditions in various fields of industry in this country, the bureau deems the time opportune for a fair discussion of the subject.

The insular possessions of the United States are thickly populated. Many of the people there are following occupations coming under the head of common labor and among them it is understood that large numbers are out of employment. Under these circumstances, does not every logical reason point to the soundness of a policy that would aid in solving the labor problems of continental United States during the war and result in giving needed employment to this large body of laborers who are either citizens or wards of the Republic?

In all these insular possessions regiments have been drafted for the Army. Reports indicate that the people are not only willing but anxious to serve this country, and it is thought that the same feeling would prevail in connection with any effort that might be made to mobilize them for labor in this emergency.

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According to reports which have reached the department, there must be at least 100,000, and perhaps double that number of laborers available in Porto Rico alone; there is also a considerable number in the Virgin Islands. These islands are practically on our southern seacoast, and all that is necessary to obtain this labor is a sufficient number of ships to ferry it to the mainland.

The bureau will not undertake to estimate the number obtainable from the Philippines, where a population many times as great as that of Porto Rico can be considered. Undoubtedly a vast number could safely be depended upon from that quarter. It is true that the Philippines are far away, but so is Asia, and if ships can be obtained to bring laborers from the latter, the same, or less, effort can secure them from the former.

During the war no laborer from any of our possessions should be brought to the mainland unless suited, physically and otherwise, to perform work of the kind needed here, and a thorough understanding with the respective governments of the several possessions should precede importation. This understanding might take into consideration the care that should be exercised while en route, the vocations to which the laborers are invited, and the sections of the country in which they may be placed in order to meet the necessities of the Nation during the war. The cost of transportation both ways should be provided from governmental sources, as undoubtedly it should be agreed that all those coming in this way will be returned to their homes upon the restoration of peace. This great undertaking, moreover, should not be left to private control. If the necessity exists to go beyond our borders, the Government should manage and oversee every feature of the movement, as not only the work of these people should be sought, but also their welfare and their enlightenment concerning the resources and extent of the country of which they form a part and the opportunities the Republic offers to all of its citizens and wards. What better way could be found to build up these island possessions or what more suitable plan could be devised to bind them to us, to obtain their confidence, to secure their trade, and to aid in their development?

Moreover, these people are not excluded from continental United States by the immigration law, so that the bringing of them here could not be criticized as an act contrary to the purpose of Congress as expressed in the statutes. They are entitled to be considered and to participate in our industries. Many thousands of them have been imported into the Hawaiian Islands by sugar planters and used for the performance of general agricultural work under trying climatic conditions. It should be understood also that many among them are skilled artisans. This is also true of the Porto Ricans.

It would not be necessary to land all coming from the Philippines at Pacific ports. After supplying Pacific coast needs the others could be transshipped and brought through the Panama Canal cheaply, with a fair degree of expedition and without overcrowding our transcontinental railways, and in this manner placed at different Gulf and Atlantic ports, whence they could be conveniently and economically distributed to the places where their services might be most needed. So far as possible they should be utilized in groups, as in sugar and cotton fields, in maintenance of way on railroads,

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Government construction work, and the like, under the charge of Government officers.

No new legislation is needed to initiate and develop this movement. In the bureau's judgment, the Immigration Service could handle all matters affecting the entry of these laborers, the proper recording of arrivals and the keeping of continuous records concerning them, while the United States Employment Service could supervise all matters affecting their distribution to industries and localities in the production of war supplies and the carrying on of war industries. They could be brought with the assurance that current wages would be paid and proper treatment given them. Some, of course, might elect to remain here after the war, but it is believed that in the main, under a system of the kind suggested, they would eventually return to their native homes, carrying with them the fruits of their labor and the knowledge gained during their stay, after having assisted the Government to meet its economic problems and to win the war. They would return with a full understanding of our people and a knowledge of our institutions and greatness as a Nation.

In point of time the foregoing plan has the advantage over all other proposals suggested for securing labor from distant sources. It probably could be started in 30 days, whereas other plans that have been suggested require congressional action, perhaps consuming many months, with further time needed to prepare means of transportation. In addition, the difference in distance is to be considered. The bureau has believed all along, and still is of the opinion, that with the distribution methods and the employment facilities of the department it is practicable to utilize the labor in our possessions for all necessities on the mainland, and thus avoid the reappearance of a disturbing problem that it has been our hope, from economic and other viewpoints, had been settled over a quarter of a century ago.

The above suggestions are based on the necessity for and utilization of man power from our island possessions as a matter of war necessity. Of course it is well settled that these people are privileged to come and go at will, and become permanent residents on equal terms with natives and citizens of the mainland.

THE "IMMIGRANT FUND."

On this subject I wish again to repeat what was said in my report 1915, as follows:

The principal ground upon which the Supreme Court supported the constitutionality of the provision of law authorizing collection of head tax from transportation companies on account of aliens brought by them to ports of the United States was that the so-called tax was a contribution the purpose of levying which was to mitigate the evils incident to immigration from abroad, and was not a tax in the sense of the Constitution and subject to the limitations imposed by that instrument on the general taxing power of Congress. There can be no question that the intent of Congress, not only originally but upon every occasion when the matter has been before it for consideration in connection with the increase of the amount of the head tax from time to time, was not to raise revenue for the general purposes of the Government but to constitute a fund from which the expense of satisfactorily regulating and controlling our immigration problem might be paid, the purpose of the several increases in the amount being to afford a larger fund for the maintenance of the service. Since the law providing for the collection of a head tax has been in force up to the end of this fiscal year there has been collected over $9,000,000 in excess of expenditures. The sug-

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gestion was made in the last report for the assignment of a portion of this surplus for the purpose of aiding "in the direction and protection of the immigrants after landing and in the effort to relieve industrial centers by securing employment for the surplus labor found therein, either native or foreign, either on farms or in other rural occupations or in settling people on the lands," and the establishment of "a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes and carrying on farm occupations thereon." The bureau now adds to such suggestion the following, that from and after the 1st day of July, 1916, all the proceeds arising from the head tax be set aside by suitable legislation for the above-mentioned purposes.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

With the completion of the first year of operation of the new immigration act such comment as can be made upon its effect both on the bureau's work and on broader questions of national scope—such as population, the economic situation, and the like—must be in the light of war conditions which have reduced the stream of immigration to small proportions. Therefore but little can be added to what was said in the report for last year under this heading, the year's experience, however, having demonstrated beyond all doubt that the act of February 5, 1917, is a piece of legislation broadly conceived for the benefit of the country as a whole and in general well adapted, in the machinery it provides, for the administrative execution of the plans and aims of its framers. Practically all of the new provisions of the law, including those adding to the number of excluded classes, those relating to the expulsion from the United States of aliens found here unlawfully, those providing for more intensive examination, mentally and physically, of aliens seeking admission, and those penalizing the bringing to this country of inadmissible aliens, have been tested in practical application and found to work satisfactorily from the administrative point of view. The most important additions to the excluded classes are, of course, the provisions refusing admission to aliens unable to read and debarring laborers who are natives of large sections of the continent of Asia and the islands adjacent thereto. The illiteracy test has operated to exclude 1,598 aliens from admission during the past year. The service is now engaged in considering what improvements may be made in the machinery for conducting the reading test and also in the various tests themselves, especially where peculiar conditions exist.

The provision denying admission to certain natives of barred geographical zones is excellently adapted to meet the difficult problem of Asiatic immigration which previous to the breaking out of the world war promised to assume dangerous proportions. During the past year 19 natives of the barred zones were rejected at ports of this country.

Among the new provisions looking to the expulsion of unlawfully resident aliens one of the most far-reaching is that directing the deportation of such as have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment after conviction for crimes involving moral turpitude. It will ultimately be the means of relieving the country of the presence of a large number of one of the most highly undesirable elements. This provision has been taken advantage of during the year just ended to institute deportation proceedings against several hundred aliens convicted of violations of the selective service act and other war measures, as well as to reach aliens convicted of the usual crimes.

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ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The figure indicating the total admissions of aliens affords the most ready index of the effect of the war on immigration generally. That figure for the past fiscal year is 110,618, as compared with 295,403 for the fiscal year 1917, 298,826 for the fiscal year 1916, and 326,700 for 1915, or an average of 257,887 per year for the four years during which the world war has continued. The significance of these figures becomes apparent when it is recalled that for the decade preceding the breaking out of the war the annual average of admissions to the United States was 1,012,194 aliens.

In order to make possible a ready and graphic comparison with data given in the bureau's previous reports, the following summary is given:

In the past fiscal year 110,618 aliens entered the country, 184,785 less than in 1917, these and all preceding figures relating to immigrant aliens solely. In addition to the above number 101,235 nonimmigrant aliens were admitted, making a total of 211,853 aliens allowed to enter the United States. Against this 94,585 emigrant and 98,683 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 193,268, departed from this country, leaving a net increase in population through immigration for the fiscal year of 18,585 as compared with an increase of 216,498 in 1917, 125,941 in 1916, and 50,070 in 1915. In 1914, the last year previous to the outbreak of the war, the increase in population from foreign sources was 769,276.

As to rejections (and continuing for a moment the comparison between present and prewar conditions), while in 1914, 33,041 aliens were refused admission (2.3 per cent of the number applying), in the last fiscal year 7,297 aliens were rejected, or 3.3 per cent of the total applications; as compared with 16,028, or 4.2 per cent, in 1917; 18,867, or 4.9 per cent, in 1916, and 24,111, or 5.3 per cent, in 1915. The marked increase in the proportion of rejections shown in the years since the beginning of the war may be traced to two principal causes; first, a decrease in the quality of the immigration itself as measured by the standard set by the law, and, second, the opportunity which has resulted from decreased numbers of arrivals for closer application of that standard by more rigid inspection. To these must be added the additional requirements imposed by the new law, especially that under which the admissibility of every applicant must be passed upon, wherever practicable, by two inspection officers instead of one as heretofore, and the same with relation to the medical inspection. It has been a cause of regret to the bureau that on account of shortage of help this "double inspection" could not be placed in effect at all ports of entry, especially those on the land boundaries.

For other interesting items of information with respect to admissions and rejections attention is directed to the tables forming the first appendix to this report and especially to the detailed comment upon those tables (Appendix I).

With the completion of the first entire year of operation under the new immigration act an opportunity is afforded of testing the effect produced by the new excluding provisions contained therein, taking into consideration, of course, the abnormal conditions that exist and to which allusion was made in the bureau's report for last year. As has

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already been noted, 1,598 aliens were excluded last year by the illiteracy test and 19 as natives of the barred zones of Asia and adjacent islands; while 20 certified by medical examiners for chronic psychopathic inferiority; 24 chronic alcoholics; 2 vagrants; 17 afflicted with "tuberculosis in any form," as distinguished from tuberculosis of the respiratory, intestinal, or urinary tracts (excluded under the old law); and 10 aliens mentally defective (without regard to the effect of such defect upon ability to earn a living) were refused admission under new provisions of the act of February 5, 1917. Twenty-three per cent of the total number of rejections for the year is thus found to be due to the operation of the new tests so imposed. Forty-nine alien enemies also were refused admission during the year.

ILLITERATE ALIENS.

The net results of the illiteracy test upon immigration during the year are shown in the preceding paragraph. It has, of course, been found that efforts to defeat the purpose of this provision of law have been made, largely in the setting up of false allegations of relationship with a view of claiming one of the family exemptions prescribed in the statute. The careful investigation of all such pleas for exemption, however, required by the immigration rules has resulted, it is believed, in the defeat of most such attempts at evasion of the law.

DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

As pointed out in the bureau's report for last year under this heading, not the least significant feature of the Burnett-Smith immigration law is the safeguard it provides against the entry to or continued presence in the United States of aliens who are defective mentally, physically, or morally, such safeguard consisting not only in an extension of the excluded classes so as to bring within them various types of defectives not previously touched by our immigration statutes but also in a material lengthening of the period within which the expulsion of defectives aliens can be effected (including the removal of all time limitations as to certain classes of moral defectives), as well as in provision for a much more rigid inspection of alien arrivals, both from a medical and a civil point of view. The results of the year's work have fully sustained the opinion thus expressed, and the bureau again states the conviction that as time goes on the necessity for protecting the country against the incoming of defective aliens, accentuated now as a result of war conditions, will be universally recognized and the foresight of Congress in framing the present law will be correspondingly commended.

During the past year 1,973 aliens morally, mentally, or physically below standard were returned to the country of origin, of whom 1,384 were debarred from entering while the remaining 589 were arrested and expelled. Of those debarred, 486 had grave physical defects, 167 had grave mental defects, 305 had physical defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 10 were certified for mental defects other than insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, psychopathic inferiority, or chronic alcoholism. Of the morally deficient class 416 were debarred. Of those arrested and deported after being found illegally in the United

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States, 43 were physically, 110 mentally, and 436 morally defective. (See Tables XVII and XVIII, Appendix I.)

In the previous fiscal year 5,587 aliens morally, mentally, or physically below standard were returned to country of origin, 4,805 of whom were debarred and 782 were arrested and expelled. Of the debarred 1,502 had grave physical defects, 411 had grave mental defects, 1,733 had physical or mental defects of a less serious nature but affecting ability to earn a living, 1 was mentally defective without regard to such ability, and 1,158 were morally defective. It is again of interest this year, as last, to compare the results of the past two years, as given above, with the figures for 1914, the last year of normal immigration. In that year, 14,582 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the legal standard were returned to the country of their origin, 12,494 of whom were debarred and 2,088 of whom were arrested and expelled.

The 1,384 rejected on grounds of mental, moral, or physical defects in the past year constitute about 18 per cent of the total number debarred, the 4,805 rejected in 1917 constituting about 30 per cent, while the 12,494 rejected in 1914 constitute 38 per cent of the number debarred in that year. The 589 arrested and deported during the past year on grounds of defectiveness constitute 37 per cent of the total expulsions; the 752 arrested and deported during 1917 on similar grounds constitute 41 per cent of the total expulsions; while the 2,088 arrested and deported in 1914 constitute about 45 per cent of the total expulsions for that year. The reduced ratio of expulsions is accounted for under this heading as well as in a number following, concerning deportations, by the inability to expel or deport owing to war conditions.

The mentally defective have always constituted a very important class from the point of view of the welfare of this country. Congress has materially strengthened and extended the excluding provisions of the law in their relation to this class by adding thereto persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority and chronic alcoholics, and by making the clause that excludes those who are mentally defective in a less degree or in a different particular from being insane, idiotic, feeble-minded, or imbecile include all whose mental condition is abnormal without regard to the question whether their condition will have a bearing upon their ability to take care of themselves, Congress in this last provision having recognized the now well-established fact that mental defects not only are continued in succeeding generations but frequently are transmitted in aggravated forms.

During the past fiscal year 167 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred at the ports—4 idiots, 5 imbeciles, 64 insane, 31 epileptics, 19 feeble-minded, 10 mentally defective as referred to in the preceding paragraph, 24 chronic alcoholics, and 20 persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority. During the previous fiscal year, 411 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred, divided into 9 idiots, 19 imbeciles, 112 insane, 28 epileptics, 224 feeble-minded, also (under provisions of new law) 1 suffering from less serious mental defect, 10 chronic alcoholics, and 3 persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority.

In the fiscal year covered by this report, 106 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were expelled from the country, 17 of whom it

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was found had been so afflicted when they entered, comprised of 9 insane, 3 epileptics, 1 feeble-minded, 1 imbecile, and 3 afflicted with constitutional psychopathic inferiority; and it should be observed that 89 of the aliens so deported became public charges within five years after entry from causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to anding, divided into 78 who became insane and 11 who became public charges because of other mental defects. These should be compared with the figures for 1917, when there were expelled from the country 172 aliens suffering from serious men al de ects, 38 of whom had been so afflicted at time of entry, comprised of 15 insane, 10 epileptics 12 feeble-minded, 1 imbecile, and 2 chronic alcoholics; and 132 of the aliens deported had become public charges within three years after entry through the development of such deficiencies, the underlying causes of which had existed prior to entry, divided into 130 who became insane and 2 who became public charges through other mental defects.

The administration of that part of the law which relates to the morally defective has always constituted a very important part of the bureau's work, and as heretofore it points with pride to the results attained in connection with the enforcement of the salutary provisions of law upon this subject. Reference to Tables XVII and XVIII (Appendix I) will show that 161 immoral women, 88 procurers, 160 criminals, 4 polygamists, and 3 anarchists were rejected at the ports; and 245 immoral women, 67 procurers, 38 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 23 aliens found in the United States after having been previously deported as prostitutes or connected with the business of prostitution, 4 convicted of violations of section 4 of the immigration act (importation of prostitutes), 57 criminals, and 2 anarchists were expelled from the country—a total of 852, of whom 626 were sexually immoral, 217 criminals, 4 polygamists, and 5 anarchists. The corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year were 510 immoral women, 317 procurers, 59 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, and 95 criminals expelled from the country—a total of 1,695, of which 1,329 were sexually immoral, 352 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 12 anarchists.

To my remarks in the last three reports of the bureau regarding the inadequacy of the appropriation made for the enforcement of the immigration law to meet the situation that exists with respect to the immoral classes of aliens I wish again to direct attention. Much has been accomplished in the way of carrying out these valuable provisions of law, it is true, yet from the result of investigations conducted by its officers from time to time the bureau is convinced that better accomplishments could be shown if more funds were allotted to this branch of the service.

During the past year the prosecution of those engaged in the nefarious business of handling aliens brought here for immoral purposes has been continued, 40 convictions having been secured out of 56 cases of procurers, importers of women for immoral purposes, etc., in which cri nal proceedings were instituted at the instance of the immigration service.

A feature of this part of the service on which the bureau is able to look with some satisfaction is brought out in the report of the commissioner at Montreal (Appendix IV), viz, that through the vigilance of its officers no inconsiderable number of girls and women

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have been saved from lives of degradation and induced to return to their homes before any actual wrongdoing had occurred. Of preventive work of this kind no statistics, of course, are kept, but those familiar with the conditions existing particularly on the land boundaries know that the number of such cases is by no means small.

To a still less degree than last year is it possible to show by figures the work accomplished by the immigration service this year in handling the cases of aliens found unlawfully in this country. Owing to conditions in Europe, as well as lack of transportation facilities, it has been possible to effect deportation in comparatively few cases, although clear cases for deportation have been made out. The bureau again presents a table (Table XVIII–A) covering this peculiar phase of its work. Reference thereto will show that 1,045 aliens arrested upon statutory grounds have been permitted to remain in the United States temporarily under bond or under personal recognizance or guaranties of individuals or societies that they will be produced for deportation when conditions permit. The corresponding figures for 1917 are 694; for 1916, 856; and for 1915, 1,328; making a total for the four years of the war of 3,923. Those for the past year are divided into 215 who were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 685 who became public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 68 who had entered without inspection, and 77 of the sexually immoral and criminal classes. The corresponding figures for 1917 were 201, 385, 69 (ordered deported within three years subsequent to entry), and 39; and those for 1916 were 329, 448, 55, and 24. As to classification by physical, mental, and moral defectiveness, said table shows that of those so ordered deported with a stay of deportation, 62 were of the first, 612 were of the second, and 120 of the third classification, the remainder being composed of those likely at time of entry to become public charges, those entering without inspection, etc. The corresponding figures for 1917 were 44, 365, and 109, while those for 1916 were 57, 418, and 113.

With the termination of the fiscal year the bureau has worked out and submitted to the department for approval a comprehensive plan for the handling of the cases of aliens ordered deported (both as a result of excluding decisions of boards of special inquiry at the ports and in pursuance of departmental warrant proceedings) where, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, deportation can not be effected. Under this plan it is proposed, with the cooperation of the United States Employment Service, to release such aliens from custody and place them in suitable productive employment, provision being made for the retention and deposit in the United States postal savings bank to each alien's credit of 25 per cent of the weekly or monthly wages earned, to be paid to the alien at the time of his deportation. Provision is also made for the continuous supervision by immigration officers of aliens so released, through which precautions it is believed that the bureau will be in a position to keep in close touch with them at all times, and any violation of the conditions under which they are released will result in their promptly being taken into custody. This arrangement has been outlined in a proposed amendment to the immigration regulations, to be designated as rule 17–A (see Appendix II, hereafter) and under its operation it is hoped that the bureau will be enabled to avoid the holding in

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detention for indefinite periods in jails or its own stations of a large number of aliens, who at the same time will become self-supporting and whose services will be made available to aid in meeting the shortage of help now existing.

Brief notice has already been taken of some of the respects in which the new immigration law is a marked improvement upon the old in this particular field of the expulsion of unlawfully resident aliens, especially the creation of new classes subject to expulsion (convicts, etc.). In fact, the entire machinery created by the new act for putting into effect the expelling power of the department is calculated to preserve the rights of the Government in this class of cases and to place in the hands of the officials charged with its enforcement a powerful instrument for the protection of the taxpayer from the burden of maintaining in penal and charitable institutions of this country those who are the proper charges of the countries whence they came. Some of the respects in which this portion of the law has been strengthened consist in the extension of the time limitation, from three to five years for some classes, the removal of limitation with respect to others (notably in some anarchist cases), the power vested in immigration officers to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses by subpœna, and the penalizing of attempts to resist the authority of such officers when armed with proper warrants. The removal from the statute of doubt that the limitation ceases to run from the moment that the department issues its process looking to the arrest of an alien unlawfully in the country has also proved of great importance, especially as a war measure, since by this means the bureau has been enabled to cooperate, by issuing warrants of arrest for suspected aliens, with other branches of the Government engaged in the enforcement of the various laws looking to the suppression of espionage, sabotage, trading with the enemy, etc., to which work reference had already been made.

ALIENS SUBJECT TO EXCLUSION OR DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

The statutory grounds for exclusion or deportation of aliens coming under this heading are "persons likely to become a public charge" and "alien contract laborers." Through the enactment of the new law, as stated in last year's report, it has again become possible without question to exclude aliens on the former ground by reason of the economic conditions in the localities to which they are destined where such conditions would render it unlikely that the aliens could obtain self-supporting employment, thus remedying the difficult situation brought about by the decision of the Supreme Court handed down in October, 1915 (Gegiow *v.* Uhl, 239 U. S., 3), in which it was held by the court that the clause "likely to become a public charge" could be applied only in connection with personal defects existing in the alien himself. By changing the position occupied by this clause in the act, however, Congress has made it clear that it is to be of general application to aliens who for any reason whatever may be deemed likely to become a charge upon the communities in which they may settle.

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During the past year about 31 per cent of all aliens rejected—2,810 in number—were denied the privilege of entry because they were deemed likely to become public charges; and 137 alien public charges were expelled, together with 401 with respect to whom it was found that at time of entry they were likely to become inmates of public institutions, making a total of 3,349 (Table XVIII, Appendix I). For the previous year the corresponding figures were: Debarred, 7,871 (49 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 894, divided into 176 public charges and 718 likely to become such at time of entry; making a total of 8,765. The figures for 1916 were: Debarred, 10,383 (55 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 1,431, divided into 350 public charges and 1,081 likely at time of entry to become public charges, making a total of 11,814.

Alien contract laborers to the number of 474 were debarred in the past fiscal year, as compared with 1,116 in 1917, 2,080 in 1916, and 2,722 in 1915; while 62 of such aliens were arrested and deported, compared with 62 in 1917, 116 in 1916, and 25 in 1915. Prosecutions and civil suits against importers of alien contract laborers were instituted during the year in 13 cases.

The situation with respect to "contract laborers" coming from Canada has been materially modified during the past year by the adoption of the reciprocal labor exchange policy with that country (already referred to under the heading of "War activities"), under the workings of which a considerable number of highly qualified employees have been admitted to various concerns in the United States engaged in essential war industries and a corresponding number released for employment in Canada at points where their services were of value in winning the war.

INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

With the beginning of the war in 1914 and the discontinuance of service by the foreign transportation companies that were the worst offenders in this regard, the problem of induced and assisted immigration has not been of such serious proportions as it had been theretofore; and here again the enactment of the new law has provided means by which a recurrence of the former deplorable conditions as regards artificially stimulated immigration may be prevented—the illiteracy test, with the penalties provided for its violation by transportation interests, being sufficient, it is believed, to prevent the coming of a very large proportion of the class of aliens formerly exploited in this manner. The bureau entertains the hope that hereafter none but "voluntary" immigration may have to be dealt with, such as will be of permanent benefit to the country from an economic and ethnic point of view.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

This subject was discussed quite fully in this report for last year, but the bureau takes occasion to repeat the expression of its satisfaction at the enactment of the geographical-zone excluding clause in the new law, which for many years to come will take care of the problem presented by the unassimilable Asiatic laborer without giving

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offense to any particular nationality. The reenactment in clearer language, also, of the provision under which, within the same time limitations as apply to other aliens, Chinese persons found in this country in violation of the exclusion laws are subject to expulsion under administrative process has proved of especially great value, inasmuch as the Supreme Court has held during the year that the language of the act of 1907 in this respect was insufficient to accomplish the purpose intended. The bureau desires to reiterate its recommendations, made last year and for several years previously, that the work of deporting all Chinese unlawfully in the United States should be handled administratively, as the cases of aliens of all other races are handled, and not through judicial process; that legislation be passed settling the status of children born in China of American parents of the Chinese race, and also clarifying the law with respect to wives and minor children of Chinese of the exempt classes, and fixing positively the status of exempts themselves as depending upon their continuing in an exempted occupation (merchant, student, teacher, traveler) during their presence in the United States, the act of engaging in any other occupation to be sufficient reason for an immediate withdrawal of the privilege of residence in this country.

ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.

This subject during the past year has been so merged into the war work of the bureau that it has been discussed in the division of this report devoted to that class of its activities. (See also Appendix III.)

IMMIGRATION FROM INSULAR UNITED STATES.

Separate statistics on this subject were presented for the first time in 1914. The tables then printed (XXIV, XXV, and XXVI) covered seven years—1908 to 1914. Similar tables are again presented (Appendix I). The figures contained in Table XXIV also include the entire period 1908 to 1917. It will be observed from the latter table that 26,740 aliens have come to continental from insular United States during the 11 years covered, of whom 3,268 (509 immigrant and 3,268 nonimmigrant) entered in the past year; that of the 26,740 admitted in the 11 years 18,006 came from Hawaii, 7,753 from Porto Rico, 837 from the Philippines, and 144 from the Virgin Islands; 17,673 landing at San Francisco, 7,815 at New York, 669 at Seattle, 59 at New Orleans, 4 at Galveston, 3 at Portland, Oreg., 490 at Canadian Pacific ports, 9 at Mexican border ports, 15 at Charleston, 2 at Norfolk, and 1 at Newport News.

It will be recalled that under the new immigration law aliens who come to continental United States from insular possessions are subject to the same examination as those coming from foreign countries, the law thus recognizing the fact that aliens who may be admissible to island possessions, and even be desirable additions to their population, may on account of different conditions be highly undesirable on the mainland. This does not apply, of course, to citizens of the possessions who, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Gonzales *v.* Williams (192 U. S., 1) are not regarded as aliens.

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IMMIGRATION FROM CANADA.

The immigration movement between Canada and the United States, both ways, for the past two fiscal years is shown comparatively and comprehensively in the following table:

Immigration from Canada.

Months.	From Canada to the United States.				From United States to Canada.			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
Pending from previous year	.....	77	23	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916.								
July	2,772	6,424	2,148	11,344	2,783	956	711	4,450
August	2,770	7,383	2,428	12,581	4,408	817	834	6,059
September	3,429	10,086	3,090	16,605	4,352	804	864	6,020
October	3,902	10,433	2,765	17,100	3,302	785	707	4,794
November	5,774	11,768	3,147	20,689	2,634	694	504	3,832
December	5,574	9,802	2 968	18,344	2,133	685	352	3,170
1917.								
January	2,838	8,843	2,727	14,406	2,970	591	447	4,008
February	2,510	6,216	1,855	10,581	2,724	512	535	3,771
March	2,998	5,447	1,530	9,975	8,410	1,245	1,203	10,858
April	4,690	9,100	2,326	16,116	10,760	1,900	1,749	14,409
May	2,641	2,459	1,095	6,195	6,756	2,170	1,570	10,496
June	3,768	2,873	891	7,532	4,171	1,727	903	6,801
Total	43,661	90,914	26,993	161,568	55,403	12,886	10,379	78,668
VIA DISTRICT NO. 1.								
1917.								
July	1,970	1,888	621	4,479	3,367	1,075	727	5,169
August	2,005	2,865	1,007	5,877	3,758	1,151	806	5,715
September	1,577	3,252	773	5,602	3,700	832	845	5,377
October	1,939	2,943	809	5,691	3,302	915	855	5,072
November	1,785	2,196	866	4,847	2,770	809	790	4,369
December	1,785	1,719	723	4,227	2,107	614	512	3,233
1918.								
January	1,388	1,893	553	3,834	1,440	513	533	2,486
February	1,234	1,647	542	2,423	1,366	429	454	2,249
March	1,334	1,779	660	3,773	4,321	994	623	5,938
April	1,748	2,909	952	5,609	4,611	1,175	524	6,310
May	1,506	2,861	972	5,339	3,216	934	404	4,554
June	1,568	2,743	1,361	5,672	2,351	664	262	3,277
Via district No. 16	11,262	.....	[a] 5,526	16,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	31,101	28,695	15,365	75,161	36,309	10,105	7,335	53,749

[a] Includes both Canadian citizens and other aliens.

NOTE.—The figures under "From Canada to the United States" show applications for admission to the United States, but do not include aliens arriving at Canadian seaports having United States destinations. The figures under "From United States to Canada" show admissions to Canada but do not include those arriving at United States seaports having Canadian destinations.

The number of aliens coming to the United States from Canada for permanent stay in 1918 is shown to have been less than one-half the number admitted for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1917. As in the case of our own country, transoceanic immigration to Canada has been practically at a standstill since the commencement of the war. The immigration from that country to our own for the two years noted above was, therefore, made up of practically the same elements and the explanation will naturally be looked for by way of showing cause for the exceptional decrease in immigration from Canada during the last fiscal year.

More rigid enforcement of the Canadian conscription law has, of course, operated as a powerful deterrent to the immigration of males

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within the ages of 18 to 45, but reduced immigration from Canada is unquestionably more largely the result of the restrictive features of the new immigration law which became effective May 1, 1917.

Of the 44,060 aliens of the statistical class making application for admission from Canada during the last fiscal year, 6,094 were debarred. Of this number the following were debarred for new causes named in the law: Inability to meet the reading test, 1,420; psychopathic inferiority, 23; vagrants, 2; geographically excluded, 5; chronic alcoholism, 34; excluded within one year, 40; and because of inability or unwillingness to conform to the head-tax requirement of the law, 5,928. The number excluded for nonpayment of head tax is not included in the total debarred for other causes.

As predicted by some of the bureau's field officers would be the case as applied to immigration from Canada, the increased head tax as a restrictive measure turns out to be more potent than the combined other new excluding causes named in the law, the number of aliens refusing to pay the head tax being practically equal to the total number debarred for all causes.

Following the close of the war, when the hundreds of thousands of troops now overseas must be returned to that country, it is expected that immigration from Canada to the United States will present problems for solution of a seriousness to invoke exceptional attention from the bureau and department; for while the alien ex-soldier applicant for admission to the United States can scarcely be regarded on a common footing with the ordinary immigrant of the pre-war type, it will, nevertheless, devolve upon the department to see to it that our law and regulations are so enforced as to prevent additions to our eleemosynary institutions, many of which are already overburdened with the care of the unfortunate, and whose registers of dependents are bound to be augmented from the ranks of our country's overseas forces when the present devastating war finally comes to an end.

IMMIGRATION FROM MEXICO.

The total immigration from Mexico during the past year was 23,635 (18,524 immigrant and 5,111 nonimmigrant, aliens), as compared with 20,135 (17,869 immigrant and 2,266 nonimmigrant) for the fiscal year 1917. The enforcement of the immigration laws and of the various war measures (such as the passport-control system, alien enemy regulations, etc.) on the Mexican border has presented special features of interest, which are covered in some detail in the report of the supervising inspector at El Paso, which forms a part of Appendix IV, hereafter. The handling under special regulations of agricultural laborers temporarily admitted from Mexico has already been discussed in the section of this report dealing with "War Activities." The total number of laborers so admitted was 9,401.

SMUGGLING AND SERREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

During the year, because of war conditions and more intensive guarding on both the northern and southern land borders and aided in the case of the former by the war activities of the Canadian immigration authorities, there has been an abatement in the usual efforts of the inhibited laborer classes to gain illegal entry into this country.

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That surreptitious entry with the aid of smugglers has not altogether ceased, however, may be indicated by the fact that 42 prosecutions were instituted during the year covered by this report. Among the defendants are several persons with previous criminal records for similar offenses, and of the total number proceeded against, 37 were arrested and 5 remain fugitives from justice.

The business of the Federal courts has been in a congested condition because of the active prosecution of alien enemies, and therefore but 22 of the cases have actually been called for trial, leaving 20 cases still pending at the close of the year.

From the reports which have been obtained from time to time, it has seemed that an unusually large number of laborers whose admission is prohibited by law have congregated at points in Canada within a short distance of the Niagara frontier, but any purpose which these persons may have had to secure admission into the United States has doubtless been affected to some extent by their having secured employment in the Canadian munition factories and kindred industries wherein the demand for help has been active. It is apprehended that many of these persons will thus be in position to accumulate funds wherewith to procure their being smuggled across the border later on, when it becomes difficult for them to secure employment in the Dominion.

The Immigration Service has maintained a small force of officers especially detailed to smuggling-prevention work along parts of the Canadian boundary and has operated patrol launches during the open season of navigation, in cooperation with the naval and military authorities. The effect of the preventive measures has doubtless been good, although it will be seen from the figures previously given that the activities of the smugglers have not wholly ceased, nor is it to be expected that they will, so long as contrabrand aliens are willing to pay a high price for assistance in evading or setting at naught the terms of the law.

There will always be more or less activity in smuggling inadmissible Asiatic aliens across the Mexican border, as the climatic conditions are favorable all the year round and the inducements held out to the smugglers are no less potent than on the northern boundary. The force of officers available for smuggling-prevention work on the Mexican border has not been fully adequate at all times because of withdrawal of men for military duty or service in the more lucrative industrial field; but the general results have been satisfactory and the vigilance of the officers assigned to this work has borne good fruit.

The patrol launches *Ellington* and *Azalea* are still being operated by the naval forces along the southern California coast, and this has served to prevent systematic smuggling by water from Mexico. When this work is discontinued by the Navy Department, its resumption by the Immigration Service should follow as a matter of course.

Reports show that there are several thousand oriental laborers in the West Indies, and the indications point to a probability that many of these persons will seek to work their way to the United States as soon as peace has been restored. The naval patrol work along the Florida coast has served to discourage intending smugglers, and it is the purpose of the bureau to observe the methods followed by the Navy in this connection and evolve some plan of procedure which will be equally effective after the present patrol is withdrawn. At

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this time it seems impossible to forecast what the necessities are likely to be when normal conditions are resumed.

The smuggling-prevention force has been of material aid toward preventing the illegal entry of other undesirable aliens, and has also rendered to the naval and military officials valuable assistance in the apprehension of alien enemies and the suppression of enemy propaganda.

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES.

One of the most valuable instrumentalities in the enforcement of the new law has been the administrative fine as extended in scope and increased in effectiveness (being levied in larger amounts) by the act of 1917. This salutary measure—first incorporated in the immigration act of 1903 and upheld as to constitutionality, propriety, and validity by the Supreme Court in 1909 in the case of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. *v.* Stranahan (214 U. S., 320)—is applied in the present law as a preventive of so many evils that have been found to arise in connection with the transportation of immigrant passengers by ocean carriers that the bureau believes it will be of interest again to set forth, as was done in its report for 1917, the particulars in which the administrative fine provisions of the new law differ from those of the former statutes.

The act of 1903 assessed a fine administratively against any transportation company bringing to a port of the United States an alien afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease. This provision was reenacted in the act of 1907 (sec. 9) and extended to include the bringing of an alien afflicted with tuberculosis or with idiocy, imbecility, or epilepsy. Section 9 of the new law increases the penalty from $100 to $200 and broadens the provision so as to include "idiocy, insanity, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, constitutional psychopathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease." The following new penalties are also assessed by the same section: A fine of $200 against any transportation company that may bring to a port of the United States any alien excluded by the illiteracy clause or by the geographical clause of section 3; a fine of $25 for bringing to a port of the United States any alien afflicted with a mental defect of a less serious nature than those specified in the amended original provision, or with a physical defect of a nature to affect earning capacity; and further it is provided that in every case in which a steamship company is assessed either the $200 or the $25 fine prescribed by said section the company in addition shall pay to the collector of customs "a sum equal to that paid by such alien for his transportation from the initial point of departure, indicated in his ticket, to the port of arrival, * * * such latter sum to be delivered by the collector of customs to the alien on whose account assessed." These new provisions are preventive, as above suggested, of the bringing to this country of aliens who can not under the law be admitted. In a measure, also, they are compensatory to the alien who may be induced to undertake the risk of a journey to an American port by steamship agents who have knowledge of his inadmissibility, for they provide for the return of his passage money.

The administrative fine is further made use of in the new law as follows: By section 7 a fine of $400 is assessed in any case in which

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the owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel may bring or cause to be brought to a port of the United States any alien who has been solicited, invited, or encouraged by such party to come to this country in violation of the section mentioned. This provision looks to the prevention of artificial stimulation by steamship companies or their agents of immigration to this country, and is followed in the statute by one even more drastic, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of Labor to cause the ports of the United States to be closed for such time as may be necessary to produce the desired result to any transportation line which persists in the practice sought to be corrected by this section of the law.

By section 14 the $10 fine that has long been assessed for failure to manifest or for improperly manifesting aliens is made administrative, its collection being enforced, like other similar administrative fines, by refusal of clearance.

By section 18 an administrative fine of $300 is assessed against any master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel who refuses to receive back on board thereof or on board any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, any alien refused admission to the United States, or who fails to detain such alien aboard, or refuses or fails to return him as required by law, or to pay the cost of his maintenance while on land, or who makes any charge for the return of an excluded alien, or who takes any security for the payment of such charge, or who takes any consideration to be returned in case an alien is landed, or who knowingly brings to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected or arrested and deported under any provision of the act unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply.

Sections 31 to 36 of the new law relate to aliens who are employed on vessels entering ports of the United States. To this new phase of immigration control also the administrative-fine method of preventing violations has been adapted. Thus section 35 provides for the imposition of a fine of $50 in cases in which aliens afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease are brought to a port of the United States as employees of vessels. This penalty, of course, is directed toward the suppression of the practice, which in years of heavy immigration had grown to considerable proportions, of including diseased or defective aliens who could not be brought as passengers, or even those who already had been refused admission to the United States, among the employees of various departments of a ship's company and allowing such aliens to desert in an American port. In this instance, but in no other, discretion is given the Secretary of Labor to remit or mitigate the fine, thus preventing the possible working of injustice in cases of bona fide crew men who may develop disease during a voyage to this country. Section 36 makes provision for the assessment of an administrative fine of $10 on account of each alien employee of a vessel with respect to whom certain information, deemed necessary to a proper enforcement of the seamen's sections, is not furnished when vessels enter and leave ports, respectively. It will be observed that the fine with respect to diseased seamen is similar in purpose to the fine imposed by section 9 with respect to diseased alien passengers, but smaller in amount;

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and that the fine imposed by section 36 for improper or insufficient furnishing of information is similar and like in amount to that imposed by section 14 with respect to alien passengers.

The bureau appends a table, as in previous years, showing the number and amounts of administrative fines assessed, together with the reasons for their imposition, and the total amount collected. It will be observed that $63,515 was collected from this source during the year, as compared with $66,740 in 1917, and that the greatest number of fines assessed were on account of illiterate aliens, $38,400 being collected on this account.

Administrative fines assessed against transportation lines.

Ports.	Section.	Number assessed.	Amount of fine.	Total amount assessed.	Cause of assessment.
New York	9	103	$200	$20,600	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	33	25	825	Bringing alien afflicted with physical defect.
	5	9	200	1,800	Bringing alien afflicted with tuberculosis, or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
	9	1	200	200	Bringing alien native of proscribed zone.
	35	1	50	50	Bringing diseased seamen.
	18	19	300	5,700	Taking consideration to be returned if alien landed.
	14	221	10	2,210	Improper manifesting.
Boston	9	39	200	7,800	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	6	25	150	Bringing physically defective alien.
	9	4	200	800	Bringing alien afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
	9	1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with mental defect.
	36	3	10	30	Failure to furnish lists of deserting seamen.
Philadelphia	35	1	50	50	Bringing diseased seamen.
Norfolk	36	1	10	10	Failure to furnish crew list.
Jacksonville	9	7	200	1,400	Bringing aliens unable to read.
	9	1	200	200	Bringing aliens with mental defect.
	9	1	25	25	Bringing aliens with physical defect.
	35	2	50	100	Bringing diseased seamen.
	18	1	300	300	Failure to detain alien.
	14	19	10	190	Improper manifesting.
	36	14	10	140	Failure to furnish crew list.
New Orleans	9	3	200	600	Bringing aliens unable to read.
	35	1	50	50	Bringing diseased seamen.
	14	109	10	1,090	Improper manifesting.
	36	83	10	830	Failure to furnish crew list.
San Juan	9	6	200	1,200	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	2	200	400	Bringing alien native of proscribed zone.
	9	2	25	50	Bringing alien afflicted with physical defect.
	14	53	10	530	Improper manifesting.
	36	10	10	100	Failure to furnish crew list.
	15	4	300	1,200	Failure to detain aliens.
Galveston	14	6	10	60	Improper manifesting.
San Diego	9	2	200	400	Bringing alien afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
	9	1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with tuberculosis.
	9	1	25	25	Bringing physically defective alien.
	36	10	10	100	Failure to furnish crew list.
San Francisco	9	18	200	3,600	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	10	200	2,000	Bringing alien afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
	9	1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with tuberculosis.
	9	3	25	75	Bringing alien afflicted with mental defect.
	9	6	200	1,200	Bringing alien native of proscribed zone.
	14	12	10	120	Improper manifesting.
	18	2	300	600	Failure to detain aliens.
Seattle	9	2	200	400	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	2	200	400	Bringing alien afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
	9	1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with tuberculosis.
	9	3	25	75	Bringing physically defective alien.
	14	1	10	10	Improper manifesting.
Honolulu	9	14	200	2,800	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	8	200	600	Bringing alien afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
	18	2	300	600	Failure to detain aliens.
Ketchikan	36	2	10	20	Failure to furnish crew list.
Total		337		63,515	

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PERSONNEL.

The fiscal year 1918 was marked with many important changes in the personnel of the service. The exceptional demand for trained men in private establishments, with the numerous withdrawals of skilled officers and employees incident to the military activities abroad and numerous transfers to other services, made heavy inroads into the personnel, not only with reference to the men who had been in the service a comparatively short time, but among the older and more highly trained officers. The changes were so rapid and repeated that it was difficult to maintain that high standard of efficiency which is always possible with a stable force of men, used to working together and with a good knowledge of important precedents in mind. The reduced activity in the matter of new appointments consequent upon reduced immigration was succeeded by an unwonted activity which soon exhausted the eligible list of immigrant inspectors and necessitated a new examination, which produced such a small number of eligibles that the new register was soon depleted and, indeed, exhausted so far as those speaking Spanish were concerned. It is unmistakably true that this condition was partially due to the fact that the entrance salary offered immigrant inspectors is no longer attractive as compared with the salaries offered by other public services and in private establishments. Even the horizontal increases allowed by Congress have not served to overcome the disparity mentioned, and it has been and is increasingly difficult to obtain the right kind of new material at the compensation offered.

The lightening of the burden upon the appropriation incident to the release of a number of officers theretofore engaged in employment work made it practicable to do considerable regrading in the matter of salaries, and it is gratifying to state that it was found possible to relieve the stagnation in the way of promotions by arranging increases in salary to a large proportion of the officers and employees in the Immigration Service. While these increases were not as large as the bureau would have liked, nor as commensurate with the worth of many of the officers as their ascertained abilities would have justified, they were made upon the most liberal scale possible under the circumstances, and the effect was undoubtedly wholesome in every way. The magnificent spirit manifested by practically all of the officers of the Immigration Service in the many problems which have been thrust upon us during the period covered by this report is entitled to special mention, and it is desired to make due acknowledgment thereof.

It is worthy of note that a large number of Immigration Service employees have joined the military and naval establishments of the United States, many of them at the cost of great personal sacrifice, and it is hoped that these men may be spared to resume their former positions at the close of the present conflict abroad.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE BULLETIN.

For many years the bureau had issued a monthly bulletin containing statistical data as to immigration and emigration of aliens, but during the past year this publication has taken another form and

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is now issued as a monthly news sheet, with important decisions, news items, personnel changes, and general information of interest to the service as a whole, together with abridged statistical returns giving the most important results each month and complete semiannual figures. The benefits of this change are far-reaching, and the bureau has, for the first time, a systematic means of reaching its field officers in another way than by ordinary correspondence methods.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

Several months ago negotiations with the Treasury Department took place, looking to the early commencement of construction work upon the proposed immigration station at Boston, for which project an appropriation has been available for several years. After an inspection of the site already owned by the Government at East Boston, it was believed that the needs of the service could be met by the erection of a smaller building than that originally planned, omitting also certain features which, while they had been deemed desirable, were of a character that well might be omitted as a part of the initial improvement. The Treasury Department revised the plans accordingly, but it is reported that the new proposals still exceed the available balance in the appropriation, doubtless because of the great increase in the cost of labor and material since the previous specifications were prepared. The subject is still under consideration by the Supervising Architect, in the hope that by still further reducing the requirements it will be found possible to proceed with the construction work. In the meantime, the quarters which have been under lease for past years are still retained.

Soon after the United States entered the war both the Navy and War Departments sought to secure the use of the immigration station at Ellis Island, N. Y.; but as that establishment was being used for the detention of about 1,200 crew men who had been removed from German merchant vessels taken over by the United States, as well as for the housing and care of a considerable number of aliens whose deportation or detention elsewhere was not then practicable, the requests by the military and naval authorities were necessarily denied.

Later the interned crew men were removed to other places, and in January, 1918, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War submitted renewed requests for accommodations at Ellis Island. After negotiations between the several departments concerned, arrangements were perfected to grant the Navy Department the use of the commodious baggage and dormitory building, together with the quarters theretofore used as railroad ticket offices, and also several rooms in the main building. The space thus allotted was readily converted to the purposes of the Naval Establishment, and since last March several thousand enlisted men of the United States Navy have been quartered at Ellis Island pending assignment to ships.

The needs of the military authorities were essentially different, being more particularly for hospital accommodations for returning soldiers requiring medical or surgical attention. By transferring to private institutions all alien patients in the Ellis Island hospitals it was found practicable to turn over to the War Department a com-

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pletely equipped hospital plant of 21 buildings, with every facility available for the immediate reception of patients. In addition, the military establishment was granted the use of a large area in the main building, and this has been converted to hospital uses by the Medical Department of the Army. The Immigration Service retains physical control over the entire plant at Ellis Island, supplying heat, light, power, refrigeration, telephone service, and maintenance of buildings. Sufficient quarters were retained for the reduced needs of the Immigration Service during the time that tenancy by the other services may continue.

It is gratifying to report that in the establishment of the interdepartmental relationships involved in these arrangements the utmost cooperation and harmony have prevailed, notwithstanding the great divergence of objects involved. This result has been aided in no small degree by the complete agreements drawn up and concurred in by the several departments before the occupancy commenced, and it is confidently expected that the pleasant relationships thus established will continue throughout the tenancy of the other branches of the public service.

A year ago the estimates submitted for contemplated improvements at Ellis Island aggregated $513,500. Most of these were not allowed, which is considered unfortunate in view of the present war work being done at that station. The only items favorably acted upon were those for two new generators and engines for the power house and a part of the additional sea wall now under construction. It is especially regretted that the additional story on the kitchen and laundry building was not authorized, as the space that could thus be secured would be particularly valuable to the naval authorities at present, and the means would be at hand when immigration is resumed to avoid the serious embarrassment involved in the detention of cabin passengers, for whom satisfactory accommodations are almost wholly lacking.

The estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, are to be submitted shortly, and it is hoped that the contemplated improvements at Ellis Island, including the one just mentioned, may be made the subject of favorable action by Congress.

Conditions at Philadelphia remain the same as previously reported, but it is proposed to include in the estimate for appropriations an item of $26,000 for the erection of a small laundry and fumigation building. It is not good practice to have either of these activities carried on in a structure like the detention house, which is essentially a building for dormitory and refectory purposes.

The immigration station at Baltimore was completed early in the year covered by this report, but was temporarily turned over to the Medical Department of the United States Army, with the consent of this department. The buildings were found well adapted for use in connection with a large temporary hospital establishment on the reservation at Fort McHenry, of which the immigration station property was formerly a part.

The station at Charleston, S. C., has been continuously occupied during the past year as a clothing factory of the United States Navy, and the use of this building tendered by this service for essential war work is cause for gratification.

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The station at New Orleans was extensively used during the past year in caring for interned alien enemies pending their removal to detention camps. Arrangements have since been made to utilize these quarters to better advantage by providing accommodations for females in the primary inspection building, thus relinquishing dormitory space which will increase the capacity of the male detention quarters. The advantage of securing this added space is well marked from the standpoint of good administration, and the change is being accomplished at relatively small cost.

The United States Coast Guard secured permission some time ago to occupy the entire Galveston Station, but has utilized only a part of the property. It is expected that the entire building will be taken over, excepting sufficient space to be used as storage rooms for the Immigration Service property.

The renewed effort made during the past year to secure funds to provide an appropriate mainland station at San Francisco has not been successful. Unlike the result at the Atlantic ports, the participation of the United States in the war has not served to reduce immigration via San Francisco to any extent. The location of the station at a remote point, with buildings of frame construction which can not be made sanitary in the full sense of the term, was undoubtedly a mistake which should not be continued. Each year's delay adds to the unsuitability of the present arrangement, as the buildings become more and more dilapidated. The cost of correcting the existing conditions and at the same time bringing about strongly centralized administration is not formidable. Even with allowance made for the increased expense of building, hospital and detention facilities on the mainland may be had at an outlay of $250,000, and it is urgently recommended that the required improvements be authorized without further delay. This is one of the items which will appear in the annual estimate soon to be submitted.

LAND BORDER IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

As pointed out last year, the Immigration Service is not able to meet the necessities on the Mexican border by requiring the transportation lines to provide suitable and approved immigration stations as is done on the Canadian border. The alternative of renting buildings falls far short of meeting the problem, as no owner of land cares to make a heavy investment for improvements when there is no certainty that the quarters provided will be retained beyond one year, which is the limit to which we may go in executing leases under existing law. Moreover, the situation at the principal port on the Mexican border, El Paso, Tex., is particularly unstable because of the fact that there is a dispute as to sovereignty over the land abutting the present boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The unsatisfactory state of the title negatives the possibility of improvements on a rental basis, and even an appropriation for a Government-owned structure would give rise to difficulties because the title to land at the only suitable point for a station is not clear in a legal sense. In the 1916 report a plan was submitted for a joint building program to care for the needs of several Federal services along the Mexican border, and it is again recommended that this plan be made the subject of definite and favorable action.

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INVESTIGATION OF CONSPIRACIES TO ACCOMPLISH THE ILLEGAL LANDING OF CHINESE.

Reference was made in the report for last year to the investigation conducted at the request of the department by the former solicitor, Hon. John B. Densmore (now Director General of the United States Employment Service), at San Francisco, Cal., and elsewhere, as a result of which the existence of a widespred conspiracy to defeat the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws was uncovered. Mr. Densmore's work was continued during the early part of the fiscal year now ended, with the result that indictments were had in the cases of 24 persons, former employees of the Immigration Service, Chinese "steerers," fraudulent "fathers" and "sons," five attorneys practicing before the San Francisco immigration office in Chinese cases, and several others, on charges of conspiracy to effect the illegal admission of Chinese aliens and for violation of the criminal code in removing and destroying official records of the Government.

Hundreds of records stolen from the vault at the Angel Island station were recovered and hundreds of other records discovered that had been forged or altered or in which the photographs had been substituted.

Numerous changes in the personnel of the service at San Francisco were made, and the conspiracy cases are expected to come up for trial during the autumn.

ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

One of the subjects which gave the officials of the bureau great concern during the year covered by this report was that relating to the activity of alien anarchists and persons affiliated with organizations which, while they are not avowedly anarchistic, spread the propaganda of destruction of property and the upsetting of the general doctrines of government.

Much evidence has come into the hands of the Government agents as to the pernicious and dangerous activities of this class of persons, and it had been hoped that the provisions incorporated in the act of February 5, 1917, would be sufficient to reach them and deal effectively with these objectionable persons. While many of them were found upon investigation to be subject to arrest and deportation under the immigration law and a large number of warrants of arrest were issued and served, there appeared a lack of conformity between the provisions of sections 3 and 19 of the immigration act, as a result of which some persons of the anarchistic class, while subject to exclusion upon original arrival, might be able to frustrate deportation upon warrant procedure. Section 3, in so far as it relates to anarchists, reads thus:

> Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property.

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Section 19 prescribes the grounds upon which aliens may be arrested and deported within the time therein specified, and the pertinent part of that section reads thus:

Any alien who at any time after entry shall be found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy, or the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials.

By comparison of these two provisions it will be observed that the desirable result of deporting certain of the most troublesome classes who had succeeded in gaining admission to this country might be frustrated by probable judicial interpretation of the law pursuant to writs of habeas corpus. It is a strange commentary, in this connection, that persons who advocate the overthrow of all forms of law are in many instances the very first to appeal to the courts for redress from the possibility of expulsion from our country.

Under the act of 1917 the five-year limitation within which deportation proceedings may be instituted applies to anarchists, and the language of the statute might have been so construed as to make the word "anarchist," as it occurs in section 3, limited in scope by the words and descriptive matter following, notwithstanding the obvious intention to have each class as therein described separate and distinct from the others.

When this situation came to be realized by the bureau it was deemed advisable to defer acting upon all but the clearest cases until Congress could enact amendatory legislation which would serve to eliminate the supposed weaknesses of the existing statute. Accordingly a measure was drawn in the bureau and submitted through appropriate channels of both Houses of Congress, and this measure has passed the House of Representatives in the following form:

A bill to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That aliens who are anarchists; aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; aliens who disbelieve in or are opposed to all organized government; aliens who advocate or teach the assassination of public officials; aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches, or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or that entertains or teaches disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or that advocates the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property shall be excluded from admission into the United States.

SEC. 2. That any alien who, at any time after entering the United States, is found to have been at the time of entry, or to have become thereafter, a member of any one of the classes of aliens enumerated in section one of this act, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in the immigration act of February fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens mentioned in this act irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States.

SEC. 3. That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereafter return to or enter the United States or attempt to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; and shall, upon the termi-

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nation of such imprisonment, be taken into custody, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, and deported in the manner provided in the immigration act of February fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

This measure has been favorably reported to the Senate, and as soon as its enactment into law is an accomplished fact it will become possible to deal in an effective way with a class of persons whose presence constitutes a grave danger to the welfare of this country.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, acting both for myself and the other officers of the bureau and the service at large, I wish to express the grateful appreciation of all concerned for the uniformly courteous consideration which has been received at your hands, and it is a source of gratification to be able to acknowledge the valued cooperation and wise counsel which we have always been able to secure from the head of the department.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

Hon. W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

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APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

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APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The tables of immigration statistics here presented are so arranged as to furnish, in convenient form, figures for use by those interested in studying and discussing the statistical side of the immigration problem. The following items of special interest shown by the figures are deserving of particular notice and comment:

In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward.

Table I is a concise statistical summary of the work of the year with the arriving and departing aliens classified in the manner above described and showing also the arriving and departing United States citizens and the number of aliens debarred at the ports and expelled after entering the country. Immigration for the year was 211,853 aliens (110,618 immigrant and 101,235 nonimmigrant), a decrease of 1,191,228 compared with the fiscal year 1914—the immigration for which was 1,403,081, made up of 1,218,480 immigrant and 184,601 nonimmigrant aliens—and a decrease of 151,024 as compared with the last fiscal year, when the immigration was 362,877 (295,403 immigrants and 67,474 nonimmigrant). Rejections for the year numbered 7,297 aliens, or 3.3 per cent of the applicants, compared with 16,028, or 4.2 per cent of the applicants, for the preceding year, and with 33,041, or 2.3 per cent of the applicants, for the year 1914. In the past year 1,569 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country, compared with 1,853 for the previous year, a decrease of 15 per cent, and with 4,610 for 1914, a decrease of 66 per cent. But in connection with these figures the showing made in Table XVIII–A for this abnormal year should be considered.

The net increase or decrease of population as the result of immigration and emigration of aliens is shown by Tables II to IV, the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 being compared by months and by countries in Tables II and III and the fiscal year 1918 by races in Table IV. In the past fiscal year 110,618 immigrant aliens and 101,235 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 211,853, were admitted, and during that period 94,585 emigrant aliens and 98,683 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 193,268, departed from the United States. The net increase in population, therefore, resulting from immigration and emigration of aliens was 18,585 for the year. To make an absolutely correct statement as to increase in population along these lines it is necessary to make a further deduction of 4,620—the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who emigrated during the year—which

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leaves an absolute net increase of 13,965. The net increase corresponding with the foregoing for the fiscal year 1917 was 216,498.

Table V furnishes the intended future residence of aliens admitted and the last permanent residence of aliens departed during the fiscal year.

The occupations of aliens entering and leaving the United States are concisely but interestingly presented in Table VI. Shown separately as immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, the occupations of those arriving and departing are classified by general divisions—professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common unskilled laborers, 50,232 (14,659 immigrant and 35,573 nonimmigrant) entered and 75,179 (34,590 emigrant and 40,589 nonemigrant) departed. Members of the skilled trades to the number of 36,035 (21,558 immigrant and 14,477 nonimmigrant) arrived and 27,266 (15,939 emigrant and 11,327 nonemigrant) departed. These figures might be compared with those shown in the report for 1917, to wit, 56,458 unskilled laborers arriving (51,115 immigrant and 5,343 nonimmigrant); 32,655 unskilled laborers departing (24,801 emigrant and 7,854 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving 61,232 (48,781 immigrant, and 12,451 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 20,550 (9,774 emigrant and 10,776 nonemigrant). It will be noted that 6,543 "farm laborers" entered in the past year (4,538 immigrant and 2,005 nonimmigrant), and that 1,464 such departed (1,051 emigrant and 413 nonemigrant), compared with 25,271 (22,328 immigrant and 2,943 nonimmigrant) entering and 3,588 (1,869 emigrant and 1,719 nonemigrant) departing in the fiscal year 1917.

Tables VII to XII-A are, from a statistical point of view, the most important of all those presented, for they furnish various interesting details concerning immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed; in other words, they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant. Some of the more important items are deserving of special notice.

Thus Table VII shows, with respect to the 110,618 immigrant aliens admitted, that 76,098 were between the ages of 16 and 44, 21,349 were under 16, and 13,171 were 45 or over. The corresponding figures for 1917 were 295,403 admitted; 214,616 between 14 and 44; 47,467 under 14, and 33,320 were 45 years of age or over. Of those admitted who were 16 or over (of course, under the various special exceptions to the illiteracy test), 3,512 (484 males and 3,028 females) could neither read nor write and 260 (70 males and 190 females) could read but not write, the latter class being admissible under the new law. In the year 1917, 35,215 could neither read nor write (the new law being in effect but two months of that year), and 295 could read but not write, a total of 35,510, against a total of 3,772 for the past year. A more lucid way of presenting this, however, is to say that while 14.3 per cent of immigrant aliens admitted in 1917 were illiterate, but 3.2 per cent of those admitted in the past year were unable to read.

The total amount of money shown by admitted immigrant aliens to the inspection officers was $8,960,433, or an average of $81 per person. There is, of course, no way of determining how much of this was money sent to aliens by relatives already located in the United States. Of those admitted, 47,165 showed amounts of less than $50 each, while 38,377 showed $50 or over each; so that of 85,542 able to demonstrate the possession of funds, over 52 per cent had less than $50 each.

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It was claimed by 63,997 of the aliens admitted that they had paid their own passage, while it was conceded by 42,485 that their passage had been paid by relatives and by 4,136 that theirs had been paid by persons not related to them. These figures, which understate rather than overstate the facts, show that 41 per cent of the aliens admitted were assisted. In 1917 the percentage was 37, in 1916 the same figure, while in 1915 it was 42.

Table VII–A is the counterpart of Table VII. It shows that a total of 94,585 emigrant aliens (71,352 males and 23,233 females) departed during the past year. Of this number 9,862 were less than 16 years old, 69,893 were from 16 to 44, and 14,830 were 45 years of age or over; 64,386 had resided in the United States less than 5 years; 19,567 from 5 to 10 years; 5,573 from 10 to 15 years; 2,465 from 15 to 20 years; and 2,794 over 20 years.

Tables VII–B and VII–C give the conjugal condition of admitted immigrant and departing emigrant aliens, respectively.

Tables VII–D and VII–E relate to departing United States citizens.

Tables VIII to X–A furnish various interesting details regarding immigrant and emigrant aliens and departing citizens. Tables XI and XI–A supply data of interest regarding occupations and States to which going, or from which departing, with respect to immigrant and emigrant aliens, while Table XI–B gives States of destination by ports of admission with respect to immigrant aliens. Tables XII and XII–A present the statistics for the year segregated into different periods. Data of interest regarding nonimmigrant and nonemigrant aliens are supplied in Tables XIII to XIV–A, Tables XV, XV–A, and XVI being devoted to comparisons for past years.

The series composed of Tables XVII, XVII–A, XVII–B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported. They also deserve detailed comment.

It will be observed from Table XVII that during the year there were turned back at the ports 7,297 aliens, or about 3.3 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The principal grounds on which these rejections occurred are shown in the following comparative statement:

Cause of rejection.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Idiots	18	16	12	10	18	14	6	5	9	4
Imbeciles	42	40	26	44	54	68	27	17	19	5
Feeble-minded persons	121	125	126	110	483	995	302	224	224	19
Insanity (including epileptics)	167	198	144	133	198	197	128	151	146	95
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority									3	20
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers, vagrants, and beggars)	4,458	15,927	12,048	8,182	7,956	15,784	15,596	10,427	7,893	2,836
Afflicted with contagious diseases	2,308	3,033	2,735	1,674	2,457	3,143	1,613	1,050	1,383	401
Afflicted with tuberculosis	82	95	111	74	107	114	89	106	119	85
Physically or mentally defective	370	312	3,055	2,288	4,208	6,537	955	1,703	1,734	315
Chronic alcoholism									10	24
Criminals	273	580	644	592	808	755	276	245	257	160
Prostitutes and other immoral aliens	323	316	253	263	367	380	291	439	510	161
Procurers of prostitutes	181	179	141	192	253	254	192	307	371	88
Contract laborers	1,172	1,786	1,336	1,333	1,624	2,793	2,722	2,080	1,116	474
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)									391	1,598
Alien enemies										49

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Table XVII–A compares, by causes of rejection, aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1917, inclusive, while Table XVII–B deals with a separate phase of rejections arising from the necessity of sometimes refusing to admit residents of foreign contiguous territory who claim to be coming for temporary purposes, 3,804 such aliens having been excluded in the past year.

Table XVIII covers aliens expelled from the country, divided into the three general classes: "Deportation compulsory within five years," "Deportation compulsory within three years," and "Deportation compulsory without time limit." As no aliens were deported by their own consent during the year under the "three year clause" of the new immigration act, that heading does not appear in the table. The total number of aliens expelled on departmental warrants was 1,569, compared with 1,853 in 1917. Nine hundred and fifty-two aliens were deported who belonged to the class whose deportation within five years after entry is mandatory, comprised of 796 who were members of excluded classes at time of entry, 137 who had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry, and 19 others illegally in the United States, 18 of whom were Chinese found here in violation of the exclusion laws; of the second class above mentioned, whose deportation within three years after entry may be effected, 380 aliens who had entered the country without inspection were deported; and of the third class, whose deportation is compulsory without time limit, there were expelled 237 aliens, 223 of whom were of the sexually immoral classes, 2 were anarchists, and 12 criminals.

Tables XVIII–A, the insertion of which in this report is again made necessary by war conditions, shows the number of aliens ordered expelled from the country a total of 1,045 whose actual deportation has been deferred until opportunity arises to return them to their former homes under proper circumstances. This table is also classified by races and causes for deportation. From these tables it will be observed that orders of deportation have been issued by the department in 2,614 cases.

Table XIX and XIX–A show the appeals, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war. Appeals from excluding decisions to the number of 3,618 were reviewed by the bureau and submitted to the department for final decision. Of the aliens involved, 733 were admitted outright, 330 admitted on bonds, and 2,555 ordered deported by affirming the decision of the board of special inquiry. Dissenting board members took 16 appeals from admitting decisions. Of the aliens involved in these, 5 were admitted outright and 11 deported. Direct applications for admission under bond were made in 39 instances, the cases not being technically appealable, 29 of which applications were granted and 10 denied. There were 120 applications for hospital treatment, of which 106 were granted and 14 were refused. Also, there were 38 applications for transit privileges, all of which were granted, 1 applicant, in addition, having been admitted for the duration of the war.

Table XX shows the number of alien seamen reported by masters of vessels to have deserted in ports of the United States during the year; 4,756 of such seamen deserted, as compared with 8,752 for the preceding year.

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Table XXI shows that 626 stowaways were brought to our ports in the past year. Stowaways are now excluded as such by the new immigration law.

Table XXII is one of the most important statements, for it shows the amount of revenue produced for the Government by the immigration law. Of the 211,853 aliens admitted, 116,154 were subject to the head tax of $8, and head tax in the sum of $4 each was covered into the Treasury after being held on special deposit on account of 9,802 aliens admitted as visitors during the preceding year, so that during the year the service collected $968,440. Head tax covering 25,658 aliens admitted in transit or for temporary sojourn is held on special deposit at the close of the fiscal year. The conduct of the service has cost about $2,817,000.

Table XXII–A covers refunds of head tax and needs no comment.

In Table XXIII there is furnished a comprehensive statement of passengers departed from the United States during the fiscal year.

Tables XXIV to XXVII–A cover immigrant and nonimmigrant arrivals in the continental United States from the insular possessions, and also arrivals in the insular possessions themselves, both from continental and insular United States.

Tables XXVIII and XXVIII–A cover cases of hospital treatment. Their showing may be very briefly commented upon. It will be observed that at New York 31 aliens were treated in hospital, against 111 for the preceding year; at Boston 9, against 3 for the preceding year; at Philadelphia 1, against none for the preceding year; at San Francisco 231, against 419 for the preceding year; at Seattle 604, against 426 for the preceding year; and at Honolulu 38, against 50 for the preceding year.

Tables XXIX, XXIX–A and XXIX–B show interesting information in regard to arriving aliens certified by surgeons of the Public Health Service as physically or mentally defective.

Table XXIX covers the sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by diseases or defects, from which it will be seen that 6,153 aliens were certified, which is 2.8 per cent of the total number applying for admission; 304, or 4.9 per cent, of those certified were for mental defects; 1,302, or 21 per cent, were for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases; 3,051, or nearly 50 per cent, were certified for other physical defects which affect aliens' ability to earn a living; and 1,496, or 24 per cent, for physical defects of less degree. About 35 per cent of those certified, 2,150 in number, were 45 years of age and over, although but 12 per cent of the applications for admission were of those ages; 4,558 of those certified, or 73 per cent, were admitted and 1,595, or 27 per cent, were deported.

Table XXIX–B indicates that in 518 cases the defects for which certified affected principally the blood and circulatory system; in 1,148 cases the aliens suffered from diseases or defects chiefly related to the nervous system and organs of special sense; in 1,596 cases conditions for which certified affected principally the internal organs, including the genito-urinary system; defects of other organs or members, including organs of motion and the skin and appendages, were certified in 1,126 cases, and in 1,608 the defective conditions affected the system generally.

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Tables A to F cover certain special data regarding aliens of Japanese nationality. The Japanese Government issues limited passports to its subjects when emigrating. This brings laborers from that country within the provisions of the law, the President's proclamation, and rule 11 of the immigration regulations, and creates the necessity for presenting certain special statistics in their cases in addition to including them in the general tables kept in pursuance of the general provisions of law applicable to all aliens.

To make comparison convenient, the plan followed in previous reports in presenting comment on the statistics regarding Japanese immigration is again adopted here.

Table A shows an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to the continent and a decrease in the number admitted to the Territory of Hawaii. However, the figures shown by that table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the system under the proclamation and rule 11 of the immigration regulations and the understanding with Japan became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at ports of the former and 60 at ports of the latter. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively; those for 1913 were 6,771, 4,901, 88, and 180; those for 1914 were 8,462, 4,554, 142, and 131; those for 1915 were 9,029, 3,208, 161, and 49; those for 1916 were 9,100, 3,607, 166, and 43; those for 1917 were 9,159, 4,129, 141, and 155; and those for 1918 were 11,143, 3,936, 91, and 110. Therefore the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1918, was about 22 per cent greater for continental United States and about 5 per cent less for Hawaii than the number shown for 1917.

Table B furnishes a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1917 with that of the past year, by months.

Table C gives in some detail the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous (which includes common laborers), and those having no occupation (including women and children). The total admitted to the mainland for each of these classes, respectively, is 694, 860, 5,392, and 4,197; to Hawaii, 145, 170, 2,719, and 902.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, while the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports.

Table E shows that during the past year 11,234 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 11,143 were admitted and 91 debarred. Of the total number applying, 10,908 were in possession of proper passports and 326 were not. Of the 10,908 holding proper passports, 10,818 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 90 not to fall within such classes. The 10,818 entitled to passports consisted of 4,910 former residents, 4,579 parents, wives, and children of residents, 3 settled agriculturists, and 1,326 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers. The 90 in possession of

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passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 11,234 applying for admission, 7,185 were males and 4,049 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 70 were parents, 1,685 were children, and 2,824 were wives of residents. Of the passports presented, 1,370 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 408 gave such occupation as laboring, and 9,130 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 4,046 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 3,936 of whom were admitted and 110 debarred. All but 37 of the 4,046 applicants had passports. Of the 4,009 holding passports, 3,910 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 99 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 3,910 entitled to passports, 1,553 were former residents, and 2,357 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 99 not entitled to passports consisted of 25 laborers and 74 nonlaborers, who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese (15,079) shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year, 9,768 were nonlaborers and 5,311 were laborers.

Tables 1 to 8 supply special data regarding aliens of the Chinese race, the collection of which (in addition to data concerning aliens of said race compiled under the general law and included in the regular immigration tables) is made necessary by the fact that there is a special law dealing with aliens of said race.

In Table 1 is presented a comparison of the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1913 to 1918, inclusive. In the past year 3,166 Chinese were admitted (in addition to 34,977 granted transit privilege), as compared with 4,744 in 1917, 5,193 in 1916, 5,661 in 1915, 5,773 in 1914, and 5,662 in 1913, the admissions for the past year being 33 per cent less than for the preceding year, 39 per cent less than for 1916, 44 per cent less than for 1915, 47 per cent less than for 1914, and 44 per cent less than for 1913. In the past year 308 Chinese were debarred as against 321 in the preceding year, 437 in 1916, 268 in 1915, 410 in 1914, and 384 in 1913.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 3,367 were made during the year, and 352 were pending from the previous year, a total of 3,719. Of these, 3,041 were admitted at the ports, 114 by the department on appeal, and 11 by the courts, a total of 3,166, while 308 were debarred, 1 died, 1 escaped, and 243 remain pending. The recapitulation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 2,072 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 685 at Seattle, 97 at New York, and 390 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section-6 exempt class, 401 applied for admission. Of these classes only 16 were debarred. The applicants were composed of 148 merchants, 196 students, 11 teachers, and 46 travelers.

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There were also 129 officials who applied. It is also shown by Table 2 that 546 domiciled merchants applied for admission, 7 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 553, of whom 520 were admitted and 7 debarred, while 26 remain pending. Of those claiming to be "minor children of merchants," 302 entered and 90 were debarred. Of "wives of merchants," 107 applications were considered, 88 being admitted and 1 debarred, while of "wives of natives," 161 applications were considered, in 132 of which admission was ordered and in 7 deportation effected.

Table 3 contains a special discussion of what generally has been called the "United States citizen" class, which falls into three general divisions—those of native birth, those born abroad of native-born parents, and foreign-born wives of citizens. Of these "citizens" there were admitted 1,066 (nearly 34 per cent of all Chinese entering), of whom 603 belong to the first, 331 to the second, and 132 to the third. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 1,074, 905, and 110, respectively. The 603 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 13 of whose claimed departure from the United States there was no record (raw natives) and 590 of whose departure there was a record (returning natives). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 492 and was determined for the first time in 98 cases. Therefore the number of Chinese adjudicated citizens or admitted for the first time on claims of relationship to alleged American citizens was 574, compared with 1,185 for the previous year, 1,065 for 1916, 1,017 for 1915, 1,065 for 1914, 1,094 for 1913, 673 for 1912, 614 for 1911, and 1,405 for 1910. In this connection it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 68 were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, and 1910 are 63, 162, 168, 122, 117, 108, 156, and 190, respectively. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives and children of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 9,846, or an average of 1,094 per year for the nine years compared.

Table 4 shows that during the past year 305 appeals of Chinese were considered by the department, in 191 of which the decisions of the officers at the ports were sustained and in 114 overruled.

Table 5 presents a concise summary of the granting of return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 1,800 were accepted, divided into 761 natives, 639 exempts, and 400 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 1,629 and denied 171. Of those denied, 21 appealed, 7 of the appeals being sustained and 14 dismissed by the bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 164 cases (of which 37 were natives, 104 were exempts, and 23 were laborers) and granted in 1,636 cases (724 natives, 535 exempts, and 377 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 104 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 115 in 1917, 212 in 1916, and 296 in

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1915. There remained pending from the previous year 144 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 248. These were disposed of as follows: In 2, the Chinese died or escaped; in 68, the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge; in 51, deportation was ordered; and 127 cases remain pending.

In connection with these tables attention should be directed to Table XVIII, from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 18 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws. Incidentally these figures explain why there has been a decrease in arrests of Chinese before United States commissioners from 616 in 1912 to 191 in 1913, 225 in 1914, 296 in 1915, 212 in 1916, 115 in 1917, and 104 in 1918.

Table 8 furnishes some interesting items of information that can not be furnished conveniently in the same form in the preceding tables.

Chart 1 shows in graphic form the curve of immigration to the United States since 1820, the figures for each year being furnished as well.

In Chart 2 is furnished (also by means of graphic curves) a ready means of comparison between the total immigration for the same period (1820 to 1918) and that from the several countries, both by years and for the entire period. This chart reveals much interesting information, but is entirely self-explanatory and requires no comment.

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TABLE I.—*Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918.*

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.			
	1917						1918						1917		1918	
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Arrived	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.						
New York, N. Y.	129,446	29,100	37,052	40,006	1,671	219	28,867	26,387	30,536	32,018	483	131	39,958	42,619	21,739	208,421
Boston, Mass.	11,828	528	3	24	100	37	3,392	215	2	4	47	26	790	53	419	34
Philadelphia, Pa.	274	42	.....	.....	58	17	386	26	.....	.....	33	11	125	.....	30	.....
Baltimore, Md.	231	25	.....	.....	62	4	268	22	.....	.....	26	3	47	.....	49	.....
Portland, Me.	19	122	.....	187	8	.....	22	30	2	18	2	1	10	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	952	54	180	22	94	5	427	23	148	.....	224	3	18	6	10	3
Providence, R. I.	5,070	122	447	137	36	4	1,351	35	.....	.....	9	1	212	119	82	.....
Newport News, Va.	372	356	.....	.....	44	8	687	90	.....	5	12	.....	314	.....	86	260
Norfolk, Va.	576	59	.....	1	39	1	701	17	.....	.....	19	5	21	.....	8	.....
Savannah, Ga.	17	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	177	.....
Miami, Fla.	1,123	1,918	796	1,244	14	4	558	988	475	542	6	.....	427	238	117	99
Key West, Fla.	1,885	5,898	1,672	7,364	27	1	921	5,374	1,136	7,226	29	6	14,792	15,384	6,135	6,197
Other Atlantic ports.	62	22	6	21	9	2	187	101	.....	25,300	9	2	138	233	190	2
Tampa, Fla.	2,636	1,453	1	28	6	7	2,466	893	3	2,309	33	7	2,397	18	649	5
Pensacola, Fla.	5	2	.....	.....	14	.....	14	3	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	53	48	.....	1	15	4	35	34	2	1	2	4	65	4	67	6
New Orleans, La.	2,191	2,778	789	1,943	100	12	2,296	2,305	792	2,676	75	8	7,066	6,679	4,429	3,650
Galveston, Tex.	307	34	1	.....	8	2	78	15	14	5	4	5	1,448	5	181	135
Other Gulf ports.	32	2	.....	.....	.....	1	35	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	7,269	3,245	3,161	5,920	310	39	9,812	8,116	3,710	8,711	326	27	5,032	5,418	4,547	4,282
Portland, Oreg.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	4,955	2,384	762	2,150	77	36	4,236	2,520	2,160	2,055	72	28	567	810	489	788
Alaska	559	177	11	1	11	2	259	78	.....	.....	14	1	1,332	.....	518	.....
Mexican border ports	15,389	8,214	208	547	4,775	630	17,238	14,899	24,931	3,310	1,977	746	1,021	324	377	8,816
Through Canada:																
Atlantic ports	290	102	250	85	.....	3	129	144	722	41	.....	.....	305	58	88	8
Pacific ports	865	1,256	909	1,831	24	2	425	774	1,646	1,591	1	2	2,665	2,356	1,275	1,781
Border stations	104,466	5,154	18,801	12,886	8,286	794	32,176	34,692	27,016	7,462	3,729	536	43,661	44,531	27,733	34,650
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,654	1,656	338	3,302	208	7	3,162	1,655	675	3,780	128	13	996	2,060	676	2,621
Port Rico	867	2,723	890	2,402	24	7	365	1,797	615	1,629	33	1	3,910	5,096	2,792	4,079
Total	295,403	67,474	66,277	80,102	16,028	1,853	110,618	101,235	94,585	98,683	7,297	1,569	127,420	126,011	72,867	275,837
Philippine Islands	5,797	6,272	807	8,530	155	142	7,698	6,036	795	8,261	312	135	6,427	8,262	3,424	1,902

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TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918, by months.*

Months.	1917							1918						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July	25,035	5,932	30,967	5,429	7,294	12,723	+ 18,244	9,367	7,824	17,191	8,594	5,765	14,359	+ 2,832
August	29,975	6,372	36,347	7,686	7,248	14,934	+ 21,413	10,047	5,221	15,268	7,569	5,494	13,063	+ 2,205
September	36,398	6,900	43,298	6,177	7,811	13,988	+ 29,310	9,228	5,130	14,358	7,227	5,416	12,643	+ 1,715
October	37,056	7,006	44,062	7,153	8,570	15,723	+ 28,339	9,284	4,388	13,672	4,861	5,037	9,898	+ 3,774
November	34,437	6,139	40,576	7,164	9,171	16,335	+ 24,241	6,446	3,099	9,545	8,136	5,906	14,042	− 4,497
December	30,902	5,062	35,964	7,005	10,168	17,173	+ 18,791	6,987	3,201	10,188	5,602	6,073	11,675	− 1,487
January	24,745	5,002	29,747	4,285	5,899	10,184	+ 19,563	6,356	2,818	9,174	6,661	6,641	13,302	− 4,128
February	19,238	4,453	23,691	3,359	5,587	8,946	+ 14,745	7,388	7,441	14,829	14,935	3,584	18,519	− 3,690
March	15,512	4,618	20,130	2,318	3,687	6,005	+ 14,125	6,510	4,564	11,074	4,082	6,424	10,506	+ 568
April	20,523	5,406	25,929	2,777	4,331	7,108	+ 18,821	9,541	6,529	16,070	9,437	5,086	14,523	+ 1,547
May	10,487	5,535	16,022	5,462	5,247	10,709	+ 5,313	15,217	41,865	57,082	12,517	5,257	17,774	+39,308
June	11,095	5,049	16,144	7,462	5,089	12,551	+ 3,593	14,247	9,155	23,402	4,964	38,000	42,964	−19,562
Total	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	+216,498	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	+18,585

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TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918, by countries.*

Country of last or future permanent residence.	1917							1918						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
Austria	857	.....	857	126	16	142	+ 715	53	5	58	5	.....	5	+ 53
Hungary	401	3	404	112	6	118	+ 286	8	1	9	1	.....	1	+ 8
Belgium	398	102	500	15	30	45	+ 455	73	38	111	41	35	76	+ 35
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	151	3	154	191	50	241	− 87	19	2	21	700	18	718	− 697
Denmark	2,744	456	3,200	489	649	1,138	+ 2,062	1,630	530	2,160	304	381	685	+ 1,475
France, including Corsica	3,187	1,215	4,402	2,064	1,086	3,150	+ 1,252	1,798	2,874	4,672	3,176	6,318	9,494	− 4,822
German Empire	1,857	88	1,945	315	305	620	+ 1,325	447	22	469	28	133	161	+ 308
Greece	23,974	171	24,145	2,034	197	2,231	+ 21,914	1,910	118	2,028	2,986	57	3,043	− 1,015
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	34,596	1,140	35,736	12,542	849	13,391	+ 22,345	5,250	387	5,637	8,645	759	9,404	− 3,767
Netherlands	2,235	1,028	3,263	227	787	1,014	+ 2,249	944	2,827	3,771	139	1,501	1,640	+ 2,131
Norway	4,659	1,568	6,227	1,633	979	2,612	+ 3,615	2,578	1,849	4,427	1,730	1,324	3,054	+ 1,373
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	9,975	27	10,002	1,353	140	1,493	+ 8,509	2,224	88	2,312	1,976	165	2,141	+ 171
Roumania	66	13	79	16	1	17	+ 62	59	16	75	7	23	30	+ 45
Russian Empire and Finland	12,716	524	13,240	5,947	746	6,693	+ 6,547	4,242	752	4,994	4,983	551	5,534	− 540
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	10,232	928	11,160	2,491	1,142	3,633	+ 7,527	4,295	651	4,946	3,250	850	4,100	+ 846
Sweden	6,368	530	6,898	969	463	1,432	+ 5,466	2,298	390	2,688	1,169	376	1,545	+ 1,143
Switzerland	911	103	1,014	159	98	257	+ 757	331	105	436	172	87	259	+ 177
Turkey in Europe	152	2	154	24	2	26	+ 128	15	4	19	24	2	26	− 7
United Kingdom:														
England	8,354	3,240	11,594	2,798	7,580	10,378	+ 1,216	2,037	3,066	5,103	1,239	3,313	4,552	+ 551
Ireland	5,406	229	5,635	1,027	353	1,380	+ 4,255	331	139	470	280	157	437	+ 33
Scotland	1,868	411	2,279	678	616	1,294	+ 985	260	276	536	141	223	364	+ 172
Wales	513	77	590	69	45	114	+ 476	219	256	475	24	22	46	+ 429
Other Europe	1,463	310	1,773	88	9	97	+ 1,676	42	50	92	480	17	497	− 405
Total Europe	133,083	12,168	145,251	35,367	16,149	51,516	+ 93,735	31,063	14,446	45,509	31,500	16,312	47,812	−2,303

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China	2,237	515	2,752	1,871	590	2,461	+ 291	1,795	34,221	36,016	2,352	32,956	35,308	708
Japan	8,991	584	9,575	750	645	1,395	+ 8,180	10,213	670	10,883	1,583	938	2,521	+ 8,362
India	109	154	263	176	119	295	− 32	130	130	260	229	134	363	− 103
Turkey in Asia	393	11	404	8	2	10	+ 394	43	1	44	5	19	24	+ 20
Other Asia	1,026	400	1,426	356	117	473	+ 953	520	691	1,211	212	1,891	2,103	+ 892
Total Asia	12,756	1,664	14,420	3,161	1,473	4,634	+ 9,786	12,701	35,713	48,414	4,381	35,938	40,319	+ 8,095
Africa	566	137	703	108	180	288	+ 415	299	244	543	100	191	291	+ 252
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	128	277	405	35	171	206	+ 199	165	443	608	36	436	472	+ 136
Pacific Islands (not specified)	1,014	1,581	2,595	382	1,352	1,734	+ 861	925	1,013	1,938	418	1,063	1,481	+ 457
British North America	105,399	3,982	109,381	18,994	16,936	35,930	+ 73,451	32,452	3,809	36,261	27,170	8,575	35,745	+ 516
Central America	2,073	1,343	3,416	530	1,614	2,144	+ 1,272	2,220	1,303	3,523	489	1,375	1,864	+ 1,659
Mexico	17,869	2,206	20,135	812	1,951	2,763	+ 17,372	18,524	5,111	23,635	25,515	5,029	30,544	− 6,909
South America	6,931	1,984	8,915	963	2,659	3,652	+ 5,263	3,343	2,588	5,931	1,071	2,523	3,594	+ 2,337
West Indies	15,507	10,790	26,297	5,881	16,335	22,226	+ 4,071	8,879	11,203	20,082	3,891	14,418	18,309	+ 1,773
United States	.....	31,127	31,127	.....	21,260	21,260	+ 9,867	.....	25,291	25,291	.....	12,806	12,806	+ 12,485
Other countries	77	155	232	4	22	26	+ 206	47	71	118	14	17	31	+ 87
Grand total	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	+ 216,498	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	+ 18,585

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TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black)	5,706	2,379	8,085	1,291	1,297	2,588	+ 5,497
Armenian	221	26	247	1,238	23	1,261	− 1,014
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	74	10	84	455	64	519	− 435
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	150	56	206	918	29	947	− 741
Chinese	1,576	35,621	37,197	2,239	35,174	37,413	− 216
Croatian and Slovenian	33	10	43	31	1	32	+ 11
Cuban	1,179	4,688	5,867	1,141	6,007	7,148	− 1,281
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	15	8	23	13	4	17	+ 6
Dutch and Flemish	2,200	3,582	5,782	698	4,141	4,839	+ 943
East Indian	61	454	515	154	42	196	+ 319
English	12,980	9,119	22,099	12,810	10,064	22,874	− 775
Finnish	1,867	427	2,294	1,596	506	2,102	+ 192
French	6,840	4,531	11,371	5,427	3,293	8,720	+ 2,651
German	1,992	486	2,478	563	399	962	+ 1,516
Greek	2,602	363	2,965	2,952	181	3,133	− 168
Hebrew	3,672	530	4,202	687	288	975	+ 3,227
Irish	4,657	1,246	5,903	3,071	1,149	4,220	+ 1,683
Italian (north)	1,074	495	1,569	1,041	461	1,502	+ 67
Italian (south)	5,234	642	5,876	8,135	1,095	9,230	− 3,354
Japanese	10,168	4,911	15,079	1,558	9,282	10,840	+ 4,239
Korean	149	23	172	77	37	114	+ 58
Lithuanian	135	56	191	45	4	49	+ 142
Magyar	32	8	40	41	3	44	− 4
Mexican	17,602	14,147	31,749	25,084	3,618	28,702	+ 3,047
Pacific Islander	17	111	128	6	28	34	+ 94
Polish	668	76	744	1,035	4,877	5,912	− 5,168
Portuguese	2,319	399	2,718	2,016	722	2,738	− 20
Roumanian	155	36	191	61	26	87	+ 104
Russian	1,513	495	2,008	4,926	785	5,711	− 3,703
Ruthenian (Russniak)	49	8	57	25	5	30	+ 27
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8,741	4,862	13,603	4,665	4,423	9,088	+ 4,515
Scotch	5,204	2,093	7,297	3,307	1,822	5,129	+ 2,168
Slovak	35	13	48	453	6	459	− 411
Spanish	7,909	4,693	12,602	4,182	4,416	8,598	+ 4,004
Spanish American	2,231	2,272	4,503	736	2,303	3,039	+ 1,464
Syrian	210	322	532	160	282	442	+ 90
Turkish	24	14	38	58	36	94	− 56
Welsh	278	159	437	263	121	384	+ 53
West Indian (except Cuban)	732	1,643	2,375	426	1,506	1,932	+ 443
Other peoples	314	221	535	1,001	163	1,164	− 629
Total	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	+18,585
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands	7,698	6,036	13,734	795	8,261	9,056	+4,678

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TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States and Territories.*[1]

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Alabama	182	24	27	1
Alaska	151	59	50	22
Arizona	2,430	2,051	1,744	40
Arkansas	74	1	10	2
California	12,098	2,890	4,898	3,744
Colorado	573	117	389	72
Connecticut	1,795	127	1,861	37
Delaware	64	6	73	1
District of Columbia	858	45	142	10
Florida	1,459	973	1,668	91
Georgia	146	8	25	2
Hawaii	3,100	1,251	674	3,388
Idaho	425	60	213	86
Illinois	2,748	236	3,488	213
Indiana	433	24	293	8
Iowa	530	30	467	19
Kansas	249	51	325	4
Kentucky	65	8	36	1
Louisiana	1,742	225	365	68
Maine	1,733	152	1,355	5
Maryland	588	77	226	13
Massachusetts	9,638	1,177	6,632	581
Michigan	5,895	149	5,668	77
Minnesota	1,627	94	2,353	180
Mississippi	74	3	26	7
Missouri	489	67	848	19
Montana	725	112	461	140
Nebraska	304	16	265	25
Nevada	160	21	95	37
New Hampshire	1,008	93	898	4
New Jersey	2,637	227	2,170	95
New Mexico	644	163	104	2
New York	27,384	3,952	21,262	1,151
North Carolina	69	24	29	2
North Dakota	510	26	446	43
Ohio	1,755	87	2,393	48
Oklahoma	111	24	214	1
Oregon	962	225	304	257
Pennsylvania	3,514	260	5,341	105
Philippine Islands	27	11	36	7
Porto Rico	327	315	612	153
Rhode Island	1,027	102	982	66
South Carolina	50	4	13	1
South Dakota	143	5	105	10
Tennessee	93	6	34	2
Texas	12,288	8,045	21,521	16
Utah	513	118	209	139
Vermont	1,001	69	448	2
Virginia	1,554	79	122	1
Virgin Islands	7	2	38	2
Washington	3,652	927	1,421	1,109
West Virginia	292	16	323	5
Wisconsin	571	35	801	46
Wyoming	124	34	82	44
Outside United States	.....	76,332	.....	86,479
Total	110,618	101,235	94,585	98,683

[1] For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands see Tables IX, IX-A, XIV, and XIV-A.

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TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*[1]

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	214	554	159	310
Architects	61	97	49	77
Clergy	404	499	290	485
Editors	49	99	39	96
Electricians	222	103	311	75
Engineers (professional)	520	1,306	227	661
Lawyers	95	443	49	279
Literary and scientific persons	94	234	62	163
Musicians	190	184	158	115
Officials (Government)	874	2,407	203	1,479
Physicians	182	509	163	414
Sculptors and artists	68	143	81	144
Teachers	849	614	295	512
Other professional	737	587	503	630
Total	4,359	7,779	2,589	5,440
SKILLED.				
Bakers	260	143	201	55
Barbers and hairdressers	221	179	170	100
Blacksmiths	288	106	248	42
Bookbinders	18	3	12	7
Brewers	4	2	7	2
Butchers	96	71	109	26
Cabinetmakers	27	4	31	14
Carpenters and joiners	1,670	669	1,605	462
Cigarette makers	3	----	1	3
Cigar makers	114	315	468	458
Cigar packers	17	22	4	1
Clerks and accountants	3,908	2,894	2,064	3,214
Dressmakers	774	301	214	150
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	527	935	504	1,291
Furriers and fur workers	17	2	6	3
Gardeners	105	133	93	124
Hat and cap makers	32	16	11	8
Iron and steel workers	194	68	194	86
Jewelers	38	39	39	25
Locksmiths	9	3	1	2
Machinists	815	365	1,649	286
Mariners	4,632	4,075	745	2,616
Masons	287	105	164	62
Mechanics (not specified)	561	378	718	286
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	54	19	80	18
Millers	15	3	7	8
Milliners	130	43	67	40
Miners	649	491	1,498	232
Painters and glaziers	246	124	434	90
Pattern makers	6	3	13	4
Photographers	66	58	34	45
Plasterers	34	14	118	6
Plumbers	87	40	207	25
Printers	111	71	138	43
Saddlers and harness makers	34	12	16	5
Seamstresses	1,268	148	76	67
Shoemakers	332	84	206	54
Stokers	744	849	231	208
Stonecutters	63	5	53	11
Tailors	584	214	346	164
Tanners and curriers	8	9	12	5
Textile workers (not specified)	39	15	259	142
Tinners	39	21	50	14
Tobacco workers	2	7	4	2
Upholsterers	16	----	8	3
Watch and clock makers	30	21	23	18
Weavers and spinners	212	63	240	46
Wheelwrights	7	10	----	5
Woodworkers (not specified)	28	4	49	11
Other skilled	2,137	1,321	2,512	738
Total	21,558	14,477	15,939	11,327

[1] For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands see Tables X and X-A.

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TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918*—Continued.

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	331	877	310	953
Bankers	106	252	61	314
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	117	57	276	45
Farm laborers	4,538	2,005	1,051	413
Farmers	2,583	2,525	3,556	3,280
Fishermen	378	272	151	344
Hotel keepers	119	195	52	764
Laborers	14,659	35,575	34,990	40,589
Manufacturers	86	240	50	220
Merchants and dealers	2,659	10,066	2,339	11,626
Servants	7,816	2,405	2,656	1,688
Other miscellaneous	6,146	5,065	5,863	3,964
Total	39,538	59,532	50,955	64,200
No occupation (including women and children)	44,963	19,447	25,102	17,716
Grand total	110,618	101,235	94,585	98,683

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TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 16 years and over.									Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3.		
							Can read but can not write.			Can neither read nor write.			Can read and write.			Join relatives.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44.	45 and over.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)	5,706	2,774	2,932	662	4,828	216	1	5	6	5	37	42	2,476	2,520	4,996	5	37	42
Armenian	221	147	74	45	152	24	.....	1	1	2	9	11	116	48	164	1	9	10
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	74	45	29	9	48	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	22	65	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	150	130	20	6	128	16	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11	123	10	133	1	8	9
Chinese	1,576	1,276	300	129	1,178	269	.....	2	2	3	167	170	1,174	101	1,275	2	164	166
Croatian and Slovenian	33	26	7	3	24	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	23	4	27	.....	3	3
Cuban	1,179	816	363	365	755	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	590	223	813	.....	1	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	15	15	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2,200	1,492	708	369	1,533	298	3	1	4	5	5	10	1,284	533	1,817	4	5	9
East Indian	61	57	4	4	56	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	51	3	54	3	.....	3
English	12,980	5,832	7,148	2,274	7,879	2,827	.....	2	2	11	15	26	4,649	6,029	10,678	11	15	26
Finnish	1,867	1,242	625	321	1,451	95	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	1,058	484	1,542	.....	2	2
French	6,840	3,132	3,708	1,185	4,304	1,351	7	4	11	115	95	210	2,398	3,036	5,434	101	94	195
German	1,992	1,174	818	364	1,307	321	1	.....	1	2	11	13	998	616	1,614	2	10	12
Greek	2,602	2,149	453	233	2,184	185	3	.....	3	16	80	96	1,996	274	2,270	10	79	89
Hebrew	3,672	1,514	2,158	1,510	1,811	351	.....	13	13	6	179	185	730	1,234	1,964	6	177	183
Irish	4,657	2,088	2,569	652	2,910	1,095	1	4	5	11	19	30	1,741	2,229	3,970	10	19	29
Italian (north)	1,074	586	488	209	735	130	.....	.....	.....	4	16	20	472	373	845	4	16	20
Italian (south)	5,234	1,879	3,355	1,885	2,743	606	.....	5	5	60	571	631	919	1,794	2,713	59	569	628
Japanese	10,168	4,821	5,347	1,417	8,228	523	1	7	8	70	635	705	3,696	4,342	8,038	67	632	699
Korean	149	59	90	13	130	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	54	76	130	.....	6	6
Lithuanian	135	96	39	17	107	11	.....	1	1	4	1	5	85	27	112	4	1	5
Magyar	32	14	18	9	20	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	17,602	10,642	6,960	5,277	10,856	1,469	31	134	165	96	845	941	7,782	3,437	11,219	52	793	845
Pacific Islander	17	12	5	3	12	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....
Polish	668	497	171	112	477	79	4	3	7	10	9	19	430	100	530	7	9	16
Portuguese	2,319	1,349	970	581	1,518	220	.....	.....	.....	19	194	213	994	531	1,525	15	194	209
Roumanian	155	124	31	27	105	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	21	128	.....	.....	.....
Russian	1,513	1,081	432	240	1,175	98	5	.....	5	7	24	31	942	295	1,237	6	24	30
Ruthenian (Russniak)	49	36	13	6	35	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	31	9	40	1	2	3

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Scandinavian(Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8,741	5,467	3,274	1,232	6,652	857	3	2	5	1	3	4	4,854	2,646	7,500	1	3	4
Scotch	6,204	2,010	3,194	777	3,233	1,164	1	1	2	8	6	14	1,608	2,803	4,411	6	6	12
Slovak	33	27	8	6	25	4				1		1	21	4	28	1		1
Spanish	7,909	6,791	1,118	701	6,701	507	5	3	8	7	54	61	6,365	774	7,139	4	51	55
Spanish American	2,231	1,580	651	372	1,727	132					2	2	1,376	481	1,857		2	2
Syrian	210	143	67	33	160	17				1	13	14	127	36	163	1	13	14
Turkish	24	23	1	1	22	1				2		2	20	1	21	1		1
Welsh	278	170	108	64	132	82				1	1	2	135	77	212	1	1	2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	732	361	371	171	493	68		1	1		1	1	274	285	559		1	1
Other peoples	314	203	111	65	221	28	2		2	4	14	18	162	67	229	1	13	14
Total	110,618	61,880	48,738	21,349	76,098	13,171	70	190	200	434	3,028	3,512	49,936	35,561	85,497	387	2,959	3,346
Admitted in Philippine Islands	7,698	6,985	713	1,203	6,313	182						2,099			5,599			

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TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples*—Contd.

Race or people.	Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3.									Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.
	Religious persecution.			Other causes.			Physically defective (blind or dumb).			Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	$50 or over.	Less than $50.							
African (black)										1,402	3,287	$197,929	3,748	1,650	308	4,244	792	670
Armenian				1		1				66	95	10,296	132	88	1	163	38	20
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)										34	12	17,566	49	24	1	34	24	16
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin				2		2				91	36	24,832	123	12	15	51	33	66
Chinese				1	3	4				702	745	110,605	820	629	127	713	605	258
Croatian and Slovenian										18	8	3,392	21	8	4	17	3	13
Cuban										807	165	94,725	611	539	29	463	222	494
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian				1		1				4	6	402	12		3	3		12
Dutch and Flemish				1		1				980	545	327,533	1,441	610	149	908	471	821
East Indian										36	22	10,288	52	4	5	3	18	40
English										5,141	4,122	1,881,934	7,951	4,399	630	7,530	2,270	3,180
Finnish										716	662	152,515	1,296	501	70	836	400	631
French				13	1	14	1		1	2,097	2,172	606,418	4,176	2,243	421	4,292	979	1,569
German					1	1				680	634	258,817	1,267	624	101	1,023	280	689
Greek				6	1	7				702	1,304	165,144	2,042	445	115	1,657	628	317
Hebrew					2	2				926	989	375,340	1,166	2,469	37	3,276	205	191
Irish							1		1	1,622	1,716	486,591	3,228	1,255	174	2,879	797	981
Italian (north)										457	356	93,303	699	336	39	670	122	282
Italian (south)				1	2	3				753	2,109	142,385	2,537	2,645	52	4,682	182	370
Japanese		1	1	3	2	5				5,693	3,149	608,471	2,581	7,475	112	7,383	1,678	1,107
Korean										48	24	3,788	45	100	4	98	46	5
Lithuanian										66	37	17,432	95	25	15	69	27	39
Magyar										13	2	2,611	11	21		18	5	9
Mexican				44	52	96				2,052	13,838	432,946	9,224	8,182	196	6,589	574	10,439
Pacific Islander				5		5				8	2	3,642	7	3	7	3	5	9
Polish				3		3				245	248	66,513	469	177	22	353	168	147
Portuguese				4		4				365	1,351	69,240	1,182	1,065	72	1,743	316	260
Roumanian										99	38	15,453	108	42	5	76	28	51
Russian				1		1				790	407	143,733	1,032	413	68	635	278	600
Ruthenian (Russniak)										36	16	12,913	36	12	1	20	12	17

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Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danes, Swedes)									3,734	3,167	908,810	5,894	2,173	674	4,333	1,671	2,737
Scotch									1,960	1,862	368,624	3,564	1,485	145	3,131	996	1,077
Slovak			2						15	4	2,285	22	9	4	6	2	27
Spanish					2				3,077	3,389	592,597	6,181	1,476	272	2,833	2,518	2,558
Spanish American			3	3	6				1,576	294	204,225	1,317	731	183	707	674	850
Syrian									101	39	54,421	129	78	3	146	35	29
Turkish					1				6	11	2,790	14	2	8	8		16
Welsh			1						126	72	58,805	156	101	21	167	38	73
West Indian (other than Cuban)									383	150	40,839	400	309	23	483	114	135
Other peoples					2				150	100	19,270	159	115	40	168	62	84
Total	1	2	94	67	161	2		2	38,377	47,165	8,960,433	63,997	42,485	4,136	62,413	17,316	30,889
Admitted in Philippine Islands																	

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TABLE VII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black)	1,291	774	517	109	1,042	140	856	317	79	19	20
Armenian	1,238	1,236	2	.....	1,229	9	727	406	37	4	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	455	441	14	3	431	21	151	191	90	17	6
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	918	900	18	7	889	22	502	293	110	11	2
Chinese	2,239	2,156	83	24	973	1,242	458	590	209	138	844
Croatian and Slovenian	31	28	3	.....	29	2	14	15	2	.....	.....
Cuban	1,141	757	384	185	813	143	873	197	35	22	14
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	13	11	2	.....	11	2	8	4	1	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	698	540	158	59	547	92	514	113	36	22	13
East Indian	154	154	.....	.....	118	36	33	94	18	9	.....
English	12,810	9,907	2,903	724	10,597	1,489	9,122	1,990	858	420	411
Finnish	1,596	1,305	291	31	1,486	79	945	503	105	27	16
French	5,427	3,258	2,169	688	3,853	886	3,854	939	275	176	183
German	563	341	222	89	389	85	415	83	31	17	17
Greek	2,952	2,894	58	14	2,393	545	2,208	626	94	18	6
Hebrew	687	523	164	54	590	43	495	124	51	11	6
Irish	3,071	2,523	548	100	2,587	384	2,072	472	242	138	147
Italian (north)	1,041	854	187	38	629	374	537	326	116	39	23
Italian (south)	8,135	7,549	586	153	5,267	2,715	5,491	2,202	294	103	45
Japanese	1,558	1,215	343	66	1,231	261	682	307	366	140	63
Korean	77	63	14	2	50	25	14	4	50	9	.....
Lithuanian	45	35	10	4	37	4	23	19	2	1	.....
Magyar	41	37	4	4	37	.....	21	16	4	.....	.....
Mexican	25,084	14,281	10,803	6,461	14,661	3,962	17,844	4,614	1,278	770	578
Pacific Islander	6	2	4	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	1,035	995	40	30	955	50	704	211	81	24	15
Portuguese	2,016	1,689	327	78	1,609	329	1,573	380	50	8	5
Roumanian	61	50	11	2	52	7	40	15	5	1	.....
Russian	4,926	4,386	540	182	4,298	446	3,569	1,146	158	21	32
Ruthenian (Russniak)	25	20	5	5	18	2	20	4	.....	1	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4,665	3,533	1,132	160	4,076	429	3,059	1,166	310	62	68
Scotch	3,307	2,672	635	158	2,808	341	2,253	579	239	130	106
Slovak	453	451	2	.....	442	11	122	208	99	17	7
Spanish	4,182	3,763	419	194	3,564	424	3,243	700	137	40	62
Spanish American	736	494	242	99	588	49	628	78	14	5	11

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Syrian	160	129	31	15	131	14	91	47	18	1		3
Turkish	58	53	5	2	53	3	45	11	2			
Welsh	283	252	31	6	223	24	176	40	24	9		14
West Indian (other than Cuban)	426	217	209	50	321	55	282	92	20	12		20
Other peoples	1,001	884	117	65	851	85	716	185	33	14		53
Total	94,585	71,352	23,233	9,862	69,893	14,830	64,386	19,307	5,573	2,465		2,794
Departed from Philippine Islands	795	629	166	43	632	70						

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TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 16 years (total).[1]	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black)	202	1,835	542	13	1	2,391	6	80	5	....	91
Armenian	29	62	40	1	....	103	3	12	.....	....	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2	20	11	1	....	32	1	10	.....	....	11
Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin	4	75	37	....	....	112	3	9	2	....	14
Chinese	99	405	517	....	....	922	3	252	.....	....	255
Croatian and Slovenian	3	11	7	....	....	18	1	3	1	....	5
Cuban	226	449	103	7	....	559	5	20	6	....	31
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	10	3	....	....	13	.....	2	.....	....	2
Dutch and Flemish	200	756	344	9	....	1,109	43	114	26	....	183
East Indian	3	40	13	1	....	54	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
English	1,172	1,711	1,503	37	2	3,253	205	1,012	183	7	1,407
Finnish	182	783	204	3	....	990	21	45	4	....	70
French	612	1,075	699	28	....	1,802	106	496	116	....	718
German	173	546	259	5	1	811	27	140	23	....	190
Greek	131	1,374	499	4	....	1,877	22	112	4	....	138
Hebrew	778	367	210	7	1	585	10	134	7	....	151
Irish	335	711	435	13	3	1,165	159	342	87	....	588
Italian (north)	110	242	150	2	....	394	20	53	9	....	82
Italian (south)	900	472	219	7	....	698	14	246	21	....	281
Japanese	1,054	1,593	1,806	7	3	3,409	11	336	10	1	358
Korean	5	40	10	....	....	50	.....	4	.....	....	4
Lithuanian	7	60	20	....	....	80	7	1	1	....	9
Magyar	4	2	7	....	....	9	.....	1	.....	....	1
Mexican	2,733	3,304	3,591	107	....	7,092	54	650	113	....	817
Pacific Islander	2	9	1	....	....	10	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Polish	53	246	132	8	....	386	3	49	6	....	58
Portuguese	336	530	343	7	1	881	20	104	8	....	132
Roumanian	17	50	34	2	....	86	6	15	.....	....	21
Russian	127	568	315	6	....	889	8	51	6	....	65
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	19	8	....	....	27	3	2	.....	....	5
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	609	3,679	709	11	3	4,402	128	261	64	3	456
Scotch	393	566	437	12	....	1,015	119	370	110	3	602
Slovak	2	13	8	....	....	21	.....	4	.....	....	4
Spanish	414	3,711	2,188	58	....	5,957	49	345	26	....	420
Spanish American	204	1,135	165	6	....	1,306	7	60	3	....	70
Syrian	15	85	30	....	1	116	2	9	1	....	12
Turkish	1	17	4	....	....	21	.....	1	.....	....	1
Welsh	34	43	36	3	....	82	8	36	10	....	54
West Indian (except Cuban)	87	189	59	3	....	251	3	17	3	....	23
Other peoples	35	100	45	....	....	154	3	9	2	....	14
Total	11,390	27,005	15,743	368	16	43,132	1,080	5,407	857	14	7,358

[1] None widowed or divorced; 23 married, as follows: French, Irish, Italian (south), Scandinavian, Scotch, and Spanish American, 1 each; Cuban, 2; Japanese and Mexican, 3 each; Dutch, 4; and English, 5.

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admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 16 years (total).[2]	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
370	1,724	618	95	.....	2,437	30	49	46	.....	125	800	670	200	54
16	13	34	2	.....	49	.....	6	3	.....	9	8	4	1	.....
[2] 7	3	13	.....	.....	16	.....	4	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1
[2] 2	3	10	3	.....	16	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
30	38	218	.....	.....	256	.....	14	.....	.....	14	21	12	4	1
.....	1	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
139	76	107	13	.....	196	5	9	14	.....	28	28	30	11	7
(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	174	240	6	4	424	4	67	42	2	115	62	75	26	11
1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,102	2,614	1,843	157	12	4,626	190	662	564	4	1,420	995	1,068	398	153
139	285	168	8	.....	461	3	18	4	.....	25	149	89	37	10
573	1,656	765	77	4	2,502	112	308	211	2	633	667	668	226	95
191	263	217	13	3	496	9	79	42	1	131	101	123	29	10
99	138	152	16	1	307	.....	24	23	.....	47	67	61	9	1
732	417	780	27	2	1,226	4	125	71	.....	200	289	116	9	3
317	1,181	505	54	5	1,745	101	194	211	1	507	347	538	219	77
99	217	110	13	1	341	9	25	14	.....	48	101	77	30	9
985	1,298	655	92	.....	2,045	9	215	101	.....	325	774	427	78	19
363	371	4,430	15	3	4,819	5	141	19	.....	165	325	36	10	.....
8	44	34	2	.....	80	.....	2	.....	.....	2	38	5	1	.....
10	15	11	1	.....	27	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	9	2	.....
5	1	9	1	.....	11	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
2,544	953	2,507	303	1	3,764	53	237	362	.....	652	518	303	82	50
1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
59	28	58	5	.....	91	1	15	5	.....	21	17	10	1	.....
245	343	276	16	2	637	7	36	44	1	88	200	105	30	8
10	3	16	.....	.....	19	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
113	84	195	5	2	286	1	22	10	.....	33	36	32	10	6
2	2	6	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
[2] 623	1,491	722	33	4	2,250	78	184	134	5	401	507	624	264	96
384	1,621	555	69	3	2,248	107	214	241	.....	562	519	732	261	109
4	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
287	285	439	20	.....	744	12	42	32	1	87	114	128	32	11
168	211	178	32	.....	421	7	26	28	1	62	88	82	31	10
18	16	27	1	.....	44	.....	4	1	.....	5	14	1	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	26	23	1	.....	50	5	17	6	.....	28	6	10	5	5
84	158	73	11	.....	242	7	18	19	1	45	63	70	22	3
30	10	57	.....	.....	67	1	8	5	.....	14	6	3	1	.....
9,959	15,765	16,062	1,092	47	32,966	763	2,774	2,257	19	5,813	6,872	6,113	2,030	750

[2] None widowed or divorced; 44 married, as follows: Armenian, Italian (south), Scotch, and Spanish, 1 each; African (black) and Irish, 2 each; French and German, 3 each; English, 6; Mexican, 11; and Japanese, 13.

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TABLE VII–C.—*Conjugal condition of emigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 16 years.[1]	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black)	54	339	295	4	....	638	17	64	1	....	82
Armenian	.....	905	321	1	....	1,227	1	8	.....	....	9
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2	327	90	2	....	419	4	9	6	1	20
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	3	668	206	2	....	876	6	15	.....	....	21
Chinese	16	447	463	....	....	910	192	1,026	12	....	1,230
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	23	3	....	....	26	1	1	.....	....	2
Cuban	100	381	195	2	....	578	11	56	12	....	79
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	9	1	....	....	10	.....	1	.....	....	1
Dutch and Flemish	28	285	155	1	....	441	25	46	.....	....	71
East Indian	.....	50	67	1	....	118	8	28	.....	....	36
English	358	5,856	2,698	21	....	8,575	323	606	45	....	974
Finnish	19	841	377	2	....	1,220	30	35	1	....	66
French	363	1,419	925	5	....	2,349	95	429	22	....	546
German	40	159	91	....	....	250	13	37	1	....	51
Greek	7	968	1,378	2	....	2,348	29	509	1	....	539
Hebrew	26	283	179	1	....	463	5	29	.....	....	34
Irish	52	1,745	433	3	....	2,181	132	140	18	....	290
Italian (north)	20	228	254	3	....	485	40	298	11	....	349
Italian (south)	77	2,011	2,865	15	....	4,891	120	2,424	36	1	2,581
Japanese	35	505	454	....	....	959	34	186	1	....	221
Korean	1	29	11	....	....	40	11	11	.....	....	22
Lithuanian	3	20	8	....	....	28	1	3	.....	....	4
Magyar	3	17	17	....	....	34	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Mexican	3,325	4,139	4,232	176	....	8,547	119	1,900	390	....	2,409
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Polish	20	760	164	1	....	925	13	37	.....	....	50
Portuguese	42	548	810	11	....	1,369	15	260	3	....	278
Roumanian	1	38	7	....	....	45	1	3	.....	....	4
Russian	97	1,868	2,013	8	....	3,889	46	350	4	....	400
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	10	5	....	....	15	.....	1	.....	....	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	81	2,447	682	9	....	3,138	97	203	14	....	314
Scotch	83	1,641	702	6	....	2,349	85	150	5	....	240
Slovak	.....	328	107	3	3	441	1	9	.....	....	10
Spanish	98	1,542	1,742	10	....	3,294	49	309	13	....	371
Spanish American	43	340	82	2	....	424	5	21	1	....	27
Syrian	6	71	40	1	1	113	3	6	1	....	10
Turkish	2	29	19	....	....	48	.....	3	.....	....	3
Welsh	2	155	56	1	....	212	7	11	.....	....	18
West Indian (except Cuban)	23	110	63	1	....	174	2	15	3	....	20
Other peoples	34	434	338	....	....	772	14	61	3	....	78
Grand total	5,068	31,975	22,550	294	4	54,823	1,555	9,300	604	2	11,461

[1] None widowed or divorced: 17 married, as follows: Cuban, French, Irish, Magyar, Polish, Scotch, and other peoples, 1 each; German, 2; English, 3; and Mexican, 5.

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departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 16 years.[2]	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
55	139	251	14	.....	404	13	27	18	.....	58	24	61	42	12
.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	4	8	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....
4	3	10	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
8	15	46	2	.....	63	1	11	.....	.....	12	1	9	4	1
.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
85	67	162	4	2	235	4	44	16	.....	64	38	24	3	2
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	29	76	1	.....	106	3	17	1	.....	21	10	9	4	6
366	903	1,090	27	2	2,022	125	289	101	.....	515	229	394	193	87
12	75	190	1	.....	266	1	12	.....	.....	13	13	40	17	5
325	693	787	23	1	1,504	37	262	41	.....	340	258	265	111	59
49	51	87	1	.....	130	4	25	5	.....	34	8	28	12	3
7	15	30	.....	.....	45	.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	8	.....	1
28	27	98	2	.....	127	.....	7	1	1	9	7	15	2	3
48	221	176	8	1	406	26	53	15	.....	94	51	109	42	19
18	47	89	7	1	144	4	19	2	.....	25	8	22	12	5
76	70	297	9	.....	376	6	103	25	.....	134	26	29	13	2
31	42	226	4	.....	272	3	36	1	.....	40	16	10	7	9
1	1	9	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	7	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,136	1,449	4,225	440	.....	6,114	62	875	616	.....	1,553	883	381	130	55
1	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
10	5	25	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
36	59	176	4	1	240	1	43	7	.....	51	19	25	11	4
1	2	5	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
85	58	348	3	.....	409	.....	40	6	.....	46	20	27	9	2
1	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
79	562	365	11	.....	938	40	61	14	.....	115	82	289	148	43
75	224	226	8	1	459	23	57	21	.....	101	45	104	54	21
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
96	74	192	4	.....	270	8	34	11	.....	53	28	29	11	6
56	83	79	2	.....	164	2	13	7	.....	22	35	26	15	7
9	3	14	1	.....	18	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	10	11	.....	.....	21	4	2	.....	.....	6	2	4	4	.....
27	81	63	3	.....	147	7	23	5	.....	35	13	31	30	7
31	11	66	2	.....	79	.....	7	.....	.....	7	5	3	2	1
4,794	5,032	9,448	581	9	15,070	376	2,077	915	1	3,369	1,836	1,957	879	360

[2] None widowed or divorced; 22 married, as follows: Finnish, Russian, Spanish, and other peoples, 1 each; English, 3; and Mexican, 15.

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TABLE VII–D.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black)	14	11	3	1	10	3	7	4	2	1	
Armenian	4	4			3	1		1	2	1	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	81	76	5	2	53	26	9	14	28	12	18
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	16	12	4	1	15		3	7	6		
Croatian and Slovenian	3	3			3			1	2		
Cuban	23	15	8	3	13	7	11	8	1	1	2
Dutch and Flemish	90	55	35	14	55	21	36	25	16	3	10
English	1,015	692	353	128	512	405	374	216	139	97	219
Finnish	87	67	20	5	63	19	28	25	19	7	8
French	408	258	150	41	211	156	133	99	42	33	101
German	275	180	95	8	143	124	89	43	49	26	68
Greek	14	12	2	1	9	4	5	1	1	5	2
Hebrew	102	69	33	9	76	17	29	27	28	8	10
Irish	467	368	99	20	252	186	141	110	57	44	115
Italian (north)	33	26	7		25	8	11	3	9	3	7
Italian (south)	56	49	7	1	35	20	8	14	13	9	12
Lithuanian	2	1	1		2		1				1
Magyar	11	4	7	1	9	1	3	4	3	1	
Mexican	36	3	33	2	30	4	15	2	1	3	15
Polish	35	22	13		27	8	10	10	8	1	6
Portuguese	13	8	5		10	3	3	3	4		3
Roumanian	23	13	10	1	17	5	3	8	1	4	7
Russian	173	121	49	12	125	36	38	42	44	20	29
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	3	1		4		1		2	1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,015	753	262	42	531	439	274	257	206	66	212
Scotch	360	267	93	8	196	156	89	81	58	27	105
Slovak	19	18	1		17	2	1	3	8	4	3
Spanish	17	11	6	1	12	4	5	2	5	1	4
Spanish American	25	9	16		19	6	18				7
Syrian	18	15	3		15	3	7	6	3	2	
Turkish	2	2			2		1	1			
Welsh	23	21	2		10	13	6	7	3	1	6
West Indian (except Cuban)	28	13	15		20	8	17	2	2	2	5
Other peoples	98	64	34	15	51	32	51	10	14	5	15
Grand total	4,620	3,248	1,372	325	2,578	1,717	1,430	1,036	776	388	990

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TABLE VII-E.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Last continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black)	663	460	203	208	386	69	191	37	15	23	397
Caucasian	51,120	32,381	18,739	17,638	27,826	5,656	14,763	4,395	2,702	4,614	24,646
Chinese	352	315	37	59	268	25	97	97	16	25	117
East Indian	4	1	3	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	234	118	116	222	10	2	180	43	4	2	5
Korean	4	2	2	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Pacific Islander	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	52,378	33,278	19,100	18,132	28,194	5,752	15,237	4,573	2,737	4,664	25,167

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TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.
Austria			5			6		7				1		8	1	7		5	1			
Hungary						3								1		2						
Belgium			1						51			2	7	4								1
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro				5					2				2			2						
Denmark									6		2	4		2	1	25						1
France, including Corsica	11	10	1	13	7	1	4	2	48	6	33	12	1,076	12	86	59	3	16	12	2		2
German Empire			2						2		2		1	418		4						1
Greece	2	9		18							2		3	1	1,784	58			3	5		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	5								1		7		2	6	115	4	2	520	4,556			
Netherlands	1							1	911	5	3		2	3	2	8	1		1			1
Norway	1	2					2		15		8	9		3	2	5		2	1	1		
Portugal, incl. Cape de Verde and Azore Islds.	407								1		1		2		1	2	2					
Roumania			2								1	1			4	1						
Russian Empire		26	1	3		1			10	1	16	1,086	12	10	7	2,036	1	1				50
Spain, incl. Canary and Balearic Islds.	2				1		5		4	4	3		4	4	9			2				
Sweden	1										4	11	1			5		1				
Switzerland							2		3		6		109	137	4	5	1	59				
Turkey in Europe		5									1				9							
United Kingdom	33	3	1	4	1			2	125	13	1,154	31	51	33	126	156	409	10	11	10		3
Other Europe											3	2		1	4				5			
Total Europe	463	55	13	43	9	11	13	12	1,179	29	1,246	1,159	1,272	643	2,155	2,379	419	616	4,590	18		59
China	2	4			1,473				6		81		17	13	8	12	7	1	2	8	53	
Japan		1			7				4		39		1	5	3	2	5	1	2	10,091		
India		1							3	22	49		2	1		1	19					
Turkey in Asia		13													7	2						
Other Asia		96			2				153		45	1	1	1		7					93	
Total Asia	2	115			1,482				166	22	214	1	21	20	18	24	31	2	4	10,099	146	
Africa	15	6		1					12		120		5	4	19	38	5	1	28			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3			1					11		521	36	9	9	9	10	55	2	1		1	
Pacific Islands, not specified	9		2						10		30	12	25	1		1	1	2		1		
British North America	142	35	54	93	14	15	2	1	723		10,326	637	5,277	1,209	156	1,099	4,080	273	490	28		72

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Central America	906	1	1	......	3	......	3	1	21	1	127	2	27	21	14	4	23	19	16	1	2	1
Mexico	......	......	1	4	42	2	8	......	19	......	113	6	123	35	13	7	7	65	22	7	......	......
South America	158	7	1	8	4	5	6	1	39	2	103	9	47	39	213	79	15	79	71	11	......	3
West Indies	3,993	2	1	......	22	......	1,145	......	20	7	178	4	32	11	5	30	21	15	12	3	......	......
Other countries	15	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	1	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand total	5,706	221	74	150	1,576	33	1,179	15	2,200	61	12,980	1,867	6,840	1,992	2,602	3,672	4,657	1,074	5,234	10,168	149	135
Admitted in Philippine Islands	......	......	......	......	3,157	......	......	......	15	19	92	......	17	5	......	......	1	......	4	4,251	......	......

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TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russmak).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria				4		1		2	2		3								53
Hungary	2																		8
Belgium							1		3			1						2	73
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro									8										19
Denmark							5		1,578		4	1					1		1,630
France, including Corsica		1		5	6	13	19		57	4	5	243	12	4	5	1	2	5	1,798
German Empire	1			4			2		2	1			7						447
Greece							1					3			2		1	18	1,910
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		1			2	1			10		1	6	5					6	5,250
Netherlands				1			1		2			1							944
Norway					1		4		2,518			3	1						2,578
Portugal, incl. Cape de Verde and Azore Islands					1,777		1		12	1		8	5	3			1		2,224
Roumania						50													59
Russian Empire				125		1	686	4	134	3	2	1		3		2		20	4,242
Spain, incl. Canary and Balearic Islands		2			5		1		9	1		4,210	18					11	4,295
Sweden				1			5		2,267									2	2,298
Switzerland						1			1				2					1	331
Turkey in Europe																			15
United Kingdom		5		6	21		44		200	279	1	50	19		3	35	6	2	2,847
Other Europe																		27	42
Total Europe	3	9		146	1,812	67	770	6	6,803	289	16	4,527	69	10	10	38	11	94	31,063
China		2		5	3	1	17		38	25		3	1				1	12	1,795
Japan					1		10		16	4	3	6		8				4	10,213
India									19	7			1		2	2		1	130
Turkey in Asia														8	3			10	43
Other Asia			1				5		7	11				32	1			64	520
Total Asia		2	1	5	4	1	32		80	47	3	9	2	48	6	2	1	91	12,701
Africa						2	3		10	14		2		2		1	1	10	299
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		2	1	1		1	28		129	72		3	6			10		4	925
Pacific Islands, not specified		1	14		1	4	4		29	6		7	3			1		1	165
British North America	26	6		481	12	72	549	43	1,392	4,706	7	91	3	61		219	1	57	32,452
Central America	1	43			6		7		63	15	1	124	691	8		3	57	7	2,220
Mexico		17,433		4	5	1	14		33	20		432	46	34	3	1	5	19	18,524

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South America	2	13	1	30	434	6	90	......	131	25	8	309	1,309	31	3	3	14	25	3,343
West Indies	......	93	......	1	35	1	5	......	64	10	......	2,404	101	16	2	......	642	4	8,879
Other countries	......	......	......	......	10	......	2	......	7	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	2	47
Grand total	32	17,602	17	668	2,319	155	1,513	49	8,741	5,204	35	7,909	2,231	210	24	278	732	314	110,618
Admitted in Philippine Islands	......	......	......	......	9	......	19	......	10	3	......	79	......	2	......	......	......	15	7,698

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TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future residence.	African (black)	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria			1			2								1							
Hungary			1																		
Belgium				1					20				11								
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro				566		17		4													
Denmark					1				1		1			1				1			
France, including Corsica		1,135	421		4	1			10		62	1	1,115	5	3	1	5	8		1	
German Empire											1			25							
Greece				2				1			2		1		2,786	3		2	1		
Italy, incl. Sicily and Sardinia											1		1		3			801	7,780		
Netherlands									128					6		1					
Norway												1						2	2		
Portugal, incl. Cape de Verde and Azore Is.	148										1										
Roumania											1										
Russian Empire		13		1					1		13	931	1	21	1	284				1	
Spain, incl. Canary and Balearic Islands							1		2		5		4			4		5	1		
Sweden												1				2					
Switzerland									1		1		55	101				11	1		
Turkey in Europe		21					1														
United Kingdom	2				2				2	2	1,116		3		3	2	306	5	2	3	
Other Europe		1									8			1	18			7	16		
Total Europe	150	1,170	423	570	7	20	2	5	174	2	1,212	934	1,191	161	2,814	297	311	842	7,803	5	
China		1			2,215				3		53	1	1	1	2	7	2	3		6	3
Japan					1				3	2	26		4	3	1	3	5	2		1,496	1
India					2					147	52			6	1		1			1	
Turkey in Asia		1																			
Other Asia					3				15		17		1		1	5				2	72
Total Asia		2			2,221				21	149	148	1	6	10	5	15	8	5		1,505	76
Africa	3								4		48					6	2				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand									3		325		5	5	9	5	35	1			
Pacific Islands (not specified)	1								16		10			1							
British North America	128	65	27	345	1	4	5	4	399		10,002	658	4,074	304	80	201	2,674	110	257	6	
Central America	13		2	1			3		7		44		7	1	3	3	3	7	4		
Mexico	3			1	3	4		1	6	1	62		28	42	20	13	10	20	42	30	1

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South America	15	1	1	1	......	3	3	1	37	......	109	1	41	21	11	48	9	24	18	4	......
West Indies	978	......	2	......	7	......	1,128	2	31	2	187	2	75	18	7	9	19	29	9	8	......
Other countries	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	3	......	......	3	2	......	......
Grand total	1,291	1,238	455	918	2,239	31	1,141	13	698	154	12,810	1,590	5,427	563	2,952	687	3,071	1,041	8,135	1,558	77
Departed from Philippine Islands	......	......	......	......	19	......	......	......	4	24	75	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	7	560	......

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TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries of future intended residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria												1								5
Hungary																				1
Belgium																				41
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro												113								700
Denmark								1		297									1	304
France, including Corsica		27	4			1		8		9	6	325	2	1	18		2		1	3,176
German Empire										2										28
Greece													3			7			178	2,986
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia			1							1			1	1					55	8,645
Netherlands											4									139
Norway										1,724									1	1,730
Portugal, inc. Cape de Verde and Azore Is.						1,826								1						1,976
Roumania							5	1												7
Russian Empire	21			1	26			3,634		9	1				5				19	4,983
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Islands			8			10		1		1			3,185	14				7	2	3,250
Sweden										1,163			1						2	1,169
Switzerland								1		1										172
Turkey in Europe			1												1					24
United Kingdom								4		5	187			1	1		30		8	1,684
Other Europe										3	1		2		10	7			406	480
Total Europe	21	27	14	1	26	1,837	5	3,650		3,215	199	439	3,194	18	35	14	32	7	673	31,500
China						5		6		19	16						1	1	6	2,352
Japan					1			9		9				5	1				11	1,583
India								2		1	7						1		8	229
Turkey in Asia															1	3				5
Other Asia								2		1	3				1				80	212
Total Asia					1	5		19		30	26			5	3	3	2	1	114	4,381
Africa						3		5		1	5						1		22	100
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand				2		2		2		6	16						2			418
Pacific Islands (not specified)				2						2	4									36
British North America	24	10	4	1	1,006	4	44	1,177	25	1,325	3,010	8	26	3	30	6	226	7	140	27,170
Central America			30					4		11	9		52	269	7			5	4	489

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Mexico	......	3	24,975	......	1	1	......	21	......	11	16	6	90	17	40	25	......	1	21	25,515
South America	......	......	11	......	1	146	9	42	......	41	14	......	61	359	22	......	......	8	9	1,071
West Indies	......	1	47	......	......	18	3	6	......	23	8	......	759	65	23	10	......	397	18	3,891
Other countries	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14
Grand total	45	41	25,084	6	1,035	2,016	61	4,926	25	4,665	3,307	453	4,182	736	160	58	203	426	1,001	94,585
Departed from Philippine Islands	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	8	......	7	8	......	63	......	......	......	......	......	10	795

TABLE VIII–B.—*Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Lithuanian.
France (including Corsica)			56					9	1	10				3	2		
German Empire											1						
Greece												2					
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)															6	10	
Netherlands								1									
Russian Empire																1	
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)						1		3		8	3		1				
United Kingdom								8						5			
Total Europe			56			1		21	1	18	4	2	1	8	8	11	
China		1					1	4	1	1	1		1				
Japan								5			2			1			
India		1						1						1			
Other Asia								4			1		1	1			
Total Asia		2					1	14	1	1	4		2	3			
Africa			1					7					1	2			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand								5						1			
Pacific Islands (not specified)								3									
British North America	7	2	21	15	1		82	774	80	373	189	8	88	405	18	39	2
Central America			3			1	4	143	4	7	36	2	4	28	2	1	
Mexico				1	2			21		2	21		2	8	1	3	
South America								20			10		4	7	3		
West Indies	7					21	3	37	1	7	11	2		5	1	2	
Grand total	14	4	81	16	3	23	90	1,045	87	408	275	14	102	467	33	56	2

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Country of intended future residence	Magyar.	Mexican.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indies.	Other peoples.	Total.
Belgium																	1	1
Denmark								4										4
France (including Corsica)	1			1				2	1	16							2	104
German Empire																		1
Greece																		2
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)																	1	17
Netherlands																		1
Norway								27										27
Portugal (incl. Cape Verde and Azore Is.)				3													1	4
Roumania						1												1
Russian Empire						1			1									3
Spain (incl. Canary and Balearic Is.)					1						4	1						22
Sweden								7										7
United Kingdom						2			3									18
Total Europe	1			4	1	4		40	5	16	4	1					5	212
China						1		1	3								3	18
Japan					1	6			2									17
India									2		1							6
Other Asia								1										8
Total Asia					1	7		2	7		1						3	49
Africa						1		1									1	14
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand						1											1	8
Pacific Islands (not specified)																		3
British North America	5		35	5	20	143	3	897	308	3	2	1	9	1	19		32	3,587
Central America	5			1	1	7		41	27			18	2		1	4	5	347
Mexico		34				2		3	6				2				13	121
South America		1		2		3	1	8	2		1	3		1		1	1	68
West Indies		1		1		5		14	5		9	2	5		3	23	37	202
Other countries								9										9
Grand total	11	36	35	13	23	173	4	1,015	360	19	17	25	18	2	23	28	98	4,620

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TABLE VIII–C.—*Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Caucasian.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Pacific Islander.	Total.
Hungary		1						1
Belgium		2						2
Denmark		29						29
France (including Corsica)		285						285
German Empire		2						2
Greece		11						11
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)		311						311
Netherlands		5						5
Norway		116						116
Portugal (including Cape Verde and Azore Islands)		106						106
Roumania		12						12
Russian Empire		341						341
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)		153						153
Sweden		50						50
Switzerland		13						13
United Kingdom		135						135
Other Europe		2						2
Total Europe		1,574						1,574
China		920	349					1,269
Japan		332			233			565
India		257		4	1			262
Turkey in Asia		1						1
Other Asia		183				4		187
Total Asia		1,693	349	4	234	4		2,284
Africa	2	227						229
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		67						67
Pacific Islands (not specified)		60					1	61
British North America	396	30,714						31,110
Central America	6	3,813						3,819
Mexico	7	8,884	3					8,894
South America	14	709						723
West Indies	238	3,378						3,616
Other countries		1						1
Grand total	663	51,120	352	4	234	4	1	52,378

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TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples.*[1]

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	20	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	81	.....	28	532	3	.....	1	30	11	.....	.....	2
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	7	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	1	2	.....	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	.....	25	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	1	14	1	849	7	13	.....	27	1	3	101	4	50	5	11	3	2
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuban	9	1	1	1	7	.....	12	.....	22	176	12	.....	.....	7	5	2	.....	7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1	4	.....	.....	261	9	11	.....	17	12	1	3	21	71	9	54	24	1
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	30	26	32	45	1,220	56	158	6	197	172	19	23	49	379	73	80	28	19
Finnish	.....	6	4	.....	144	7	3	.....	4	4	1	.....	9	39	3	2	.....	.....
French	5	4	8	.....	233	18	141	3	122	17	5	1	4	88	17	19	9	5
German	7	2	5	1	127	7	13	2	3	13	2	2	8	60	23	7	23	1
Greek	7	3	4	.....	65	.....	47	3	9	11	9	.....	4	94	36	19	1	1
Hebrew	4	1	.....	3	184	9	71	6	20	11	3	.....	.....	266	15	21	10	6
Irish	4	5	6	4	294	27	55	3	21	39	5	8	13	160	35	20	10	4
Italian (north)	.....	2	12	8	131	23	18	1	27	1	.....	.....	3	88	1	2	1	.....
Italian (south)	3	1	2	5	131	6	324	17	18	6	.....	.....	1	226	6	3	.....	.....
Japanese	.....	11	23	1	4,164	169	8	1	55	5	2	2,856	120	60	5	1	3	1
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	16	.....	2,067	1	1,666	119	10	.....	6	10	.....	.....	3	76	10	42	99	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	12	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	.....	.....	2	.....	230	.....	92	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	1
Roumanian	1	1	.....	.....	18	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17	1	.....	.....
Russian	.....	3	7	.....	230	.....	36	1	49	2	1	6	2	46	1	9	.....	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	16	42	10	1	714	44	158	6	52	25	54	6	61	617	24	194	20	1
Scotch	12	12	12	1	396	31	67	2	31	51	8	13	11	166	34	29	7	7
Slovak	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	15	.....	213	.....	405	31	387	12	14	228	12	.....	101	50	80	.....	5	2
Spanish American	7	.....	.....	.....	345	1	14	.....	62	21	2	1	.....	19	10	2	6	.....
Syrian	3	.....	3	.....	7	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	4	.....	1	1	34	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	18	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	18	.....	6	111	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....
Other peoples	.....	1	1	1	42	.....	18	.....	23	3	.....	.....	3	28	3	2	.....	.....
Total	182	151	2,430	74	12,098	573	1,795	64	858	1,459	146	3,100	425	2,748	433	530	249	65

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Race or people.	Ia.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black)	66	12	17	689	52	2	17	1	1	2	.....	4	229	.....	3,528	3	.....	13
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	37	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	44	7	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	1	.....	4	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	4	6
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	.....	1	.....	.....	26	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	4	5
Chinese	12	1	6	50	7	9	7	10	7	2	7	2	4	3	162	.....	.....	33
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Cuban	43	.....	24	12	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	13	1	677	8	.....	12
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	32	11	26	99	240	26	3	8	26	3	1	14	149	.....	575	.....	5	26
East Indian	9	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
English	132	524	82	2,189	1,586	239	12	68	125	32	15	137	232	14	2,625	20	77	309
Finnish	7	4	15	213	552	139	1	.....	40	.....	3	13	15	.....	315	1	3	49
French	50	762	14	1,495	326	81	8	19	40	8	3	615	108	4	1,411	1	26	65
German	79	5	30	51	217	101	.....	19	54	20	.....	1	131	2	501	.....	54	48
Greek	68	9	17	310	51	13	.....	10	5	4	3	51	73	1	921	5	.....	187
Hebrew	4	32	38	166	269	54	7	55	3	9	1	13	112	2	1,650	2	8	171
Irish	17	109	25	672	771	135	3	41	48	16	3	61	79	9	1,070	2	54	128
Italian (north)	21	.....	5	50	113	4	.....	9	6	.....	3	2	49	1	345	.....	1	19
Italian (south)	17	24	18	464	203	11	.....	24	13	.....	5	.....	448	1	2,211	.....	.....	175
Japanese	16	.....	9	44	10	2	.....	5	75	35	34	.....	5	5	603	2	1	9
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian	3	2	5	12	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	36	.....	.....	3
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5
Mexican	469	.....	11	24	20	3	.....	67	5	12	.....	1	44	572	436	.....	1	37
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Polish	.....	2	4	27	147	14	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	18	.....	258	.....	9	23
Portuguese	7	2	8	1,088	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	87	.....	347	.....	.....	4
Roumanian	.....	.....	3	1	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	32	.....	.....	32
Russian	16	.....	8	38	218	15	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	51	.....	472	.....	7	19
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	.....	.....	.....	10	8	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	194	34	103	418	207	626	6	32	171	141	3	18	237	4	2,508	2	184	46
Scotch	14	180	31	1,186	715	105	3	33	68	9	10	64	92	4	826	9	61	121
Slovak	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	265	5	45	164	27	.....	.....	58	11	1	63	2	359	18	3,877	1	.....	179
Spanish American	177	.....	27	51	10	9	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	2	1,199	5	.....	10
Syrian	3	2	.....	7	19	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	77	1	6	2
Turkish	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	1	6	3	13	21	9	.....	4	12	4	.....	.....	1	.....	57	.....	2	13
West Indian (except Cuban)	6	1	3	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	.....	441	.....	.....	1
Other peoples	1	5	9	16	10	5	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	2	1	61	.....	.....	4
Total	1,742	1,733	588	9,638	5,895	1,627	74	489	725	304	160	1,008	2,637	644	27,384	69	510	1,755

[1] Also 7,698 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

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TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Penn.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)	1	.....	139	.....	17	72	5	1	5	4	.....	.....	77	.....	4	8	1	.....	5,706
Armenian	1	.....	12	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	221
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	7	.....	74
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3	.....	.....	150
Chinese	3	21	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	3	.....	91	1	7	.....	1,576
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	33
Cuban	.....	.....	84	.....	8	1	2	.....	4	5	.....	1	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1,179
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Dutch and Flemish	5	17	77	6	6	4	1	9	.....	11	56	7	157	.....	83	4	12	2	2,200
East Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	61
English	27	160	348	2	6	124	9	17	16	111	48	212	183	3	622	9	40	13	12,980
Finnish	4	19	59	.....	.....	4	2	4	.....	5	6	.....	36	.....	92	6	33	1	1,867
French	6	20	105	3	11	228	1	10	7	50	11	515	9	.....	104	4	21	.....	6,840
German	14	79	72	2	.....	1	2	11	1	18	16	8	8	.....	92	2	47	.....	1,992
Greek	.....	5	289	.....	.....	28	1	1	6	10	5	1	94	.....	29	16	41	5	2,602
Hebrew	.....	20	214	.....	.....	11	3	2	11	15	.....	7	26	.....	65	3	56	13	3,672
Irish	5	57	196	.....	.....	39	.....	10	3	32	5	76	37	.....	201	8	28	4	4,657
Italian (north)	1	11	39	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	18	.....	7	.....	.....	39	2	5	3	1,074
Italian (south)	1	15	542	.....	2	95	.....	.....	2	7	.....	8	97	.....	46	21	35	.....	5,234
Japanese	.....	305	23	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	23	206	.....	17	.....	1,202	.....	3	44	10,168
Korean	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	149
Lithuanian	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	135
Magyar	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Mexican	22	1	57	.....	2	5	1	.....	12	11,661	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	1	4	17,602
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Polish	.....	13	45	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	13	.....	668
Portuguese	.....	.....	96	.....	1	257	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	61	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2,319
Roumanian	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	155
Russian	.....	20	80	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....	17	1	1	31	.....	82	2	12	7	1,513
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	49
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3	105	328	.....	.....	35	1	64	1	25	103	7	487	4	439	2	150	8	8,741
Scotch	10	69	100	.....	.....	75	10	10	7	25	12	51	33	.....	331	7	32	10	5,204
Slovak	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	35
Spanish	2	7	411	12	216	2	4	.....	3	183	39	90	99	.....	13	183	5	10	7,999
Spanish American	1	.....	79	.....	37	1	1	.....	10	11	.....	1	42	.....	13	.....	4	.....	2,231
Syrian	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	210
Turkish	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Welsh	.....	13	18	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	6	4	.....	23	.....	2	.....	278
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	16	.....	21	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732
Other peoples	2	2	21	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....	12	1	.....	4	.....	11	.....	5	.....	314
Total	111	962	3,514	27	327	1,027	50	143	93	12,288	513	1,001	1,564	7	3,652	292	571	124	110,618

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TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*[1]

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	1				3		11		4	529	1	1		15			4	
Armenian					3	1	87							68	3	4		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			1		6		2							87	17	1		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin		3	36		10									171	5	2		5
Chinese	1		26	3	1,216	8	5		11			209	4	74		2		
Croatian and Slovenian	1		1											13	1	2		
Cuban	1		3		4		1		2	653				1	1			1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					5					1			1					
Dutch and Flemish			2		38	6	4		6				2	33		5	4	
East Indian					120		1											
English	12	4	38	3	453	57	251	14	30	63	8	35	14	497	64	90	19	18
Finnish		1	19		12	3	11						13	36		2		
French	2		6		128	10	190		7	19			4	54	11	7	5	1
German			5	1	28		1		6	6			1	31	4	3		1
Greek	1	2	2		26	13	145	3		2	2		2	98	35	43		
Hebrew		1			16		5	2						89	1			
Irish	1		3		50	19	44	5	4	15	1	2	7	190	15	10	4	1
Italian (north)			12		141	12	14		3	5				58		11	1	
Italian (south)	2		3		135	36	430	39	4	3	1			381	35	18	1	
Japanese		5	5		635	13	2		8	1		249	7	14		1		
Korean					11							57		3				
Lithuanian														3				
Magyar			1				1		1				5	9		1		
Mexican	1		1,264		960	79	2			25			9	187	3	131	237	1
Pacific Islander									1			2		1				
Polish					1		10	1						25	5	1		
Portuguese			1		166	1	47		5			12		7	1	1		
Roumanian														4				
Russian		21	1		217	55	166	1	6	1	1	61	2	558	24	16	9	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1	12	3		90	20	105	1	5	4	4	2	50	405	11	82	7	2
Scotch	1	1	9		73	17	48	5	4	9	4	25	8	169	25	28	7	3
Slovak			3		67		20						2	56	3	1		
Spanish			287		187	34	175	2	1	301	2	18	79	34	22		18	2
Spanish American			6		65		4		28	7	1			12	2	1		
Syrian			6	1	5									19	1			
Turkish														3				
Welsh			1		2	5	2							16	2	3	8	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)				1			7		2	21		1		8				
Other peoples	2			1	25		70		4	3			3	59	2	1	1	
Grand total	27	50	1,744	10	4,898	389	1,861	73	142	1,668	25	674	213	3,488	293	467	325	36

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Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black)	3	7	3	115	40	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	29	.....	371	3	.....	9
Armenian	.....	9	.....	404	96	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	12	54	.....	249	.....	.....	43
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	2	4	26	17	.....	14	1	48	.....	.....	7	.....	38	.....	1	122
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2	.....	2	2	116	25	1	16	35	1	15	1	3	.....	60	.....	3	175
Chinese	5	.....	1	82	8	11	7	14	23	1	8	.....	4	1	252	1	.....	7
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1
Cuban	23	1	6	11	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	369	.....	.....	4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2	6	.....	14	218	28	.....	3	7	1	1	1	26	.....	217	1	4	4
East Indian	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
English	57	506	59	1,675	1,468	395	3	304	74	43	11	115	492	4	3,566	9	46	381
Finnish	.....	7	.....	151	491	240	5	2	48	1	2	7	14	.....	253	1	21	73
French	22	536	3	1,247	299	102	.....	34	20	6	1	624	41	1	1,297	2	17	24
German	.....	2	1	11	83	31	.....	9	10	24	1	.....	18	.....	136	1	16	20
Greek	3	7	4	104	71	6	.....	3	4	2	3	41	50	8	1,615	.....	3	359
Hebrew	.....	8	2	22	77	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5	295	.....	8	27
Irish	2	87	7	287	385	188	1	114	26	7	6	36	114	3	836	.....	24	68
Italian (north)	6	1	.....	57	41	15	1	12	5	1	3	.....	31	9	440	.....	.....	19
Italian (south)	13	20	26	629	343	45	.....	21	10	21	2	2	573	8	3,065	.....	2	344
Japanese	2	.....	5	20	7	2	.....	5	8	2	2	.....	2	.....	253	.....	1	4
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	11	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	17	.....	.....	2
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	3
Mexican	50	.....	2	9	8	5	2	146	.....	28	1	.....	22	43	335	.....	1	23
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	.....	6	1	2	495	22	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	321	1	5	62
Portuguese	1	1	.....	1,017	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	83	.....	280	.....	.....	6
Roumanian	.....	1	.....	.....	12	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	4	4
Russian	2	34	64	117	768	113	.....	16	8	24	.....	4	110	.....	1,378	.....	31	158
Ruthenian	.....	.....	1	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8	14	13	156	90	901	1	13	142	35	4	6	116	.....	1,375	5	229	62
Scotch	9	89	15	384	434	151	.....	57	26	14	2	20	177	.....	819	2	17	118
Slovak	.....	.....	3	3	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	37	.....	.....	58
Spanish	62	1	2	30	3	1	3	11	2	.....	33	6	95	7	1,934	2	1	109
Spanish American	79	.....	1	5	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	410	.....	.....	5
Syrian	10	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	84	.....	.....	3
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	3
Welsh	.....	2	1	16	19	12	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	7	.....	82	.....	3	15
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	244	.....	.....	1
Other peoples	.....	10	2	23	27	3	.....	11	6	1	.....	20	17	2	534	.....	2	77
Grand total	365	1,355	226	6,632	5,668	2,353	26	848	461	265	95	898	2,170	104	21,262	29	446	2,393

[1] Also 795 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

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TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Isls.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)	2	1	22	.....	30	60	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	1,291
Armenian	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	1,238
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	11	.....	455
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	24	30	4	918
Chinese	5	60	61	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	8	9	.....	5	.....	96	.....	6	1	2,239
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	31
Cuban	.....	.....	28	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Dutch and Flemish	.....	6	18	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	1	2	4	1	.....	10	1	12	1	698
East Indian	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	154
English	7	52	1,155	7	16	120	3	16	11	63	23	87	39	1	198	23	103	8	12,810
Finnish	.....	12	36	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	58	3	60	2	1,596
French	.....	7	71	.....	29	263	.....	6	2	20	2	226	2	.....	27	4	46	2	5,427
German	6	6	12	3	.....	1	1	5	.....	32	3	2	2	10	14	.....	11	5	563
Greek	3	2	173	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	12	38	1	11	.....	9	33	9	.....	2,952
Hebrew	.....	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	36	.....	3	.....	687
Irish	5	11	273	.....	.....	22	.....	6	3	18	6	24	5	.....	57	3	72	4	3,071
Italian (north)	.....	7	100	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	9	10	2	1	1,041
Italian (south)	4	3	1,659	.....	5	50	1	.....	4	9	9	14	11	.....	12	96	46	.....	8,135
Japanese	.....	24	19	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	25	1	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	4	1,558
Korean	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	77
Lithuanian	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	45
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	41
Mexican	165	.....	99	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	21,199	1	4	.....	.....	4	5	1	28	25,084
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Polish	.....	1	25	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	13	.....	1,035
Portuguese	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	263	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2,016
Roumanian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Russian	2	35	503	.....	1	6	.....	6	.....	15	.....	11	3	.....	304	19	54	1	4,926
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1	50	81	.....	4	11	.....	41	.....	13	14	4	1	25	234	3	198	11	4,665
Scotch	4	13	276	5	2	35	1	9	3	13	3	29	15	.....	71	5	47	6	3,307
Slovak	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	5	3	15	.....	453
Spanish	4	3	84	18	364	2	.....	.....	.....	56	50	32	16	.....	1	84	.....	4	4,182
Spanish American	2	1	27	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	736
Syrian	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	58
Welsh	2	3	48	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	263
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	.....	5	.....	92	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426
Other peoples	2	4	43	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	6	.....	1,001
Grand total	214	304	5,341	36	612	982	13	105	34	21,521	209	448	122	38	1,421	323	801	82	94,585

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TABLE IX–B.—*Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)									1								
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)					1							2	22	1	3		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			1										2		2		2
Croatian and Slovenian			2													1	
Cuban									6				1				
Dutch and Flemish					3		1						10	2	6		
English	1		7		31	10	11	7	7	1		14	44	3	13	3	2
Finnish					1							2					
French			1		2		9	8				2	6	2	1		
German	1		4	1	8	1	1	2	1			2	22	1	7	1	
Greek										1			2				
Hebrew	1				10		1						7				
Irish			5	1	6	1	5	1				6	25	1	2		
Italian (north)			1		2								2				
Italian (south)			2		1	3			1							1	
Magyar										2			1				
Mexican			8		1												
Polish					1		1						5			1	
Portuguese					3				3		1						
Roumanian															1		
Russian	1				5	4	2					2	6			2	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		2	2	1	14	3			1			12	58	1	19	5	
Scotch			4	1	7	1	1	2		1		13	17	1	5		
Slovak							1						1				
Spanish								1	3					1			
Spanish American					3								1				
Syrian				1											1		
Welsh													2		2	1	
West Indian (other than Cuban)							1										
Other peoples			11		5	1			28		1		1		1	1	
Grand total	4	2	48	5	104	24	34	21	51	5	2	55	235	13	63	16	4

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TABLE IX-B.—*Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black)				1	4	1									5		1	1
Armenian				2											2			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)					2	4		3		4			2		10		4	12
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin					2			1							3			1
Cuban															14			1
Dutch and Flemish					27	8		3	12				2		6			
English	6	43	6	89	161	63		6	29	4	2	16	29	1	216		43	22
Finnish	1			2	25	28			2				2		4		6	
French	6	21		47	60	65	1	2	6			30		1	31		24	7
German	6		5	2	34	23		3	8	3			5		50		21	5
Greek					5							1	1		4			
Hebrew	1		2	8	11	6		1					1		35		6	5
Irish	1	1		21	98	71	1	6	16		1	7	5		71	1	23	13
Italian (north)				1	2	1			2				1		15		1	1
Italian (south)		1	1	2	9	1			2				2		20			2
Lithuanian					1												1	
Magyar													1		3		2	
Mexican															4			
Polish				1	9	4			1						6		2	
Portuguese				3								1			2			
Roumanian					2	2									3		14	
Russian	2	2	1	4	16	10		4	6	1		1	2		37		32	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)															1		1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2			12	42	388		3	44	16	1		11	5	72		143	5
Scotch		9		13	61	38		5	23	1	1	1	6	1	42	1	25	12
Slovak						1							1		2			4
Spanish	3			1	1				1						3			
Spanish American	1												1		18			
Syrian	1			2	1				2			1	1		8			
Turkish					1										1			
Welsh	1				3										7			3
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1											1	4		17			1
Other peoples	3		1	2	1	3	1	1		1			1		14		14	
Grand total	35	77	16	213	578	717	3	38	154	30	5	59	78	8	728	2	363	98

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Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)																	14
Armenian																	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			3				1						1		6		81
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			1											1			16
Croatian and Slovenian																	3
Cuban			1														23
Dutch and Flemish		1	1										6		2		90
English	5	7	36	3	5	1	7		10	3	7	2	52		14	3	1,045
Finnish		1					2						2		9		87
French		3	2		16		1			1	21		10		19		408
German	6	10	6	1			3		9				12		11		275
Greek																	14
Hebrew			3										2		2		102
Irish	2	1	14		3	1	1		2		8		30		16		467
Italian (north)			2										2				33
Italian (south)		1	2		2				1						2		56
Lithuanian																	2
Magyar			2														11
Mexican									23								36
Polish		1	2										1				35
Portuguese																	13
Roumanian			1														23
Russian	2	2	5				1		1			1	11		4	3	173
Ruthenian (Russniak)			1													1	4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1	7	10		1		23		3		1		49		52		1,015
Scotch		2	8		2		3	1	2	1	10	3	22		14		360
Slovak			5				1		1				1	1			19
Spanish			1	1					1								17
Spanish American			1														25
Syrian																	18
Turkish																	2
Welsh			3												1		23
West Indian (other than Cuban)				3													28
Other peoples		1		2									4				98
Grand total	16	37	110	10	29	2	49	1	53	5	50	6	265	2	152	7	4,620

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TABLE IX-C.—*Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence.*

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D.C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	46	28	.....	.....	24	1	5	1	2
Caucasian	157	11	567	132	1,514	292	326	60	223	535	121	30	804	1,584	620	1,034	557	156
Chinese	.....	.....	6	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	159	11	575	132	1,895	294	326	61	227	581	149	105	804	1,615	621	1,040	558	158

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black)	4	6	2	20	57	125	1	18	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	165	.....	3	10
Caucasian	726	669	212	1,673	4,374	3,804	70	739	1,216	406	27	372	766	83	6,349	139	1,952	1,250
Chinese	.....	.....	1	14	2	1	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	28	.....	.....	2
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	730	675	215	1,707	4,433	3,931	78	757	1,219	408	27	372	783	83	6,547	139	1,955	1,262

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)	6	.....	19	.....	75	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	3	.....	663
Caucasian	399	812	1,500	6	2,050	229	67	364	125	7,915	152	339	217	2	2,181	92	1,004	116	51,120
Chinese	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	352
East Indian	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Japanese	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	234
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	405	816	1,524	6	2,126	229	71	364	126	7,923	155	339	221	7	2,219	92	1,007	116	52,378

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TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	67	.....	14	1	2	13	17	11	4	17	....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	23	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	....
Clergy	9	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	10	1	85	.....	34	12	6	9	73	2	3	27	4
Editors	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	....
Electricians	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	29	1	13	11	2	3	10	.....	1	12	....
Engineers (professional)	10	1	1	1	1	1	6	.....	28	.....	84	3	26	6	9	6	4	5	5	68	....
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	2	1	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	6	....
Literary and scientific persons	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	7	.....	16	2	10	2	2	2	6	1	.....	5	....
Musicians	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	43	.....	18	13	2	8	6	10	9	3	....
Officials (Government)	.....	1	1	18	28	.....	21	.....	21	.....	146	2	215	1	9	3	9	35	25	104	....
Physicians	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	4	2	28	.....	12	1	3	4	8	2	.....	40	....
Sculptors and artists	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	3	5	.....	7	5	2	....
Teachers	57	2	1	.....	14	.....	5	.....	18	2	158	.....	175	19	2	14	56	3	2	84	1
Other professional	44	1	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	13	1	168	5	33	14	1	11	62	6	5	106	5
Total	152	13	4	22	60	2	57	.....	115	9	879	13	569	84	42	79	254	85	59	495	10
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	23	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	.....	11	1	12	18	8	6	5	6	8	1	....
Barbers and hairdressers	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	13	2	22	6	10	6	4	3	20	21	....
Blacksmiths	47	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	7	16	4	2	2	11	5	7	2	....
Bookbinders	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Butchers	9	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	14	.....	8	11	1	3	5	1	1	1	....
Cabinetmakers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	....
Carpenters and joiners	337	9	1	1	.....	1	11	1	28	.....	170	64	93	20	37	15	70	12	25	21	....
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
Cigar makers	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	11	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Clerks and accountants	208	5	.....	2	4	.....	54	.....	69	.....	806	19	223	68	34	122	320	14	16	105	1
Dressmakers	268	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	60	1	97	9	1	36	28	33	86	3	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	36	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	17	.....	106	4	20	14	30	1	27	3	3	15	....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Gardeners	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	18	1	4	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	28	....
Hat and cap makers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	1	.....	1	.....	5	....

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TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Iron and steel workers	11	5				1	1		4		28	7	12	5	1	1	16		3		
Jewelers	3				1					1	3	1	4	1		4	2		2		
Locksmiths	1												2	1							
Machinists	46	1	5	3			4		25		137	11	75	52	13	16	59	14	12	1	
Mariners	295		3	1	3	6	11	5	262	7	260	213	40	149	311	13	74	26	81	193	
Masons	49					1			5		19	2	9	2	26		10	15	16	1	
Mechanics (not specified)	36	2		2			20		9	1	47	5	33	9	6	9	22	10	2	4	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	2								2		14	2	1	2		5	5	1	2		
Millers					1						4		1		1		2				
Milliners	14								2		20		40	3	1	6	12	1	6		
Miners	4	1	2	20		2			12		52	47	24	4	4		23	27	20	2	
Painters and glaziers	28		1	1			4		4		41	2	18	10	6	10	14	4	4		
Pattern makers							1				4		1								
Photographers	2	1							1		12		2	2	1	4	2	1		10	
Plasterers	1								1		12		2		1		1		2		
Plumbers	11										27		7	4		2	9		2	1	
Printers	27						4		2	1	12	2	2	2	1	9	7		2	1	
Saddlers and harness makers	7										4		2	1			2		1		
Seamstresses	528	2			1				9		16	9	24	5	7	87	10	12	397	22	
Shoemakers	50	12					1				14	6	32	1	16	11	7	5	36	8	
Stokers	31	1							21	3	45	13	11	47	83	1	24	5	11	1	
Stonecutters						1			1		5	5	2	1	4		2	2	4		
Tailors	119	8	1				2		1		28	9	15	3	17	105	16	5	90	15	
Tanners and curriers	1										1				1						
Textile workers (not specified)											1		23	1	1	5		2	1		
Tinners				1							5		3	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Tobacco workers		1																			
Upholsterers	3								3		1					1	2				
Watch and clock makers	1										4	1	5	1		1				1	
Weavers and spinners		1									21	2	121	2	2	2	1	25	8	9	
Wheelwrights	7																				
Woodworkers (not specified)	3										9		1	2	1	1	4		1		
Other skilled	91	2	2	2	3		8		44	2	525	16	173	53	26	52	247	23	36	34	1
Total	2,331	60	18	35	16	13	191	6	569	15	2,611	459	1,189	522	660	561	1,049	257	910	508	2

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MISCELLANEOUS.																									
Agents	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	17	.....	101	2	17	4	5	18	25	4	3	15	.....
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	12	.....	5	1	.....	1	1	2	2	56	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	25	.....	13	4	1	3	14	.....	3	3	.....
Farm laborers	180	2	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....	56	.....	100	69	99	29	60	4	50	8	38	2,424	.....
Farmers	17	4	11	4	2	.....	6	1	85	2	408	15	191	154	5	9	224	8	1	356	.....
Fishermen	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	132	5	80	3	4	1	29	.....	2	36	.....
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	5	1	5	.....	11	.....	1	62	.....
Laborers	467	20	5	51	107	4	11	6	309	15	423	509	439	59	1,104	47	179	153	441	306	1
Manufacturers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	22	.....	9	3	2	9	5	1	.....	4	.....
Merchants and dealers	10	10	2	4	564	.....	.....	.....	59	5	125	5	85	29	54	105	34	27	54	445	2
Servants	1,167	5	4	2	17	.....	45	.....	99	1	690	264	440	156	190	63	389	146	941	123	16
Other miscellaneous	176	14	1	7	477	4	27	2	82	4	1,158	24	794	129	42	222	501	19	45	910	47
Total	2,030	55	25	72	1,169	8	105	9	723	27	3,263	893	2,177	572	1,472	482	1,462	368	1,531	4,740	70
No occupation (including women and children)	1,193	93	27	21	331	10	826	.....	793	10	6,227	502	2,905	814	428	2,550	1,892	364	2,734	4,425	67
Grand total	5,706	221	74	150	1,576	33	1,179	15	2,200	61	12,980	1,867	6,840	1,992	2,602	3,672	4,657	1,074	5,234	10,108	149

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TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors			18					7		4	10		8	7			2		6	214	10
Architects			2					1		4	7		1	5						61	
Clergy	1		16		1		4	11		15	21		42	2	1		5	1	1	404	32
Editors					1					2	2		6	2				1		49	
Electricians	2		20		1	4	1	4		23	18		27	21			2		2	222	
Engineers (professional)			22		4	2		21		96	39		15	42			5	6		520	16
Lawyers			22				1	4		3	5		9	19						95	2
Literary and scientific persons	1		3			1	1	8		4	2	1	3	8						94	
Musicians			23		2		2	8		11	4		4	2		1	2	1		190	
Officials (Government)	1		8		9	25	8	57		34	23	8	15	32			10	2	2	874	9
Physicians			14			3	1	4		7	6		9	14				4		182	10
Sculptors and artists			3					2		1	4		4	6						68	
Teachers	1		43		2	2	7	9		26	73		22	35			3	10	3	849	15
Other professional	1		26			4		12		78	89		8	17	1		2	14		737	13
Total	7		220		20	42	25	151		308	303	9	173	212	2	1	29	40	14	4,559	107
SKILLED.																					
Bakers			33			18				20	7	1	64	1					4	260	1
Barbers and hairdressers	1		28			7		1	1	20	11		23	2					1	221	7
Blacksmiths	1		49		4	3		8		40	12		36	3				1		288	
Bookbinders										5			2	1						18	
Brewers										1										4	
Butchers			13		3	1	1	2		6			6				2		1	96	
Cabinetmakers			1							4			1							27	
Carpenters and joiners	3		162		12	52	1	31		187	61		203	24	3		2	11	2	1,670	36
Cigarette makers										1										3	
Cigar makers			2			1				2			30							114	
Cigar packers													4	1	1					17	
Clerks and accountants	1	1	280		5	92	5	23		284	335		554	161	6		7	83	1	3,908	79
Dressmakers			31			1		6		29	26		16	12	2		2	17		774	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1		8		1	5	1	18	1	131	48		12	11	1		5	2		527	
Furriers and fur workers										2	1		1				1			17	
Gardeners		1			1					12	6		3	2			1			105	
Hat and cap makers			4		1								4	4						32	
Iron and steel workers			2		5	1	2	4		36	17		19	5	2		2	2	2	194	
Jewelers			4			1				2	3		3	2					1	38	
Locksmiths					1	2				1			1							9	
Machinists	7		47		11	8	4	20	1	85	49		62	33	4		2	3	2	815	

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Mariners	20		60	9	11	86	4	156	2	1,558	60	6	477	148		9	8	44	21	4,632	24
Masons			26			5	1	2		11	5		74	3	1	3	1			287	
Mechanics (not specified)	1		110		2	7		2		39	21		108	38				6	1	561	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)						1		1		6	7		2				1			54	
Millers			1							3	1		1							15	
Milliners			1		1		1	1		7	10		2					2		130	
Miners	4		187		1	1	3	7	3	68	36	1	82	4			8			649	
Painters and glaziers	1		18		1	4				43	6		16	5			3		2	246	
Pattern makers																				6	
Photographers			13							7	3		2	1				2		66	
Plasterers			3			1					5		5							34	
Plumbers						1				6	13			1					3	87	
Printers			6				1			8	8		9	6				1		111	
Saddlers and harnessmakers			7							3	4		3							34	
Seamstresses			30		2			1		40	16		6	4			1	37	2	1,268	
Shoemakers			71		3	8		3		11	6	1	19	6	2			3		332	
Stokers	2		15		3	19	2	21		170	10		163	34		4			4	744	
Stonecutters			1			2				7	8		17				1			63	
Tailors	4		60		3	12	1	9		15	11		18	9	2		1	2	3	584	7
Tanners and currriers			2							2	1									8	
Textile workers (not specified)										1	3								1	39	
Tinners	1		10		1			1		7	2								1	39	
Tobacco workers													1							2	
Upholsterers										5			1							16	
Watch and clock makers			2					1		7	3		1	1			1			30	
Weavers and spinners						3				8	2		5							212	
Wheelwrights																				7	
Woodworkers (not specified)								1		3	1		1							28	
Other skilled	3	1	187	1	11	12	1	17	1	145	288		83	19	2		15	9	2	2,137	21
Total	50	3	1,474	10	83	354	28	336	9	3,048	1,106	9	2,110	511	26	16	64	225	54	21,538	176
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents			12		1	5		3		19	30	1	14	18	2		1	5	2	331	3
Bankers			3		2		1	2		5	1		2	3						106	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			20		1			1		13	9		1							117	
Farm laborers	1	1	174		12	86	1	10	1	208	37		765	6	5		2	5	2	4,538	3,653
Farmers	1	3	264		18	66	7	18	2	263	193		112	37	2		17	11	6	2,583	2
Fishermen			1		1	18		2		24	11		13					7		378	30
Hotel keepers			1				1	14		2	3		3						1	119	
Laborers	27	2	5,146		287	391	31	378	14	810	134	3	2,609	58	33	2	10	13	55	14,659	
Manufacturers			6		1					7	10		3				1			86	
Merchants and dealers		1	299		2	42	6	28		72	31	2	273	167	42	2	5	16	7	2,659	289
Servants	9		350	1	11	429	1	31	4	1,319	552		242	87	5		8	33	11	7,816	11
Other miscellaneous	8	1	274	1	31	7	9	68	4	230	542	1	119	80	18	1	23	13	31	6,146	72
Total	46	8	6,550	2	367	1,044	57	555	25	3,062	1,553	7	4,156	456	107	5	67	103	115	39,538	4,060
No occupation (including women and children)	32	21	9,358	5	198	879	45	471	15	2,323	2,242	10	1,440	1,022	75	2	118	364	131	44,963	3,355
Grand total	135	32	17,602	17	668	2,319	155	1,513	49	8,741	5,204	35	7,909	2,231	210	24	278	732	314	110,618	7,698

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TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors					4				3		71	1	16	1			5	8	2	5	
Architects			1				1				6	1	6	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	
Clergy	9	2		2			2		9		90	2	18	5		1	14	3	2	6	2
Editors			1		1			1		1	10		1	1		2		2		5	
Electricians			2	1			3		2		153	1	15	2	1	5	33	2	2	1	
Engineers (professional)	1			2	2		4		4		61	2	16	4		1	6	2	3	9	
Lawyers					2				1		6	1	4	1		1			1	1	
Literary and scientific persons	2						5		1	1	24		3	3		1	3				
Musicians	5		6	1	1		1		5		32	2	8	2	1	4	4	14	9	2	
Officials (Government)				6	8		8		4	1	25		25	3			1	12		21	
Physicians	6	1			11		4		2	2	30		9			2	6	4	1	22	1
Sculptors and artists			2	1			2		2		13		20	1	2	1	2	6	3	4	
Teachers	2				10		3		3		68	1	55	7	2	5	12	2	2	35	2
Other professional	6				7	1	2		10	1	193	2	36	11		14	26	7	2	13	1
Total	31	3	12	13	46	1	35	1	46	6	782	13	232	43	7	38	115	64	28	127	6
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	1		22	1	1				1		40	4	13	2	1	2	15	2	6		
Barbers and hairdressers	4	1	4	2	1		5		1		30	2	15	1	2	2	13	6	21	2	
Blacksmiths		2	8	3							66	3	15	1	1	2	17	3	11		
Bookbinders			1						1		1					2	1				
Brewers			5											1							
Butchers	2		20	1	6				1		17		7	1		1	2	2	4		
Cabinetmakers			1						1		4	2	2			2		1			
Carpenters and joiners	14	1	21	4	3		1		14		362	81	108	7		13	90	6	31	10	
Cigarette makers																			1		
Cigar makers	25				2		290		2		5		1		1		4	1	2		
Cigar packers							1					1	1				1				
Clerks and accountants	11	1	12	1	15		28		9		873	10	138	20	11	49	150	12	15	24	
Dressmakers	17								1		32		71		3	5	9	8	10	2	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)	4			1	3		3		14	1	177	2	32	7	1	1	43	6	3	24	
Furriers and fur workers											1					1	1				
Gardeners	1	1			4				8		25	1	4	1			5	6	3	8	
Hat and cap makers											1					2	1	2	2		
Iron and steel workers	2	1	7								40	6	12	2	2	1	31		2		
Jewelers		1			1				1		8		1	1		7	1	1	3	1	
Locksmiths													1								

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Machinists	1	8	41	5			1		7		653	9	98	6	2	24	137	2	12	
Mariners	16	1	1	5	4		4		19		148	6	19	2	4		42	4	20	26
Masons	3		12						2		46		2			2	2	6	30	1
Mechanics (not specified)	4		7	9			27		11	1	275	2	34	7	4	17	40	1	17	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1		6						1		15	1	2			1	7	1	2	1
Millers			1						1		1		1					1		
Milliners									1		10		41	1		5	1	2		
Miners			11	119			1		4		327	167	13	2	8		28	94	75	2
Painters and glaziers	3		5		1	1	1		4		160	5	26	2	2	9	40	9	5	3
Pattern makers			1								5		1				3			
Photographers	1		1								10		1			1	1			3
Plasterers	2								1		49		1	1			15		3	
Plumbers	3			3			1				116	1	11	3		2	26	1		
Printers			4						1		59	3	7	2	1	8	7		6	1
Saddlers and harness makers			2								5						1			
Seamstresses	12								1		7		4	2		2	3	1	3	
Shoemakers	2	3	9								31		32			5	7		60	
Stokers	3		5						2		60	3	5	1	1	1	28	1	6	
Stonecutters			2						1		10		2	1			3	1	5	
Tailors	5	2	19	1	9		1		1		41	5	10	2	2	40	9	1	43	6
Tanners and curriers											1	1			1		1			
Textile workers (not specified)			1						1		18		75		6			7	3	
Tinners			2								6	4	7	2	1	3	2	2	1	
Tobacco workers							2									1				
Upholsterers			1								1						1	1	1	
Watch and clock makers						1			1		4	1	4	2		2	1		1	
Weavers and spinners			1								54	12	124	1	7	4	7	2	4	
Wheelwrights																				
Woodworkers (not specified)			1						2		20	2	5			1	5			
Other skilled	29	12	13	14	27	2	5	1	16	1	1,029	16	151	21	14	30	276	24	32	20
Total	166	34	247	169	77	4	371	1	131	3	4,843	350	1,097	102	76	248	1,076	217	443	136	1
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents	1	2	1				9		7	1	86		19	6	1	15	9	1	10	2
Bankers			1	1			3		4		21		6	1					1	10
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	2		3	1					1		116	1	33	2	1	1	45	2	4	
Farm laborers	203		10	2	4				17	4	47	16	69	9		1	31		3	10
Farmers	8		26	13	70	2	3	2	108	21	522	49	400	68	10	5	151	21	36	289
Fishermen	2		13		1		1				15	2	5				1		7	10
Hotel keepers					11						5		4		2	2	1	2		18
Laborers	249	1,182	94	351	976	18	28	5	121	97	1,090	695	680	30	2,718	89	583	472	6,846	277
Manufacturers					1				1		13		5		3	1	3		6	2
Merchants and dealers	4	3	2	4	710	2	70		35	9	106	3	118	27	39	44	19	43	43	217
Servants	223	1	9	2	21	2	12		23	1	526	68	258	37	12	6	158	42	89	22
Other miscellaneous	152	10	20	343	199		19	1	33	10	2,064	171	619	28	35	75	477	26	60	98
Total	844	1,198	179	717	1,993	24	145	8	350	143	4,611	1,005	2,216	208	2,821	239	1,478	609	7,105	955
No occupation (including women and children)	259	3	17	19	123	2	590	3	171	2	2,574	228	1,882	210	48	162	402	151	559	340
Grand total	1,291	1,238	455	918	2,239	31	1,141	13	698	154	12,810	1,596	5,427	563	2,952	687	3,071	1,041	8,135	1,558

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TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONALS.																						
Actors			16		1	1		2		3	5		7	6			1		1		159	3
Architects						2	1			13	2			3							49	
Clergy			16		2			13		18	25	1	35	6			1		6		290	25
Editors			1					5		1	4		1	2							39	
Electricians	1		7		2			12		15	37	2	2	4	1		3	1	1		311	
Engineers (professional)			14		1	17		27		20	9	1	4	7	1		2	3	4		227	4
Lawyers			19			2				1	1			7				1			49	1
Literary and scientific persons			2					5		7	1		3						1		62	
Musicians			26		4			11		4	3	1	6	4			1	1			158	
Officials (Government)			8			7	1	37		9	3		7	15				1	1		203	3
Physicians			13			4		9		5	8		5	11				7			163	1
Sculptors and artists						1	1	2		5	3		8	2							81	
Teachers			27		1			12		12	15	1	8	5			1	3	1		295	1
Other professional	1		17	1				20		51	40		4	17	1		6	9	4		503	10
Total	2		166	1	11	34	3	155		164	156	6	90	89	3		15	26	19		2,589	48
SKILLED.																						
Bakers			28		11			7		7	16	10	6				1	4			201	1
Barbers and hairdressers		1	32					6		10	3		4				1		1		170	2
Blacksmiths			15		13	2		18		29	30	6	1				2				248	
Bookbinders								2		1	2			1							12	
Brewers										1											7	
Butchers		3	11					14		8		8					1				109	
Cabinetmakers					1			2		10	3	2									31	
Carpenters and joiners	2	1	85		14	3		67		451	166	14	18				11	4	3		1,605	84
Cigarette makers																					1	
Cigar makers			3					2		1			129								468	
Cigar packers																					4	
Clerks and accountants		3	101		9	8	3	37		86	211	7	105	41	11	1	20	31	8		2,064	32
Dressmakers			10			2		8	1	10	5		1	1				17			214	
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)			8			10	1	37		55	49	1	5	9			4	2	1		504	2
Furriers and fur workers								2		1											6	
Gardeners						2				14	9		1								93	
Hat and cap makers			1					2													11	
Iron and steel workers			1		4	1	1	11		28	29	5	3				5				194	
Jewelers			6					2		1	1		1					1	1		39	
Locksmiths																					1	

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Machinists	3	1	19	.....	63	2	.....	195	.....	116	183	25	2	4	4	....	22	1	3	.....	1,649	.....
Mariners	....	1	3	1	.....	17	.....	15	.....	223	35	4	89	2	1	....	1	29	3	.....	745	3
Masons	....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	11	11	2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	164	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	7	1	31	.....	3	2	2	64	.....	29	71	5	25	6	1	1	8	3	1	.....	718	4
Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin)	....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	4	8	11	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	80	.....
Millers	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Milliners	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
Miners	1	2	162	.....	6	.....	.....	65	2	83	73	67	162	2	.....	....	21	.....	1	.....	1,498	.....
Painters and glaziers	1	1	13	.....	9	.....	.....	22	1	48	52	....	2	1	1	....	3	1	3	.....	434	.....
Pattern makers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Photographers	....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Plasterers	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37	....	1	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	118	.....
Plumbers	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	26	3	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	1	.....	207	.....
Printers	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	23	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Seamstresses	....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	11	.....	.....	76	.....
Shoemakers	....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	9	6	6	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	206	.....
Stokers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	15	14	....	71	.....	.....	....	3	1	.....	.....	231	.....
Stonecutters	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	53	.....
Tailors	1	3	24	.....	6	.....	1	57	.....	16	13	9	4	1	3	1	2	.....	8	.....	346	1
Tanners and curriers	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	259	.....
Tinners	....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Tobacco workers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Upholsterers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Watch and clock makers	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	23	.....
Weavers and spinners	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	14	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
Wheelwrights	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Other skilled	2	1	81	.....	87	38	2	68	.....	106	311	14	19	4	3	1	23	4	15	.....	2,512	30
Total	18	21	712	1	239	235	12	772	4	1,425	1,441	212	658	73	24	4	139	115	51	.....	15,939	159
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents	....	.....	5	.....	.....	10	1	21	.....	20	18	1	24	25	2	1	2	6	4	.....	310	1
Bankers	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	4	....	1	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	9	.....	15	29	2	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	276	.....
Farm laborers	....	.....	355	.....	3	1	.....	29	1	204	17	4	6	1	.....	....	2	.....	2	.....	1,051	144
Farmers	2	1	814	.....	10	46	4	92	3	500	149	6	52	13	7	....	11	11	11	.....	3,556	47
Fishermen	....	.....	2	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	42	1	....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	151	18
Hotel keepers	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	52	.....
Laborers	10	11	8,512	.....	656	1,246	22	2,950	7	831	308	164	2,405	15	31	37	17	19	721	.....	34,590	61
Manufacturers	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50	.....
Merchants and dealers	....	.....	162	.....	3	17	1	90	.....	58	23	....	325	80	44	5	6	15	11	.....	2,339	99
Servants	....	.....	233	1	1	44	1	10	.....	508	155	23	53	30	2	....	9	64	10	.....	2,656	7
Other miscellaneous	1	1	253	.....	53	17	7	192	1	222	474	32	49	27	13	4	34	14	23	.....	5,863	32
Total	13	13	10,340	1	730	1,428	36	3,398	12	2,406	1,183	232	2,918	195	99	47	83	134	784	.....	50,955	409
No occupation (including women and children)	12	7	13,866	3	64	319	10	601	9	670	527	3	516	379	34	7	26	151	147	.....	25,102	179
Grand total	45	41	25,084	6	1,035	2,016	61	4,926	25	4,665	3,307	453	4,182	736	160	58	263	426	1,001	.....	94,585	795

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TABLE X-B.—*Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors			1								2		1	1				
Architects			1					2			1		1					
Clergy						1	1	12		5	3		2	4	1	1		
Editors								1			1				1			
Electricians								3						2				
Engineers (professional)			1					11			4	1		1				
Lawyers								2										
Literary and scientific persons																		
Musicians			2					3		1						1		
Officials (Government)						1		2		2			1	1				
Physicians						1		7		4	2		2			1		
Sculptors and artists			1							1				1		1		
Teachers			1					6		3				1	1			
Other professional						1	1	6		3	3			3				
Total			7			4	2	55		19	15	1	7	14	3	4		
SKILLED.																		
Bakers			1	1							2			1				
Barbers and hairdressers			2					1										
Blacksmiths			1					7	1	2				2		1		
Butchers			3					6		1								
Cabinetmakers								1								1		
Carpenters and joiners	1		5				4	14	2	8	4		1	9		1		1
Cigar makers			1			3										1		
Clerks and accountants	1		1	2		1	2	30	2	4	5		6	8	1			1
Dressmakers								1		1								
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)								19		5	7			12	1			
Furriers and fur workers																		
Gardeners											1							
Iron and steel workers			1			1		5		1	1			3	1	1		
Jewelers															1			
Machinists			3	1			1	17		6	12	1	2	12	1	5		
Mariners	1							5		1				5				
Masons								4						2		2		

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Mechanics (not specified)			1					7		2	5			4		1		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1					1										
Milliners														2				
Miners				1	1			10	5	4	2			9	2	3		
Painters and glaziers								9	1	3		1		3	1			
Pattern makers			1							1				2				
Photographers								1					1					
Plasterers														3				
Plumbers	1		1					1		1				4				
Printers								2		1	1							
Saddlers and harnessmakers																		
Seamstresses																		
Shoemakers			3					2		7				1		1		
Stokers			1				1	1						4				
Stonecutters								1						2		1		
Tailors			5						3	1			6	1				
Tanners and curriers																		
Tinners																		
Weavers and spinners								3		2				1				
Woodworkers (not specified)			2															
Other skilled			5	2			2	58	4	14	16	2	10	19	4	4		
Total	4		38	7	1	5	10	206	18	65	56	4	26	109	12	22		2
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents		1						10			2	1	1	2				
Bankers																		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters								5	1	4				3				
Farm laborers	1		1				3	13		11	4		2	14				
Farmers			13	1	1		21	146	16	71	61		2	69	2	2		
Fishermen																		
Hotel keepers		1					1	3		1	1							
Laborers	1	1	10	1			3	66	18	30	10	1	6	87	7	11		
Manufacturers								1			5		1					
Merchants and dealers		1	1	1		3		24	1	4	7	1	9	3	2	2		
Servants	1		3				2	16	2	4	1			9	1			1
Other miscellaneous	3		3	2	1	2	5	92	10	32	17	3	9	56	1	5	1	1
Total	6	4	31	5	2	5	35	376	48	157	108	6	30	243	13	20	1	2
No occupation (including women and children)	4		5	4		9	43	408	21	167	96	3	39	101	5	10	1	7
Grand total	14	4	81	16	3	23	90	1,045	87	408	275	14	102	467	33	56	2	11

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TABLE X-B.—*Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	Mexican.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Other peoples.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors					1		1										7
Architects					1												5
Clergy		2	1		2	1	11	7				1		2	1		58
Editors																	3
Electricians					1		2										8
Engineers (professional)					1		4	1									24
Lawyers																	2
Literary and scientific persons					1												1
Musicians																	7
Officials (Government)							1	1							1		10
Physicians					3		1										21
Sculptors and artists																	4
Teachers							3	4									19
Other professional					3		4	2			1	1			3	1	32
Total		2	1		13	1	27	15			1	2		2	5	1	201
SKILLED.																	
Bakers					1		1	2									9
Barbers and hairdressers							1						1				5
Blacksmiths					2		6							1			23
Butchers		1					1		1								13
Cabinetmakers					1		1										4
Carpenters and joiners	1						35	3	1								90
Cigar makers					1					2						5	13
Clerks and accountants		1	1	1	1		9	7		1					3	4	92
Dressmakers							1										3
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)							6	10		1	1	1					63
Furriers and fur workers					1												1
Gardeners					1												2
Iron and steel workers					1		10	5									30
Jewelers							3									1	5
Machinists		3			1		19	5	4			1		3		1	98
Mariners					1		10	4			1				2		30
Masons				1	2		1	1								1	14

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Mechanics (not specified)					1		4	4	1							1	31
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		1						1									4
Milliners																	2
Miners		1					5	6	1					1		1	52
Painters and glaziers							4	2								1	25
Pattern makers							1	1									6
Photographers							1										3
Plasterers								2									5
Plumbers							2	1									11
Printers					1												5
Saddlers and harness makers																1	1
Seamstresses															1		1
Shoemakers								2	1								17
Stokers							5							1			13
Stonecutters							1	10									15
Tailors					2		2	1									21
Tanners and curriers									1								1
Tinners									1								1
Weavers and spinners																	6
Woodworkers (not specified)							1										3
Other skilled		2			5		23	17	1					2			190
Total	1	9	1	2	22		153	84	12	4	2	2	1	8	6	16	908
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents		1			2	1	4	3	1		1				2	1	33
Bankers							1				1			1		1	4
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		1						1									15
Farm laborers		2			11		52	10	2	2				2		1	131
Farmers	1	2	2	7	41	1	350	73	1	1		1		2		9	896
Fishermen			2				1										3
Hotel keepers							1										8
Laborers		3	1	2	10		81	41	2	1		1		3		2	390
Manufacturers										1						2	10
Merchants and dealers				1	12		8	2		2	3	9	1		2	15	114
Servants				2	1		15	5							1	1	65
Other miscellaneous		4		1	7		58	40			2	1		4		7	367
Total	1	13	5	13	84	2	571	175	6	7	7	12	1	12	5	39	2,045
No occupation (including women and children)	34	11	6	8	54	1	264	86	1	6	15	2		1	12	42	1,466
Grand total	36	35	13	23	173	4	1,015	360	19	17	25	18	2	23	28	98	4,620

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TABLE X–C.—*Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Caucasian.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Pacific Islander.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.								
Actors		62						62
Architects		29						29
Clergy	4	529	3	3	1			540
Editors		16						16
Electricians		200						200
Engineers (professional)		316	1					317
Lawyers		56						56
Literary and scientific persons		42						42
Musicians	4	64						68
Officials (Government)		211						211
Physicians		152						152
Sculptors and artists		14						14
Teachers	1	648	1					650
Other professional	1	400			3			404
Total	10	2,739	5	3	4			2,761
SKILLED.								
Bakers	1	38						39
Barbers and hairdressers	1	38						39
Blacksmiths		76						76
Bookbinders		1						1
Brewers		1						1
Butchers		27						27
Cabinetmakers		3						3
Carpenters and joiners	8	434						442
Cigar makers	1	22						23
Cigar packers		1						1
Clerks and accountants	2	1,497	3					1,502
Dressmakers		23						23
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	504						505
Gardeners		5	4					9
Hat and cap makers		11						11
Iron and steel workers	1	217						218
Jewelers		11						11
Machinists	2	749	1					752
Mariners	1	114						115
Masons	1	58						59
Mechanics (not specified)	9	257						266
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		44						44
Millers		7						7
Milliners		10						10
Miners	1	211						212
Painters and glaziers	1	120						121
Pattern makers		10						10
Photographers		23						23
Plasterers	1	42						43
Plumbers	2	102						104
Printers		43						43
Saddlers and harnessmakers		7						7
Seamstresses	1	16						17
Shoemakers		33						33
Stokers		96						96
Stonecutters	1	13						14
Tailors		28	1					29
Tanners and curriers		1						1
Textile workers (not specified)		16						16
Tinners	1	10						11
Tobacco workers		1						1
Upholsterers		1						1
Watch and clock makers		5						5
Weavers and spinners		56						56
Woodworkers (not specified)		19						19
Other skilled	15	1,654	19					1,688
Total	51	6,655	28					6,734

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TABLE X–C.—*Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Caucasian.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Pacific Islander.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Agents	.....	250	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
Bankers	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Farm laborers	1	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615
Farmers	9	5,299	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,310
Fishermen	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Hotel keepers	.....	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Laborers	51	3,550	118	.....	1	.....	.....	3,720
Manufacturers	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	55
Merchants and dealers	5	494	67	.....	2	.....	.....	568
Servants	165	769	6	.....	1	.....	.....	941
Other miscellaneous	98	3,156	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,310
Total	329	15,382	254	.....	4	1	.....	15,970
No occupation (including women and children)	273	26,344	65	1	226	3	1	26,913
Grand total	663	51,120	352	4	234	4	1	52,378

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TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of intended future residence and occupations.*[1]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D.C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors			2		30				1			1		12	2			
Architects					14				2				1	2	1			
Clergy	5	1	3		46	4	7		2	2	3	11	1	12	8	5	3	
Editors					12		1		2			2						
Electricians			3		25		5			1	1			3		2		
Engineers (professional)	2		1		66	1	3	1	7	4				17	3	2		
Lawyers			1	1	19				3	2	1			1				
Literary and scientific persons					10	1			4			1		2				
Musicians	1		6		13	1		1	3	1				13		1		
Officials (Government)	1		1		58	1	8		305	3		1	2	13			2	1
Physicians	1		1	2	28		2		6	1		8	2	9				
Sculptors and artists					6	1			1	1		1		3		1		
Teachers	1	1	15	1	88	6	16		7	13	4	19	1	27	12	3	2	
Other professional	1		4		45	4	11		8		1	85	2	41	2		1	2
Total	12	2	37	4	460	19	53	2	351	29	10	129	9	155	28	14	8	3
SKILLED.																		
Bakers			7		10		5			2				2	2			
Barbers and hairdressers			2		14	1	1		1	3		3	3	6		1		
Blacksmiths			8		14	1	2			3		1	1	6		1		
Bookbinders					2									1				
Butchers			2		6		2		1			1		5	2	1		
Cabinetmakers					3		1								1			
Carpenters and joiners	6	3	22	2	75	3	29		3	42	4	15	1	29	5	3	2	
Cigarette makers					1													
Cigar makers	1		2				1		1	74								
Cigar packers						1				4								
Clerks and accountants	3	1	55	3	240	17	72	3	34	51	4	14	3	126	15	9	5	2
Dressmakers	3		9		48	1	17		3	15			2	23	1	3		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	1	2	1	28	2	5	1	10	5		2	2	8	2	1		
Furriers and fur workers														1				
Gardeners	1				37					3				1		4	1	
Hat and cap makers							1					5		1				
Iron and steel workers	1	1			5		8			3				17	2			
Jewelers			1		2	1			1					3				
Locksmiths							1							1				
Machinists			15		39		20	3	1	8		1		18	3	1	2	
Mariners	13	2	2		918	2	21		1	80	78	6	6	16	2	3		
Masons	1		7		10	1	11			4		1		7	2	1		
Mechanics (not specified)		1	8		29	1	5	2	1	3	1	2	1	11	1			
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)					1	1	1		1					3				1
Millers					1													

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Milliners		56	160	2	4 22	3	2 4			2			4	3 20	4	4	3	2
Miners			4		13		4		1	2				16	4	6		
Painters and glaziers	1				1					1								
Pattern makers			2		17		1						1	2		1		
Photographers					2									1	1			
Plasterers					6		3							4				
Plumbers			1		11		3			1			1	6		1		
Printers			1		1		1							2				
Saddlers and harnessmakers			3		25	2	33		1	15		15	2	51	1	1	1	
Seamstresses	1		4		26		7			5			2	4	1			
Shoemakers					18		6			1			1	10				
Stokers	1						2							1	2			
Stonecutters					33		8		2	13		7		15	4		1	
Tailors	1	1	2				1							1				
Tanners and curriers							1						1	1				
Textile workers (not specified)							1							4				
Tinners			2		5		2											
Upholsterers																		
Watch and clock makers						2						1		2		1		
Weavers and spinners					5		10					8		5				
Wheelwrights										1								
Woodworkers (not specified)					2		1			1			1	2				
Other skilled		5	25		156	4	34	1	8	14	3	4	1	69	9	8	2	1
Total	34	71	346	8	1,830	43	327	10	70	356	90	88	32	504	64	50	17	6
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	1		1		33	1	5		3		1	1		11	3	1		1
Bankers					21									1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		1		1	2		2			1		2		5		1		
Farm laborers			43	1	415	38	79	2	1	176		1,867	49	47	9	37	6	4
Farmers	8		40	2	510	20	22		2	42	1	7	63	36	11	48	12	
Fishermen		12			29	2	3			9		9		2				
Hotel keepers	1		1		46	1							3	3	1			
Laborers	9	24	499	1	513	46	325	10	9	85	2	27	32	174	82	33	21	1
Manufacturers			1		13	1	2		2	2				2	1	1	1	
Merchants and dealers	2		36	1	724	17	13	2	13	27		35	5	46	3	1		
Servants	9	4	35	4	344	19	186	6	73	50	5	73	34	323	11	46	13	2
Other miscellaneous	3	3	38	4	1,169	40	84	2	94	143	4	26	9	199	29	32	7	9
Total	33	44	694	14	3,819	185	721	22	197	535	13	2,047	195	849	150	200	60	17
No occupation (including women and children)	103	34	1,353	48	5,989	326	694	30	240	539	33	836	189	1,240	191	266	164	39
Grand total	182	151	2,430	74	12,098	573	1,795	64	858	1,459	146	3,100	425	2,748	433	530	249	65

[1] For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

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TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of intended future residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	1			1	7	1		4	1		1		2		111			1
Architects				1	1	1									20			1
Clergy	16	5	5	27	14	7	1	5	6	4		4	7	1	72	1	8	9
Editors	1			1											23	1		
Electricians	1	2	2	10	20	3		1		1			5		102			3
Engineers (professional)	4	1	1	21	9	6		3	2		1	2	8	1	273			9
Lawyers	3			1	1	4									38			
Literary and scientific persons	3		1	4	3	2			1				1		44	1	1	2
Musicians	1	1		8	10	2		1	1	2	1	4	3	2	83			2
Officials (Government)	10	1	2	9	2						1		7	1	416			
Physicians	4	2	5	12	5	3		1					2		59			3
Sculptors and artists			1	1	1	1		1							43			
Teachers	3	5	2	150	20	8		2	4	2	2	18	22		249	2	3	19
Other professional	5	11	4	93	38	10	1	3	1	3	1	8	20	1	220		2	8
Total	52	28	23	339	131	48	2	21	16	12	7	36	77	6	1,753	5	14	57
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	4	1	4	24	8	4				3	1	2	12		111		1	3
Barbers and hairdressers	1	3	2	16	12	4			1	4		4	9	1	74	1		5
Blacksmiths	1	5	1	16	28	2		1	1	3	1		10	2	91		1	5
Bookbinders				2	2			1					1		6			
Brewers															3			
Butchers			2	4	5	1		1	2	1		2	6		30		1	1
Cabinetmakers	1			4	5	2							1		6			1
Carpenters and joiners	23	22	20	146	98	37	3	4	9	2	1	19	68	6	644		8	23
Cigarette makers				1											1			
Cigar makers	2			11	3	1						2	1		14			1
Cigar packers				6	2							1			3			
Clerks and accountants	39	44	8	365	394	68	1	22	7	10	1	22	72	6	1,545	1	13	81
Dressmakers	2	10	3	77	40	5		4	2		2	5	43		366	1	3	9
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	15	7	9	13	26	10	1				1		17		259		1	11
Furriers and fur workers				2								1			11		1	
Gardeners				7	5	2				1		1	3		26			2
Hat and cap makers				1		1		1					1		14			
Iron and steel workers			1	17	31	5		1				3	6		57		1	4
Jewelers				1	4			3					1		10		1	
Locksmiths				1									1		4			
Machinists	9	8	7	79	121	12		2	2	2		12	31	2	277			12
Mariners	547	9	136	310	26	8	24	3	3		2	1	89		1,346		1	13
Masons	2	2	2	19	23	3			5	1		1	16	1	111			11
Mechanic (not specified)	13	7	2	24	37	8	1	3	2	2		1	15	3	234		1	7

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	.....	5	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millers	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners	.....	1	.....	15	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Miners	1	2	1	10	53	10	.....	1	23	1	2	.....	2	21	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Painters and glaziers	2	4	.....	21	28	8	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plasterers	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Plumbers	.....	2	.....	11	15	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Printers	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	49	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Saddlers and harnessmakers	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	5	2	3	102	22	10	.....	4	1	.....	.....	4	82	2	.....	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Shoemakers	.....	8	1	46	10	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	11	8	1	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Stokers	166	10	35	33	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Stonecutters	.....	5	.....	10	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tailors	3	2	2	49	23	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	13	2	.....	268	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	16
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Textile workers (not specified)	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinners	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch and clock makers	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	25	.....	71	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	34	11	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	1	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other skilled	7	62	18	262	178	38	.....	14	9	2	2	44	40	3	.....	639	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	51
Total	844	246	257	1,824	1,288	258	30	74	75	36	13	198	609	51	7,713	10	51	319								
MISCELLANEOUS.																										
Agents	6	1	1	18	20	4	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	164	1	1	9								
Bankers	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	70	.....	.....	1								
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	7	.....	17	15	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	15	.....	.....	2								
Farm laborers	.....	38	12	174	85	90	8	46	26	25	12	58	8	8	506	3	95	23								
Farmers	14	54	5	129	128	140	3	18	109	21	19	31	8	7	231	3	.....	30								
Fishermen	.....	2	.....	253	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	23	.....	.....	1								
Hotel keepers	.....	1	.....	4	1	2	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	3	.....	22	.....	.....	1								
Laborers	76	266	24	742	1,056	134	2	27	48	16	12	71	268	124	2,916	6	19	291								
Manufacturers	1	2	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1	.....	1								
Merchants and dealers	50	8	5	85	55	5	6	9	5	4	6	5	25	5	964	1	4	21								
Servants	27	133	33	1,457	292	140	1	25	46	34	9	74	378	12	2,760	2	45	118								
Other miscellaneous	38	232	38	774	438	89	3	27	30	8	7	144	117	5	1,272	5	25	121								
Total	214	744	119	3,654	2,100	613	15	119	294	110	80	341	869	161	8,974	19	226	619								
No occupation (including women and children)	632	715	189	3,821	2,376	708	27	275	340	146	60	433	1,082	426	8,944	35	219	760								
Grand total	1,742	1,733	588	9,638	5,895	1,627	74	489	725	304	160	1,008	2,637	644	27,384	69	510	1,755								

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TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of intended future residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	214
Architects	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	61
Clergy	1	.....	25	2	17	2	1	3	2	19	2	1	5	.....	11	2	4	1	404
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	49
Electricians	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	222
Engineers (professional)	1	1	33	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	17	.....	4	.....	520
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	95
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	94
Musicians	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	12	.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	190
Officials (Government)	.....	1	4	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	874
Physicians	.....	1	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	182
Sculptors and artists	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Teachers	.....	3	34	.....	2	8	3	.....	.....	30	2	21	5	.....	9	.....	4	1	849
Other professional	1	9	26	.....	2	11	1	2	.....	18	2	3	3	.....	19	.....	4	.....	737
Total	6	20	156	4	40	29	7	5	3	145	8	31	23	.....	102	3	22	3	4,559
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1	.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	260
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	3	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	3	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	221
Blacksmiths	.....	1	14	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	40	.....	5	1	.....	16	1	2	.....	288
Bookbinders	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	18
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Butchers	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	96
Cabinetmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27
Carpenters and joiners	.....	11	70	.....	3	16	2	1	.....	123	4	7	10	.....	38	2	6	.....	1,670
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cigar makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Clerks and accountants	9	28	97	1	23	32	.....	2	2	183	12	24	11	.....	100	11	11	6	3,908
Dressmakers	.....	1	27	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	15	1	5	1	.....	15	2	3	.....	774
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	.....	4	31	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	8	.....	27	3	2	.....	527
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Gardeners	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	105
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Iron and steel workers	.....	3	15	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	194
Jewelers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	38
Locksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Machinists	.....	2	36	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	37	.....	11	2	.....	19	1	7	.....	815
Mariners	.....	42	308	.....	8	34	5	2	.....	36	2	.....	263	1	259	2	2	.....	4,632
Masons	.....	1	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	2	2	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	287
Mechanics (not specified)	.....	1	22	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	90	2	2	.....	.....	7	1	5	.....	561

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			3			1							1		1	1			54
Millers										2					3				15
Milliners			2		2	1				2		1			3		1		130
Miners	3	3	20					1		48	2	4			99	8	6		649
Painters and glaziers		1	8			1				14		3	2		5		3		246
Pattern makers		1	1																6
Photographers	2		2				1			6					5		1		66
Plasterers		1	2			1				2	1								34
Plumbers		2	3			1				2		1			3				87
Printers		2	5							4	2	1							111
Saddlers and harnessmakers		1								4					5				34
Seamstresses		2	50		1	10				19	2				7	1	7		1,268
Shoemakers			13			6				63	1				6		1		332
Stokers		1	45			5				6	1	3	12		6		1		744
Stonecutters			2			1				1	1	11							63
Tailors		3	18		1	8				51		4	3		14		2		584
Tanners and curriers										2									8
Textile workers (not specified)			1			3													39
Tinners			2							5					1				39
Tobacco workers																			2
Upholsterers			1										1						16
Watch and clock makers		1	2							1							1		30
Weavers and spinners			5			6		1				6					1		212
Wheelwrights																			7
Woodworkers (not specified)			1																28
Other skilled	2	11	78		2	27	3		3	149	12	21	3		89	1	11	3	2,137
Total	17	127	930	1	46	191	11	12	8	998	49	117	322	1	763	37	77	9	21,558
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents			6		4	2			2	9		1			9		1		331
Bankers										1					6	1			106
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		1				3				20		1			6		1		117
Farm laborers	2	48	65		3	15		17		139	59	75	9		116	45	17	6	4,538
Farmers	14	85	23	1	7	17	2	19	1	201	19	101	11		169	1	38	5	2,583
Fishermen		1	9			2						1			12				378
Hotelkeepers		6			1							1			13				119
Laborers	8	62	432		11	108	1	8	5	4,395	42	55	1,000		388	72	64	17	14 659
Manufacturers		1	3					1		5	1	1							86
Merchants and dealers	3	19	38	6	50	10	1		3	215	9	3	3	1	103	2	3	2	2,659
Servants	1	35	282		7	161		17	6	202	33	58	16		120	20	33	2	7 316
Other miscellaneous	3	50	126	3	2	78	3	3	6	195	39	70	33		214	7	37	9	6,146
Total	31	308	984	10	85	396	7	65	23	5,382	202	367	1,072	1	1,156	148	194	41	39,538
No occupation (including women and children)	57	507	1,444	12	156	411	25	61	59	5,763	254	486	137	5	1,631	104	278	71	44,963
Grand total	111	962	3,514	27	327	1 027	50	143	93	12,288	513	1,001	1,554	7	3,652	292	571	124	110,618

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TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.*[1]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors			6		12							1		9				
Architects					3		1		2			1		1	1			
Clergy		1	4	1	11	2	7		1	2	2	2		31	2	2		1
Editors					6													
Electricians			3		11	2	6				1	2		19	3	1		
Engineers (professional)			4		14	2	3		2					4	4			
Lawyers			3		8				1					1				
Literary and scientific persons					2				2	2		1		2				
Musicians			2		7	1						4		9				
Officials (Government)			1		28	1	5		25	1				2				
Physicians	1				18				3		1	3		8	1	2	2	
Sculptors and artists					4						1	1		6		1		
Teachers			5		42		12		2			7		11		1	1	
Other professional			3		21	2	4		6	2		16		28	2	1		
Total	1	1	31	1	187	10	38		41	7	5	38		131	13	8	3	1
SKILLED.																		
Bakers			2		7	1	1		1	1		1		7		1	4	
Barbers and hairdressers			3		5		4			7		1		6				
Blacksmiths		1			5	3	3	1				1		23	1	2		1
Bookbinders														1				
Brewers														2				
Butchers			1		3		3					5	3	6	1	4		
Cabinetmakers														8				
Carpenters and joiners		1	15		34	6	41	1	2	3		14	1	88	4	11	2	2
Cigarmakers					2		2			420				1				
Clerks and accountants	2	1	29	1	76	9	25	3	6	61		13	2	112	6	3	4	2
Dressmakers			1		12					2				4				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3		2		24	1	8		1		1	4		27	4	3	1	
Gardeners					16		5		1			2		4				
Hat and cap makers							1											
Iron and steel workers			1		2	1	3	2				1		16	13	1		
Jewelers			1		3							1		1				
Machinists			7		28	6	51	1		2		4		106	3	5	2	
Mariners		2	1		17	4	6		2	11	1	5	1	30	2			
Masons			3		2		6					1		9	2	1		
Mechanics (not specified)			1		38	1	20	1		1		1		43	3	1		2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)					1	1	6							11	2			
Milliners					4									1				
Miners		8	288		58	26	1		1	3	1		28	83	20	14	3	5
Painters and glaziers			2		31	3	5		1	1		1		34	3	3	3	1

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Pattern makers							2							1				
Photographers	1				4		1							1				
Plasterers	1		2		2		4		2	1				8	1			
Plumbers					2		2			1	1	1		8		2		
Printers					3	1	3			1		1		11	1		1	
Saddlers and harnessmakers							1							2				
Seamstresses			1							11				3				
Shoemakers			3		2	1	4	1						13	1	1		
Stokers			1		6		2		2	2				9	1	1		
Stonecutters			1		1	1								5	1	1		
Tailors			2		24	4	13					1		32	2		1	
Textile workers (not specified)							1							1	1			
Tinners					5									2				
Tobacco workers										2				1				
Watch and clock makers														4				
Weavers and spinners							16							1	1	1		
Woodworkers (not specified)					2	1	1							2				
Other skilled	2		18		88	15	55	5	3	6		4	2	142	17	14	5	2
Total	9	13	385	1	489	85	302	15	22	535	4	62	37	869	96	69	26	15
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents		2			12	1	1			3	1	1		12	1			1
Bankers					5				1	1				1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					2		3							19	2		1	
Farm laborers			21		20	3	14			203			2	21	3	14	4	
Farmers	2		46	2	386	21	23	3	1	13	2	115	35	76	7	50	15	
Fishermen					19		3			3								
Hotel keepers					10							1		1				
Laborers	7	24	381		1,607	165	1,100	45	7	79	2	209	98	1,536	106	204	200	
Manufacturers					4	1	7							1				
Merchants and dealers	1		39	4	678	1	64	1	3	66	2	32	2	60	1	2		
Servants		1	15		89	3	48		7	14	1	12	2	105	3	11	1	
Other miscellaneous	1	8	48		227	13	101	4	12	135	1	39	11	269	22	27	5	6
Total	11	35	550	6	3,059	208	1,304	53	31	517	9	409	150	2,101	145	308	226	7
No occupation (including women and children)	6	1	778	2	1,163	86	217	5	45	609	7	165	26	387	39	82	70	13
Grand total	27	50	1,744	10	4,898	389	1,861	73	142	1,668	25	674	213	3,488	293	467	325	36

[1] For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table IX-A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table X-A.

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TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	5			1	2				1				3		107			
Architects	1			1	3	1		1					2		19			3
Clergy	13	1	2	20	15	10		2		1			6		66		3	8
Editors						1	1								27			1
Electricians	1	3		13	38	13		14		2		2	11		90		1	17
Engineers (professional)	4	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	1			5	2	122			5
Lawyers				2									1		26			1
Literary and scientific persons			1	3	1	3		1					1		30			3
Musicians	2			3	15	2		2	1	2		1	2		70			4
Officials (Government)	1			4											119			1
Physicians	3		2	11	8	4	1	3	1				1	1	44	1		2
Sculptors and artists	1			4	2								5		52			1
Teachers	4	3	3	37	7	4		5				2	5	1	96			4
Other professional	7	2	4	43	21	9		5	4			1	14	1	214	1	3	10
Total	42	10	13	148	114	48	3	35	9	6		6	56	5	1,082	2	7	60
SKILLED.																		
Bakers		3		13	28	5	1	6		2		1	5		41			12
Barbers and hairdressers		5		10	21	3		4	1			3	5		30			4
Blacksmiths		9	3	15	40	21		4	1	4	1	2	8		30		1	13
Bookbinders				3											4			2
Brewers										1					1			2
Butchers				2	8	5		9		1					27			7
Cabinetmakers		2		2	2	1							1		11			
Carpenters and joiners	1	38	3	203	128	112		17	16	9	1	19	77		485	2	9	43
Cigarette makers							1											
Cigarmakers	1			1	2							2			35			1
Cigar packers															2			
Clerks and accountants	17	20	9	130	156	83	1	40	4	10		14	80		736	2	4	50
Dressmakers	5	5		25	3	4			1			4	8		124			1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3	5	3	17	31	38		13	1				18		187	1		21
Furriers and fur workers													1		4			1
Gardeners	1	2		7	2	1					1		4		42			
Hat and cap makers				3				2							4			
Iron and steel workers		4	3	12	18	13		1	2			2	16		48			7
Jewelers				6	2	1							1		15			
Locksmiths		1																
Machinists	4	12	8	132	332	32		33	2	3		15	87		425	1	1	96
Mariners	10	10	3	28	24	22		4				6	14		428			26
Masons		1		6	12	7			1			1	5		38			17
Mechanics (not specified)	2	3	6	28	88	22	1	25	1	3	1	2	45	1	235	1	2	19

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)				6	5	3			1				3		21			3
Millers		1			1										3			
Milliners		1	1	3	1								2		51			
Miners	6		1	17	177	47		19	107		22		4	12	58		3	45
Painters and glaziers		8	3	38	65	29	1	9	1	2		3	20		92		1	20
Patternmakers				2	2							1	1		2			1
Photographers				1	1	1				1			1		13			1
Plasterers	2			8	23	6		2	1				3		34			5
Plumbers		2		19	33	9		5					9		57		1	8
Printers				11	14	6				1			7		52		1	2
Saddlers and harnessmakers				2	1			2							2			2
Seamstresses				11	1	1				1		3	1	2	21			1
Shoemakers	1	9	1	38	12	4		1		3		13	11		45		1	6
Stokers	7	5		14	4	24		4	1	2		2	6		102		1	7
Stonecutters		3		7	1	6		1	1			1	2		7			2
Tailors	1	4	3	13	30	7		8		3		2	3		111		3	20
Tanners and curriers					1								1		8			
Textile workers (not specified)		3		143								35	9		9			
Tinners				7	8	3						1	1		9			5
Upholsterers					1										6			
Watch and clock makers				1	1								3		10			
Weavers and spinners		29		76	1	1						20	15		18			
Woodworkers (not specified)		4		9	5	5			1			1			7			1
Other skilled	2	37	4	201	394	99		110	6	6	4	18	106		568	3	8	96
Total	63	226	51	1,270	1,679	621	5	319	149	52	30	171	583	15	4,258	10	36	547
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	3	4		12	13	6		1					20		176			13
Bankers	1			1				2					2		41			
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		25		19	40	37		21		2		1	5		43		2	8
Farm laborers	1	6		38	32	93		3	21	11	2	12			27		92	3
Farmers	5	102	3	271	247	221	2	20	63	47	14	85	27	1	205	5	185	34
Fishermen		2		25		2							5		51			
Hotel keepers				4		1	1		2				1		20		1	
Laborers	51	315	77	2,201	2,035	763	5	272	107	78	38	184	951	30	8,612	4	42	1,250
Manufacturers				2	1				1				1		23	1		1
Merchants and dealers	24	2	3	50	38	11	7	10	5	2	3	1	24	2	836		1	6
Servants	3	58	7	430	54	47		11	4	3	1	34	90		1,152		6	18
Other miscellaneous	26	237	16	486	623	232		84	16	16		107	187	2	1,635		10	240
Total	114	751	106	3,539	3,083	1,413	15	424	219	159	58	424	1,313	35	12,821	10	339	1,573
No occupation (including women and children)	146	368	56	1,675	792	271	3	70	84	48	7	297	218	49	3,101	7	64	213
Grand total	365	1,355	226	6,632	5,668	2,353	26	848	461	265	95	898	2,170	104	21,262	29	446	2,393

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TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and occupations* —Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors		1	1		5					3					1		1		159
Architects			6								1				1		1		49
Clergy	1	2	20	1	17		1	4		13		5	1	1	4	1	3		290
Editors			1		1	1													39
Electricians		1	38		1	1				5			1		6	1	4		311
Engineers (professional)			11		1	2				11	1	3			6		3	1	227
Lawyers					1					4							1		49
Literary and scientific persons			3		1					3	1				1		1		62
Musicians			5		2			1		20		1					2		158
Officials (Government)		1	4	1	3					3				3					203
Physicians		1	16		4					9	2	1	2		6		1		163
Sculptors and artists			2												1				81
Teachers	2	1	14		4	2	1		1	12	1				4		1		295
Other professional	1	3	44			2		1	2	15		1	3	1	5		1		503
Total	4	10	165	2	40	8	2	6	3	98	6	11	7	5	35	2	19	1	2,589
SKILLED.																			
Bakers			18		1	1		1	1	24		1			4		7		201
Barbers and hairdressers		1	18			1		1		28		1			6	1	1		170
Blacksmiths			25		1	2		1		14		1	1		5		5		248
Bookbinders			2																12
Brewers			1																7
Butchers	1	1	7							9			1			1	4		109
Cabinetmakers			3														1		31
Carpenters and joiners	1	3	82		2	14		3		65	3	8	2		19	1	14		1,605
Cigarette makers																			1
Cigarmakers			1																468
Cigar packers						1											1		4
Clerks and accountants		5	153	4	59	8		4	1	57	2	11	8	2	25	2	12		2,064
Dressmakers			5		1					7		1			1				214
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	2	44	1	2	2	1		2	5	5	2	2	1	8		9		504
Furriers and fur workers																			6
Gardeners			4							1									93
Hat and cap makers															1				11
Iron and steel workers			21			2						1					4		194
Jewelers					1	3				4									39
Locksmiths																			1
Machinists	1	2	180			24		1		11		9	1		7	2	12	1	1,649
Mariners		3	24		3	4	2			4	2	1	8		12		25		745
Masons	1		26		3					19		1				1	1		164

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Mechanics (not specified)	1	4	57		11	6		1	1	24		4	2		3		7		718
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			12			1									2	1	1		80
Millers										2									7
Milliners		1	1									1							67
Miners	4		225					1		54	17		1		43	39	13	9	1,498
Painters and glaziers	1	1	42		1	3		1		8		2			3	1	9		434
Pattern makers			1																13
Photographers					1					6					1				34
Plasterers	2	1	6							2							2		118
Plumbers			35			4						2	2		2		2		207
Printers		1	12			1				5		1			1		1		138
Saddlers and harness makers			2							2									16
Seamstresses			2		3	1				11		1					1		76
Shoemakers			18			1				12		1			1		2		206
Stokers			11			2				2			2		1		8	2	231
Stonecutters		1	4									6					1		53
Tailors		2	22							22		1			8	1	3		346
Tanners and currriers										1							1		12
Textile workers (not specified)			25			24						2							259
Tinners			6							1						1	1		50
Tobacco workers			1																4
Upholsterers			1																8
Watch and clock makers		1							1	1					1				23
Weavers and spinners			33			23						4					1		240
Woodworkers (not specified)		1	4			1									4				49
Other skilled	2	7	300		3	23	1	1		49		9	9		30	4	31	3	2,512
Total	15	37	1,464	5	92	152	4	15	6	450	29	71	39	3	188	55	180	15	15,939
MISCELLANEOUS																			
Agents			6	2	6	1		1	1	5				1	3		1		310
Bankers			2		1					1					2				61
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			21			3				2	1	1			1		16	1	276
Farm laborers		3	9			5		12		335		10			8		17	6	1,051
Farmers	4	49	47		38	48		27	1	767	14	45	5	2	116	3	55	1	3,556
Fishermen		10				13				2					16				151
Hotel keepers		1									1				8				52
Laborers	134	117	2,679		17	454	4	11	4	6,977	113	96	36		602	226	293	42	34,590
Manufacturers					2	2									3				50
Merchants and dealers	1	17	50	17	152	2	1		3	102	4	1	3	1	58	1	5		2,339
Servants	1	5	72		46	38		3		189	7	19	2		35	1	8		2,656
Other miscellaneous	7	9	482	1	4	51	2	7	1	193	6	25	12	2	64	13	129	9	5,863
Total	147	211	3,368	20	266	617	7	61	10	8,573	146	197	58	6	916	244	524	59	50,955
No occupation (including women and children)	48	46	344	9	214	205		23	15	12,400	28	169	18	24	282	22	78	7	25,102
Grand total	214	304	5,341	36	612	982	13	105	34	21,521	209	448	122	38	1,421	323	801	82	94,585

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TABLE XI-B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry.*

Destination.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Canadian Atlantic seaports.	Portland, Me.	New Bedford, Mass.	Providence, R. I.	Newport News, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Miama, Fla.	Key West, Fla.	Gloucester, Mass.	Plymouth, Mass.	Provincetown, Mass.	Stamford, Conn.	Wilmington, N. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Brunswick, Ga.
Alabama	17	7	2									3	8							
Alaska	6	1											2							
Arizona	29	1						5					2							
Arkansas	6												2							
California	686	81	2	3	5	1	3	172	2	1	1		6							
Colorado	104	6											1							
Connecticut	914	187			5		15	58	1	1			5	1					4	1
Delaware	33	14		1																
District of Columbia	527	7	1		13	1			12				25							
Florida	32	4			2					1	2	544	176	1						
Georgia	14	1									77		12							3
Idaho	157	3										1								
Illinois	1,109	89	1	4	9	1		3	3		1		17							
Indiana	104	21											8							
Iowa	235	9			2								6							
Kansas	37	3			1															
Kentucky	4	3											7							
Louisiana	45	4	1							1			10							
Maine	40	16				6		2					1	1						
Maryland	180	4	9	143	2				3	9	1		12					1	2	
Massachusetts	1,689	814	8	2	17	3	335	795	2	1	2	1	15	23	10	1			6	
Michigan	545	47	1	1	5					2			3							
Minnesota	519	3	1		3															
Mississippi	8																			
Missouri	128	7						1					11							
Montana	147	5																		
Nebraska	129	2		1																
Nevada	73	4																		
New Hampshire	70	29											1						2	
New Jersey	1,741	258	8	2	2			5	3	1			13						2	
New Mexico	16												2							
New York	15,718	1,148	74	83	51	5	4	29	78	36	5	9	467	1			8		61	11
North Carolina	16								1				8					2		
North Dakota	101												3							
Ohio	551	124	1	1				1	1				16						1	
Oklahoma	12				1															
Oregon	87	9																		
Pennsylvania	1,630	313	269	18		1		46	7	10	1		50						4	
Philippine Islands	19				1								4							
Porto Rico	20																			
Rhode Island	150	90					70	232						2						

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South Carolina	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	53	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	208	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	85	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	151	14	7	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	574	634	.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgin Islands	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	236	.....	8	.....	2	10	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	187	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	226	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28,867	3,392	386	268	129	22	427	1,351	687	701	94	558	921	29	10	1	8	4	89	15										

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TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.*[1]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors			6		12							1		9				
Architects					3		1		2			1		1	1			
Clergy		1	4	1	11	2	7		1	2	2	2		31	2	2		1
Editors					6													
Electricians			3		11	2	6				1	2		19	3	1		
Engineers (professional)			4		14	2	3		2					4	4			
Lawyers			3		8				1					1				
Literary and scientific persons					2				2	2		1		2				
Musicians			2		7	1						4		9				
Officials (Government)			1		28	1	5		25	1				2				
Physicians	1				18				3		1	3		8	1	2	2	
Sculptors and artists					4						1	1		6		1		
Teachers			5		42		12		2			7		11		1	1	
Other professional			3		21	2	4		6	2		16		28	2	1		
Total	1	1	31	1	187	10	38		41	7	5	38		131	13	8	3	1
SKILLED.																		
Bakers			2		7	1	1		1	1		1		7		1	4	
Barbers and hairdressers			3		5		4			7		1		6				
Blacksmiths		1			5	3	3	1				1		23	1	2		1
Bookbinders														1				
Brewers														2				
Butchers			1		3		3					5	3	6	1	4		
Cabinetmakers														8				
Carpenters and joiners		1	15		34	6	41	1	2	3		14	1	88	4	11	2	2
Cigarmakers					2		2			420				1				
Clerks and accountants	2	1	29	1	76	9	25	3	6	61		13	2	112	6	3	4	2
Dressmakers			1		12					2				4				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3		2		24	1	8		1		1	4		27	4	3	1	
Gardeners					16		5		1			2		4				
Hat and cap makers							1											
Iron and steel workers			1		2	1	3	2				1		16	13	1		
Jewelers			1		3							1		1				
Machinists			7		28	6	51	1		2		4		106	3	5	2	
Mariners		2	1		17	4	6		2	11	1	5	1	30	2			
Masons			3		2		6					1		9	2	1		
Mechanics (not specified)			1		38	1	20	1		1		1		43	3	1		2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)					1	1	6							11	2			
Milliners					4									1				
Miners		8	288		58	26	1		1	3	1		28	83	26	14	3	5
Painters and glaziers			2		31	3	5		1	1		1		34	3	3	3	1

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Pattern makers							2							1				
Photographers	1				4		1							1				
Plasterers	1		2		2		4		2	1				8	1			
Plumbers					2		2			1	1	1		8		2		
Printers					3	1	3			1		1		11	1		1	
Saddlers and harnessmakers							1							2				
Seamstresses			1							11				3				
Shoemakers			3		2	1	4	1						13	1	1		
Stokers			1		6		2		2	2				9	1	1		
Stonecutters			1		1	1								5	1	1		
Tailors			2		24	4	13					1		32	2		1	
Textile workers (not specified)							7							1	1			
Tinners					5									2				
Tobacco workers										2				1				
Watch and clock makers														4				
Weavers and spinners							16							1	1	1		
Woodworkers (not specified)					2	1	1							2				
Other skilled	2		18		88	15	55	5	3	6		4	2	142	17	14	5	2
Total	9	13	385	1	489	85	302	15	22	535	4	62	37	869	96	69	26	15
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents		2			12	1	1			3	1	1		12	1			1
Bankers					5				1	1				1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					2		3							19	2		1	
Farm laborers			21		20	3	14			203			2	21	3	14	4	
Farmers	2		46	2	386	21	23	3	1	13	2	115	35	76	7	50	15	
Fishermen					19		3			3								
Hotel keepers					10							1		1				
Laborers	7	24	381		1,607	165	1,100	45	7	79	2	209	98	1,536	106	204	200	
Manufacturers					4	1	7							1				
Merchants and dealers	1		39	4	678	1	4	1	3	66	2	32	2	60	1	2		
Servants		1	15		89	3	48		7	14	1	12	2	105	3	11	1	
Other miscellaneous	1	8	48		227	13	101	4	12	135	1	39	11	269	22	27	5	6
Total	11	35	550	6	3,059	208	1,304	53	31	517	9	409	150	2,101	145	308	226	7
No occupation (including women and children)	6	1	778	2	1,163	86	217	5	45	609	7	165	26	387	39	82	70	13
Grand total	27	50	1,744	10	4,898	389	1,861	73	142	1,668	25	674	213	3,488	293	467	325	36

[1] For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table IX-A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table X-A.

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TABLE XI–B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry*—Continued.

Destination.	Fernandina, Fla.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.	Pascagoula, Miss.	San Francisco, Cal.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Pacific seaports.	Alaska.	Canadian border stations.	Mexican border stations.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Alabama			21	1	12	43	1	1	2	1					57	6			182
Alaska												12		123	7				151
Arizona			54			90				37		4		1	41	2,164		2	2,430
Arkansas												2		1	16	47			74
California			26	1	1	117	1	1		6,791	8	861	56	11	1,757	1,460	44		12,098
Colorado						16				74		118		1	132	121			573
Connecticut			71		1	2				68		38	10		412	1			1,795
Delaware										1					15				64
District of Columbia			2			27				131		18	11		77	6			858
Florida		21	367	9		15			1	9					269	5	1		1,459
Georgia			3			3				3					30				146
Hawaii										2					1		3,097		3,100
Idaho			7							20		109			125	3			425
Illinois			7		1	29	1			225		128	33	2	1,015	66	4		2,748
Indiana			47			23				26		13	1		178	12			433
Iowa										31		13	9		183	42			530
Kansas						7				17		1			84	99			249
Kentucky						4				17			3		27				65
Louisiana			1		5	1,484	1	1		11		3			20	154		1	1,742
Maine						2				16					1,649				1,733
Maryland			6			4	2			53	1	2			146	8			588
Massachusetts		1	28		1	7	1			135		65	22		5,639	15			9,638
Michigan			11			7				141		51	10		5,051	19	1		5,895
Minnesota						6				28		18	1	3	1,042	3			1,627
Mississippi						11		12	16	13		1			13				74
Missouri			6			17				30		21	11		173	84			489
Montana			4			6				14		76	1		472				725
Nebraska										20		25			114	13			304
Nevada			8			3				32		11			28	1			160
New Hampshire			1							13					892				1,008
New Jersey			71		1	11	7			54		17	3		427	11			2,637
New Mexico			1			10				7		1			27	580			644
New York		4	1,434	3	7	192	14	1		1,183		515	175		5,825	175	11	57	27,384
North Carolina			1			7				3					31				69
North Dakota										2					399	5			510
Ohio			95			6				127		48	9	2	735	37			1,755
Oklahoma						6				4					59	29			111
Oregon			1			11				24	21	339	3	6	459	2			962
Pennsylvania		3	109		4	36	2			169		87	17		660	46	1	1	3,514
Philippine Islands										2					1				27
Porto Rico										2					1			304	327
Rhode Island										6		20	3		453	1			1,027

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South Carolina	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Tennessee	.....	.....	3	.....	2	18	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	40	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	93
Texas	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	61	46	.....	32	.....	5	4	.....	100	11,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,288
Utah	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	81	.....	136	1	1	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513
Vermont	.....	.....	14	.....	1	6	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	886	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001
Virginia	.....	1	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	1	.....	107	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,554
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	1	1,397	34	108	1,783	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3,652
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292
Wisconsin	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	38	.....	27	4	.....	253	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	571
Wyoming	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	26	.....	36	2	.....	31	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Total	1	30	2,466	14	35	2,286	78	16	19	9,812	31	4,236	425	259	32,176	17,238	3,102	365	110,618	

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TABLE XII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1918.			6 months ended June 30, 1918.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1917.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1917.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	2,774	2,932	5,706	1,049	1,089	2,138	1,725	1,843	3,568	3,875	3,348	7,223
Armenian	147	74	221	47	23	70	100	51	151	391	119	510
Bohemian and Moravian	45	29	74	17	10	27	28	19	47	94	75	169
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	130	20	150	67	15	82	63	5	68	394	24	418
Chinese	1,276	300	1,576	412	118	530	864	182	1,046	1,487	297	1,784
Croatian and Slovenian	26	7	33	9	4	13	17	3	20	119	26	145
Cuban	816	363	1,179	239	134	373	577	229	806	1,372	548	1,920
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	15	.....	15	5	.....	5	10	.....	10	51	2	53
Dutch and Flemish	1,492	708	2,200	875	471	1,346	617	237	854	1,809	1,000	2,809
East Indian	57	4	61	24	1	25	33	3	36	50	4	54
English	5,832	7,148	12,980	3,282	3,709	6,991	2,550	3,439	5,989	8,844	8,955	17,799
Finnish	1,242	625	1,867	515	89	604	727	536	1,263	2,158	1,086	3,244
French	3,132	3,708	6,840	1,628	1,756	3,384	1,504	1,952	3,456	5,930	4,743	10,673
German	1,174	818	1,992	506	420	926	668	398	1,066	3,011	1,766	4,777
Greek	2,149	453	2,602	582	237	819	1,567	216	1,783	5,331	803	6,134
Hebrew	1,514	2,158	3,672	669	829	1,498	845	1,329	2,174	4,102	4,822	8,924
Irish	2,088	2,569	4,657	1,112	1,303	2,415	976	1,266	2,242	3,895	3,478	7,373
Italian (north)	586	488	1,074	310	198	508	276	290	566	1,154	714	1,868
Italian (south)	1,879	3,355	5,234	775	1,246	2,021	1,104	2,109	3,213	5,392	6,841	12,233
Japanese	4,821	5,347	10,168	2,432	2,840	5,272	2,389	2,507	4,896	4,685	5,072	9,757
Korean	59	90	149	9	15	24	50	75	125	76	141	217
Lithuanian	96	39	135	51	19	70	45	20	65	161	63	224
Magyar	14	18	32	7	9	16	7	9	16	80	94	174
Mexican	10,642	6,960	17,602	9,724	6,238	15,962	918	722	1,640	3,863	3,772	7,635
Pacific Islander	12	5	17	6	5	11	6	.....	6	9	4	13
Polish	497	171	668	280	74	354	217	97	314	855	449	1,304
Portuguese	1,349	970	2,319	510	271	781	839	699	1,538	3,189	2,545	5,734
Roumanian	124	31	155	41	14	55	83	17	100	267	60	327
Russian	1,081	432	1,513	593	206	799	488	226	714	1,560	513	2,073
Ruthenian (Russniak)	36	13	49	13	9	22	23	4	27	390	141	531
Scandinavian ((Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	5,467	3,274	8,741	2,418	948	3,366	3,049	2,326	5,375	7,705	4,321	12,026
Scotch	2,010	3,194	5,204	1,119	1,598	2,717	891	1,596	2,487	3,448	3,846	7,294
Slovak	27	8	35	9	3	12	18	5	23	69	43	112
Spanish	6,791	1,118	7,909	3,700	485	4,185	3,091	633	3,724	10,976	1,347	12,323
Spanish American	1,580	651	2,231	732	318	1,050	848	333	1,181	1,779	656	2,435
Syrian	143	67	210	62	37	99	81	30	111	375	156	531
Turkish	23	1	24	10	.....	10	13	1	14	69	8	77
Welsh	170	108	278	101	58	159	69	50	119	228	160	388
West Indian (except Cuban)	361	371	732	170	188	358	191	183	374	528	454	982
Other peoples	203	111	314	95	67	162	108	44	152	570	122	692
Total	61,880	48,738	110,618	34,205	25,054	59,259	27,675	23,684	51,359	90,341	62,618	152,959

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TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1918.			6 months ended June 30, 1918.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1917.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1917.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	774	517	1,291	332	250	582	442	267	709	879	549	1,428
Armenian	1,236	2	1,238	12	.....	12	1,224	2	1,226	1,275	7	1,282
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	441	14	455	216	4	220	225	10	235	248	15	263
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	900	18	918	250	8	258	650	10	660	885	15	900
Chinese	2,156	83	2,239	1,204	41	1,245	952	42	994	1,791	74	1,865
Croatian and Slovenian	28	3	31	3	.....	3	25	3	28	31	3	34
Cuban	757	384	1,141	291	149	440	466	235	701	1,040	457	1,497
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	11	2	13	2	1	3	9	1	10	10	1	11
Dutch and Flemish	540	158	698	282	78	360	258	80	338	514	157	671
East Indian	154	.....	154	116	.....	116	38	.....	38	60	1	61
English	9,907	2,903	12,810	4,855	1,157	6,012	5,052	1,746	6,798	6,575	2,622	9,197
Finnish	1,305	291	1,596	211	22	233	1,094	269	1,363	1,674	356	2,030
French	3,258	2,169	5,427	1,439	872	2,311	1,819	1,297	3,116	2,701	1,860	4,561
German	341	222	563	154	94	248	187	128	315	469	279	748
Greek	2,894	58	2,952	1,019	22	1,041	1,875	36	1,911	2,390	52	2,442
Hebrew	523	164	687	243	48	291	280	116	396	447	172	619
Irish	2,523	548	3,071	1,247	197	1,444	1,276	351	1,627	1,575	513	2,088
Italian (north)	854	187	1,041	285	68	353	569	119	688	952	228	1,180
Italian (south)	7,549	586	8,135	2,157	164	2,321	5,392	422	5,814	8,210	673	8,883
Japanese	1,215	343	1,558	605	167	772	610	176	786	855	236	1,091
Korean	63	14	77	37	6	43	26	8	34	38	8	46
Lithuanian	35	10	45	11	2	13	24	8	32	50	12	62
Magyar	37	4	41	4	2	6	33	2	35	72	23	95
Mexican	14,281	10,803	25,084	14,049	10,679	24,728	232	124	356	476	239	715
Pacific Islander	2	4	6	2	2	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Polish	995	40	1,035	340	9	349	655	31	686	692	42	734
Portuguese	1,689	327	2,016	521	72	593	1,168	255	1,423	1,519	367	1,886
Roumanian	50	11	61	10	1	11	40	10	50	60	14	74
Russian	4,386	540	4,926	1,514	130	1,644	2,872	410	3,282	5,759	821	6,580
Ruthenian (Russniak)	20	5	25	1	.....	1	19	5	24	27	12	39
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3,533	1,132	4,665	1,240	407	1,647	2,293	725	3,018	3,568	1,068	4,636
Scotch	2,672	635	3,307	1,216	250	1,466	1,456	385	1,841	1,850	560	2,410
Slovak	451	2	453	178	.....	178	273	2	275	285	13	298
Spanish	3,763	419	4,182	2,039	173	2,212	1,724	246	1,970	2,977	405	3,382
Spanish American	494	242	736	225	90	315	269	152	421	468	284	752
Syrian	129	31	160	57	20	77	72	11	83	115	22	137
Turkish	53	5	58	11	2	13	42	3	45	75	8	83
Welsh	232	31	263	135	5	140	97	26	123	132	35	167
West Indian (except Cuban)	217	209	426	96	86	182	121	123	244	256	242	498
Other peoples	884	117	1,001	649	60	709	235	57	292	410	68	478
Not specified [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,182	1,545	3,727
Total	71,352	23,233	94,585	37,258	15,338	52,596	34,094	7,895	41,989	53,592	14,060	67,652

[1] Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

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TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 16 years and over.					
							Can read but can not write.			Can neither read nor write.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)	2,379	1,518	861	141	2,005	233	6	2	8	303	28	331
Armenian	26	23	3	1	25					1		1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	10	6	4	2	8							
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	56	46	10	3	52	1				2		2
Chinese	35,621	35,388	233	262	34,456	903	1		1	258	113	371
Croatian and Slovenian	10	9	1		10							
Cuban	4,688	2,889	1,799	748	3,091	849				2	2	4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	8	8		1	6	1						
Dutch and Flemish	3,582	2,395	1,187	454	2,838	290				3	1	4
East Indian	454	258	196	115	309	30				8	1	9
English	9,119	6,327	2,792	656	6,013	2,450				26	5	31
Finnish	427	339	88	56	345	26					2	2
French	4,531	3,237	1,294	272	3,446	813	2		2	107	13	120
German	486	342	144	42	366	78	1		1	1	1	2
Greek	363	341	22	4	327	32	1		1	31	6	37
Hebrew	530	402	128	59	390	81		1	1	2	8	10
Irish	1,246	817	429	59	846	341				5	2	7
Italian (north)	495	370	125	30	369	96				3		3
Italian (south)	642	476	166	72	431	139				56	33	89
Japanese	4,911	4,117	794	173	4,226	512	3	2	5	82	133	215
Korean	23	16	7	2	19	2				1	1	2
Lithuanian	56	55	1	1	51	4						
Magyar	8	7	1		7	1						
Mexican	14,147	8,610	5,537	1,631	9,859	2,657	16	28	44	684	954	1,638
Pacific Islander	111	95	16	4	99	8				15	7	22
Polish	76	60	16	4	62	10				11		11
Portuguese	399	326	73	30	328	41	1		1	19	5	24
Roumanian	36	26	10		32	4				1		1
Russian	495	398	97	19	428	48				4	1	5
Ruthenian (Russniak)	8	7	1		8							
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4,862	3,917	945	302	4,045	515				5		5
Scotch	2,093	1,415	678	113	1,394	586				1	2	3
Slovak	13	13			9	4				1		1
Spanish	4,693	3,817	876	264	3,685	744	2	1	3	34	18	52
Spanish American	2,272	1,643	629	252	1,704	316	1	1	2	11	4	15
Syrian	322	282	40	23	269	30				11	6	17
Turkish	14	13	1		12	2						
Welsh	159	132	27	7	116	36						
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1,643	982	661	170	1,077	396	1		1	5	2	7
Other peoples	221	109	112	21	174	26				10	3	13
Total	101,235	81,231	20,004	5,993	82,937	12,305	35	35	70	1,703	1,351	3,054
Admitted in Philippine Islands	6,036	5,683	353	152	4,295	1,589						3,318

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Race or people.	Literacy, 16 years and over—Continued.			Causes of exemption from literacy test under section 3.							
	Can read and write.			Join relatives.			Religious persecution.		Other causes.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)	1,137	762	1,899	271	19	290	1	1	31	9	40
Armenian	21	3	24						1		1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5	3	8								
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	43	8	51	1		1			1		1
Chinese	34,949	38	34,987	52	9	61			206	104	310
Croatian and Slovenian	9	1	10								
Cuban	2,506	1,430	3,936	1	2	3			1		1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	7		7								
Dutch and Flemish	2,155	969	3,124						3	1	4
East Indian	194	136	330						8	1	9
English	5,953	2,479	8,432	11	5	16			15		15
Finnish	302	67	369		1	1				1	1
French	3,009	1,128	4,137	76	9	85			31	4	35
German	321	120	441	1	1	2					
Greek	308	13	321	2	3	5			29	3	32
Hebrew	371	89	460	1	8	9			1		1
Irish	782	398	1,180	2	1	3			3	1	4
Italian (north)	348	114	462	2		2			1		1
Italian (south)	385	96	481	8	8	16			48	25	73
Japanese	3,931	587	4,518	17	55	72			65	78	143
Korean	15	4	19						1	1	2
Lithuanian	54	1	55								
Magyar	7	1	8								
Mexican	7,095	3,739	10,834	48	281	329			636	673	1,309
Pacific Islander	80	5	85						15	7	22
Polish	46	15	61	7		7			4		4
Portuguese	292	52	344	3	1	4			16	4	20
Roumanian	25	10	35						1		1
Russian	384	87	471	2		2			2	1	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	1	8								
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3,769	786	4,555						5		5
Scotch	1,359	618	1,977	1	2	3					
Slovak	12		12	1		1					
Spanish	3,660	714	4,374	3	14	17			31	4	35
Spanish American	1,497	506	2,003	2	2	4			9	2	11
Syrian	256	26	282	1	3	4			10	3	13
Turkish	13	1	14								
Welsh	128	24	152								
West Indian (other than Cuban)	897	568	1,465	3		3			2	2	4
Other peoples	87	100	187	1	2	3			9	1	10
Total	76,419	15,699	92,118	517	426	943	1	1	1,185	925	2,110
Admitted in Philippine Islands			2,718								

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TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonemigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples*—Con.

Race or people.	Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
	Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.		
	$50 or over.	Less than $50.								
African (black)	886	942	$125,452	1,816	319	244	1,091	255	1,033	.....
Armenian	21	.....	16,500	16	1	9	12	6	8	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	10	2	952	5	1	4	5	1	4	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	20	10	6,154	33	5	18	12	13	31	.....
Chinese	854	4,604	195,063	5,867	879	28,875	800	3,506	31,315	5,091
Croatian and Slovenian	1	6	175	7	1	2	.....	5	5	.....
Cuban	3,537	481	306,100	2,988	1,600	100	1,646	456	2,586	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	7	.....	565	7	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2,425	218	540,053	1,762	663	1,157	789	381	2,412	29
East Indian	234	13	88,950	108	39	307	36	7	411	28
English	6,160	1,084	784,605	5,705	1,470	1,944	3,896	897	4,326	314
Finnish	152	123	27,401	271	86	70	219	82	126	.....
French	2,269	1,062	449,362	2,579	536	1,416	2,267	321	1,943	23
German	328	78	66,014	302	62	122	183	67	236	.....
Greek	202	98	67,897	280	15	68	120	110	133	.....
Hebrew	347	97	155,790	397	111	22	252	60	218	.....
Irish	650	284	102,629	845	163	238	551	161	534	5
Italian (north)	370	59	53,036	362	64	69	175	46	274	.....
Italian (south)	306	167	59,816	442	105	95	355	67	220	10
Japanese	3,716	1,197	854,079	3,896	846	169	1,557	2,150	1,204	382
Korean	10	13	2,311	17	6	.....	11	10	2	.....
Lithuanian	35	5	12,359	24	2	30	20	7	29	.....
Magyar	4	2	400	7	1	.....	2	4	2	.....
Mexican	5,607	10,024	1,472,725	10,904	3,060	183	8,296	544	5,307	.....
Pacific Islander	17	57	1,398	20	3	88	71	11	29	.....
Polish	55	8	8,729	45	9	22	23	15	38	.....
Portuguese	232	39	44,789	241	66	92	161	68	170	20
Roumanian	28	7	4,005	28	5	3	13	7	16	.....
Russian	367	34	71,662	302	56	137	135	82	278	16
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	1	1,310	5	.....	3	1	1	6	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,502	1,026	560,317	3,103	597	1,162	2,645	651	1,566	31
Scotch	1,320	372	179,411	1,473	265	355	877	246	970	.....
Slovak	11	2	3,295	6	.....	7	3	2	8	.....
Spanish	3,374	636	734,904	3,671	620	402	1,481	892	2,320	62
Spanish American	1,750	116	371,475	1,460	592	220	897	418	957	.....
Syrian	365	26	382,836	276	42	4	131	46	145	1
Turkish	16	1	1,650	13	1	.....	4	3	7	.....
Welsh	108	20	9,688	72	13	74	64	20	75	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1,248	135	180,895	1,206	377	60	832	238	573	.....
Other peoples	145	25	16,058	110	76	35	107	32	82	24
Total	39,696	23,074	7,960,810	50,671	12,758	37,806	29,740	11,892	59,603	6,036

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TABLE XIII–A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside United States.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black)	1,297	893	404	108	1,062	127	33	27	5	1	2	1,229	.....
Armenian	23	16	7	2	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	64	61	3	.....	63	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	29	29	.....	1	25	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28	.....
Chinese	35,174	34,942	232	265	34,198	711	114	147	39	34	81	34,759	6,957
Croatian and Slovenian	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cuban	6,007	3,879	2,128	908	4,134	965	39	6	.....	1	1	5,960	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4	3	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Dutch and Flemish	4,141	3,010	1,131	470	3,275	396	47	16	3	1	1	4,073	102
East Indian	42	40	2	1	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	36
English	10,064	6 801	3,263	695	6,585	2,784	328	118	46	14	29	9,529	383
Finnish	506	348	158	63	412	31	59	54	3	1	.....	389	.....
French	3,293	2,268	1,025	207	2,474	612	44	9	4	4	8	3,224	42
German	399	256	143	53	286	60	9	2	.....	.....	1	387	.....
Greek	181	157	24	6	150	25	12	10	2	2	.....	155	.....
Hebrew	288	207	81	44	194	50	13	7	2	.....	.....	266	.....
Irish	1,149	755	394	55	808	286	40	33	12	2	4	1,058	3
Italian (north)	461	341	120	30	328	103	17	11	6	2	1	424	.....
Italian (south)	1,095	898	197	96	569	430	111	32	6	2	2	942	10
Japanese	9,282	6,930	2,352	145	7,463	1,674	2,101	1,971	2,703	983	378	1,146	505
Korean	37	29	8	.....	37	.....	4	6	14	3	.....	10	.....
Lithuanian	4	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Magyar	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Mexican	3,618	2,470	1,148	399	2,722	497	45	7	1	3	.....	3,562	.....
Pacific Islander	28	24	4	2	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Polish	4,877	4,828	49	20	4,769	88	64	48	9	1	2	4,753	.....
Portuguese	722	521	201	69	539	114	253	80	30	1	3	355	19
Roumanian	26	19	7	.....	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Russian	785	652	133	29	685	71	30	25	4	3	2	712	18
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4,423	3,342	1,081	251	3,657	515	584	402	64	10	12	3,351	29
Scotch	1,822	1,154	668	118	1,209	495	46	30	3	6	3	1,734	7
Slovak	6	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Spanish	4,416	3,603	813	299	3,485	632	209	105	34	7	24	4,037	104
Spanish American	2,303	1,641	662	247	1,737	319	56	11	1	.....	6	2,229	.....
Syrian	282	247	35	21	232	29	3	2	2	.....	1	274	2
Turkish	36	33	3	.....	33	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
Welsh	121	102	19	8	84	29	2	3	.....	.....	1	115	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1,506	884	622	174	1,014	318	43	18	5	3	12	1,425	.....
Other peoples	163	108	55	4	135	24	29	11	1	.....	6	116	44
Total	98,683	81,508	17,175	4,791	82,482	11,410	4,348	3,192	2,999	1,085	580	86,479	8,261
Departed from Philippine Islands	8,261	7,750	511	673	5,647	1,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE XIV.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries.*

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, inc. Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria	5																				5
Hungary		1																			1
Belgium			25																		25
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro				1		1															2
Denmark					325	1					1				1				3		331
France, including Corsica			1			1,802					1			2	2				6		1,814
German Empire							6														6
Greece						3		68											1		72
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia									153						1						154
Netherlands						1				255									1		257
Norway						1		2	1		1,371				1	4			7		1,387
Portugal, inc. Cape de Verde and Azore Is.						8			2			62							2		74
Roumania						1							5						9		15
Russian Empire						28				1				319			1		178		527
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.					2	3			2						349				4		360
Sweden										1	5			1		189			3		199
Switzerland																	42				42
Turkey in Europe																		3			3
United Kingdom						2			2					5	2				2,027		2,038
Other Europe																				6	6
Total Europe	5	1	26	1	327	1,851	6	70	160	257	1,378	62	5	327	356	193	43	3	2,241	6	7,318
China	30				5	23	63		6	9	11	1		2	2	6	7		201		369
Japan	1				1	56			1	6	4	7		1	3	1	12		153		246
India					5	2				1									36		44
Other Asia					18	8			3	418	1			4		1	3		106	2	564
Total Asia	31				29	89	66		10	434	16	8		7	5	8	22		496	2	1,223
Africa									1		4	4							13		22
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand					2	46			4		1				2	2			271		328
Pacific Islands, not specified					9	75				45					20				35		184
British North America			1		6	273		2	77	14	31			69	17	40	6		395		936

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Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	27	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21	.....	.....	30	.....	100
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	46	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	3	35	.....	187
South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	37	.....	.....	6	15	.....	31	10	.....	2	16	9	.....	120	.....	265
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	2	.....	9	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....	108	2	3	117	.....	317
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	.....	.....	.....	7	14	3	.....	5	.....	22	5	.....	31	.....	127
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	23
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	27	1	387	2,550	79	72	285	780	1,494	90	5	413	656	260	77	3	3,787	8	11,020
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1	24	1	305	2,046	40	72	241	571	1,378	73	2	345	535	238	59	3	3,131	7	9,097
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....	82	504	39	.....	44	218	116	17	3	68	121	22	18	.....	656	1	1,923

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TABLE XIV.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries*—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																			
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	38	35	3	.....
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Denmark	21	3	12	.....	26	62	.....	.....	8	63	.....	4	60	2	.....	.....	530	391	139	.....
France, including Corsica	46	35	5	.....	18	104	.....	23	73	423	43	79	94	105	.....	116	2,874	2,297	577	6
German Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	12	.....	.....	.....	22	13	9	.....
Greece	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	106	12	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	4	34	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	10	.....	144	1	2	21	17	.....	.....	387	241	146	.....
Netherlands	20	6	10	.....	299	335	5	2	2,022	48	2	1	93	62	.....	.....	2,827	1,739	1,088	.....
Norway	41	3	2	.....	3	49	21	4	9	244	60	7	55	10	.....	3	1,849	1,600	249	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	88	70	18	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	12	4	.....
Russian Empire	2	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	191	.....	.....	14	10	.....	.....	752	491	261	8
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	7	5	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	22	7	96	35	118	1	.....	651	509	142	4
Sweden	7	2	1	.....	.....	10	1	5	.....	145	3	2	20	5	.....	.....	390	270	120	.....
Switzerland	2	7	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1	8	19	6	6	13	.....	.....	.....	105	73	32	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
United Kingdom	95	149	27	.....	14	285	4	337	19	707	30	41	112	164	.....	.....	3,737	3,320	417	24
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	49	1	5
Total Europe	257	251	58	.....	360	926	31	385	2,145	2,101	154	239	531	496	1	119	14,446	11,228	3,218	47
China	32,041	2	1	.....	.....	32,044	.....	1	.....	58	44	494	4	1,207	.....	.....	34,221	33,818	403	625
Japan	2	338	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	1	9	30	2	13	24	5	.....	.....	670	618	52	256
India	4	1	43	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	130	89	41	27
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Other Asia	1	.....	.....	.....	95	96	.....	3	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691	461	230	132
Total Asia	32,048	341	44	1	95	32,529	.....	5	9	150	46	507	31	1,213	.....	.....	35,713	34,987	726	1,040
Africa	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	157	2	.....	36	1	.....	15	8	.....	.....	244	208	36	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	628	5	32	.....	2	6	5	.....	.....	1,013	671	342	73
Pacific Islands (not specified)	2	18	.....	.....	1	21	.....	10	209	9	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	443	341	102	.....

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British North America	8	4	2	1	.....	15	8	2	3	2,679	7	14	35	99	.....	11	3,809	2,807	1,002	.....
Central America	27	3	.....	.....	.....	30	1	3	.....	50	906	22	12	89	.....	.....	1,303	872	431	.....
Mexico	45	17	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	36	7	4,713	28	68	.....	6	6,111	3,768	1,343	.....
South America	59	42	6	.....	.....	107	1	15	4	144	27	32	1,808	185	.....	.....	2,588	1,900	688	.....
West Indies	192	3	3	.....	1	199	10	1	5	512	14	14	41	10,090	.....	.....	11,203	7,406	3,797	.....
United States	6	6	1	1	2	16	2	4	1	29	5	15	61	124	24,907	.....	25,291	16,980	8,311	4,857
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	40	71	63	8	19
Total	32,648	691	114	3	459	33,915	210	1,055	2,395	5,784	1,257	5,560	2,572	12,383	24,908	176	101,235	.....	.....	6,036
Male	32,354	643	86	3	275	33,361	181	713	1,491	3,954	885	4,223	1,878	8,620	16,670	158	.....	81,231	.....	.....
Female	294	48	28	.....	184	554	29	342	904	1,830	372	1,337	694	3,763	8,238	18	.....	.....	20,004	.....

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TABLE XIV-A.—*Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries.*

Countries of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future residence.																		
	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, inc. Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Belgium	32	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Denmark	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
France, inc. Corsica	1	.....	1	1,149	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	6	.....	1,164
German Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Greece	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	55
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	396
Netherlands	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	1,062
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226
Portugal, inc. Cape de Verde and Azore Is.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	159
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	.....	3	.....	.....	74	.....	492
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	594
Sweden	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	288
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	1	.....	73
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	59	.....	2	.....	.....	1,901	.....	1,974
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
Total Europe	33	18	325	1,175	63	54	393	1,064	1,225	156	18	467	597	295	71	2	1,988	16	7,960
China	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	5	.....	7	6	.....	160	.....	196
Japan	.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....	155	.....	196
India	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	46
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Asia	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	13
Total Asia	.....	.....	17	27	.....	.....	3	6	8	.....	5	5	.....	8	10	.....	363	.....	452
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	10	.....	30
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	297	.....	321
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	405	5	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....	69	.....	524
British North America	2	.....	11	4,872	2	2	343	3	49	1	.....	71	14	49	.....	.....	768	1	6,188

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Central America	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	24	3	1	.....	8	.....	46
Mexico	.....	.....	1	16	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	47	.....	2	.....	42	.....	124
South America	.....	.....	5	12	68	1	11	19	1	1	24	7	.....	.....	73	.....	222
West Indies	.....	.....	3	23	.....	7	3	1	1	1	133	1	1	.....	91	.....	265
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	180
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	.....	35	18	381	6,318	133	57	759	1,501	1,324	165	23	551	850	376	87	2	3,715	17	16,312
Male	.....	32	18	286	5,979	88	55	654	1,268	1,147	113	21	460	769	296	64	2	2,845	17	14,114
Female	.....	3	.....	95	339	45	2	105	233	177	52	2	91	81	80	23	.....	870	.....	2,196
Departed from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	.....	.....	.....	10	16	61

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TABLE XIV-A.—*Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by countries*—Continued.

Countries of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future residence.																		
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria															2		2	2	
Hungary														1			1	1	
Belgium										14		3	3	2	3		60	54	6
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro													1				19	19	
Denmark	8		1		5	14	1			69	7	12	64	6	8		504	357	147
France, inc. Corsica	2	1				3			1	377	11	71	73	54	9		1,763	1,320	443
German Empire		2				2		3		2		3	8		1		84	58	26
Greece	1					1	1			38			4		1		100	87	13
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia										152	3	4	22	11	7		595	402	193
Netherlands	9	1				10	5	1	187	88	1	3	25	67	18		1,467	1,263	204
Norway	6	1	3			10	17	1	2	273	7	10	58	7	23		1,634	1,329	305
Portugal, inc. Cape de Verde and Azore Is													6	2	3		170	122	48
Roumania								1		1		1					20	19	1
Russian Empire		5				5	6	4		212			15	4	11		749	493	256
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is	1	1				2				28	6	119	61	193	32		1,035	903	132
Sweden	3					3		2		161	4	3	15	13	12		501	330	171
Switzerland	1					1			2	14	1	12	6	3	3		115	82	33
Turkey in Europe												3					6	6	
United Kingdom	26	15	4		2	47	5	22	14	599	22	45	159	171	82		3,140	2,602	538
Other Europe								1		53				1			71	71	
Total Europe	57	26	8		7	98	35	35	206	2,081	62	289	520	535	215		12,036	9,520	2,516
China	32,654	1				32,655				21	36	109	14	1,090	1		34,122	33,711	411
Japan	64	904	1			969	1		6	12	1	15	12	2	2		1,216	1,104	112
India			121			121				5			2	2			176	137	39
Turkey in Asia				19		19						4		1			25	24	1
Other Asia	1				1,882	1,883				20				1			1,917	1,205	712
Total Asia	32,719	905	122	19	1,882	35,647	1		6	58	37	128	28	1,096	3		37,456	36,181	1,275
Africa							106	1		36		1	4	8			186	123	63
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2	2				4	9	1,008		18	3		5	6	4		1,378	920	458
Pacific Islands (not specified)							1	8	223	7			1	5	1		770	529	241
British North America	3	3	4		1	11	31	11	1	5,059	15	26	90	228	103		11,763	91,650	2,598
Central America										52	1,167	32	18	101	7		1,423	988	435

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Mexico		3	1				1				50	47	4,460	66	81	55		4,884	3,505	1,370
South America		1					4	3			173	25	44	1,663	234	41		2,439	1,823	616
West Indies		172			1		173	5			1,030	19	49	98	12,120	102		13,861	9,631	4,230
United States																12,275		12,275	8,926	3,349
Other countries											11				4		17	212	197	15
Grand total	32,956	938	134	19	1,891	35,938	191	1,063	436	8,575	1,375	5,029	2,523	14,418	12,806	17	98,683			
Male	32,632	844	103	18	1,186	34,783	125	704	304	5,426	970	3,623	1,830	10,257	9,362	10		81,508		
Female	324	94	31	1	705	1,155	66	359	132	3,149	405	1,406	693	4,161	3,444	7			17,175	
Departed from Philippine Islands	1,022	433	23		264	1,742		85							6,366	17	8,261	7,760	611	

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TABLE XV.—*Immigration, fiscal years ended*

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
African (black)	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235
Armenian	674	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174
Chinese	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770
Croatian and Slovenian	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826
Cuban	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393
Dutch and Flemish	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467
East Indian	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072
English	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126
Finnish	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860
French	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392
German	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936
Greek	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283
Hebrew	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,698	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182
Irish	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706
Italian (north)	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564
Italian (south)	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497
Japanese	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824
Korean	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39
Lithuanian	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884
Magyar	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071
Mexican	163	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91
Pacific Islander	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3
Polish	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033
Portuguese	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648
Roumanian	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200
Russian	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425
Scotch	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516
Slovak	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041
Spanish	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495
Spanish American	110	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060
Syrian	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880
Turkish	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902
Welsh	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754
West Indian (except Cuban)	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381
Other peoples	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058
Total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349

[1] Alien arrivals previous to July 1, 1898, were not recorded by race or people.

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June 30, 1899,[1] to 1918, by races or peoples.

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total.
4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	86,104
3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	55,288
10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	141,564
18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	150,377
1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	38,008
20,472	20,181	30,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	461,745
3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	69,369
3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	49,965
9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	160,239
1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172	82	80	69	61	7,120
49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	742,885
6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	210,643
12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	254,514
73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,090,883
28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	440,574
103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	1,548,260
36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	651,071
24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	537,194
110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,811,480
16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	213,132
26	11	19	8	33	64	152	146	154	194	149	8,690
13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	256,445
24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	461,945
5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	168,973
2	7	61	12	3	11	1	6	5	10	17	1,086
68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	1,420,039
6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	142,079
9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	136,695
17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	235,825
12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	259,937
32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	810,328
17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	269,429
16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	480,201
6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	126,187
1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	24,547
5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	89,740
2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	20,883
2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	34,061
1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	20,281
1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	32,565
782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	208,826	295,403	110,618	14,720,351

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TABLE XV-A.—*Immigration, fiscal years ended*

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Austria	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	111,990	111,598	144,992
Hungary							163,703	153,540	193,460
Belgium	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099	6,396
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666	11,359
Denmark	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,690	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741	7,243
France, including Corsica	1,094	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386	9,731
German Empire	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,564	37,807
Greece	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489	36,580
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120	285,731
Netherlands	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946	6,637
Norway	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730	22,133
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517	9,608
Roumania	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476	4,384
Russian Empire	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665	258,943
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	385	355	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921	5,784
Sweden	12,797	18,630	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310	20,589
Switzerland	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,209	3,846	3,748
Turkey in Europe	80	285	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510	20,767
United Kingdom:									
England		9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491	56,637
Ireland	45,123	35,730	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,995	34,530
Scotland		1,792	2,070	2,500	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866	19,740
Wales		764	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841	2,660
Other Europe	6	2	18	37	5	143	13	48	107
Total Europe	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365	1,199,566
China	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544	961
Japan	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835	30,226
India	17	9	22	93	94	261	190	216	898
Turkey in Asia	4,436	3,962	5,782	6,223	7,118	5,235	6,157	6,351	8,053
Other Asia	15	93	61	36	577	2,117	5,081	351	386
Total Asia	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300	40,524
Africa	51	30	173	37	176	686	757	712	1,486
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	456	214	325	384	1,150	1,461	2,091	1,682	1,947
Pacific Islands (not specified)	354	214	173	182	199	94	75	51	42
British North America	1,322	396	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063	19,918
Central America	159	42	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140	970
Mexico	161	237	347	709	528	1,009	2,037	1,997	1,406
South America	89	124	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757	2,779
West Indies	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656	16,689
Other countries	217	13	1	103	25	90	161	33,012	22
Grand total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349

[1] The totals for Austria and Hungary, respectively, for the 14 years in which they were separated, are as follows: Austria, 1,121,564; Hungary, 1,251,093.

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June 30, 1899 to 1918, by countries.

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total.
82,983	80,853	135,793	82,129	85,854	137,245	134,831	9,215	3,171	857	53	[1] 3,218,541
85,526	89,338	122,944	76,928	93,028	117,580	143,321	9,296	2,020	401	8	
4,162	3,692	5,402	5,711	4,169	7,405	5,763	2,399	986	398	73	70,836
10,827	1,054	4,737	4,695	4,447	1,753	9,189	1,403	764	151	19	61,861
4,954	4,395	6,984	7,555	6,191	6,478	6,262	3,312	3,322	2,744	1,630	108,395
8,788	6,672	7,383	8,022	8,628	9,675	9,296	4,811	4,156	3,187	1,798	126,385
32,309	25,540	31,283	32,061	27,788	34,329	35,734	7,799	2,877	1,857	447	520,373
21,489	14,111	25,888	26,226	21,449	22,817	35,832	12,592	27,034	23,974	1,910	345,457
128,503	183,218	215,537	182,882	157,134	265,542	283,738	49,688	33,665	34,596	5,250	3,235,926
5,946	4,698	7,534	8,358	6,619	6,902	6,321	3,144	2,910	2,235	944	88,459
12,412	13,627	17,538	13,950	8,675	8,587	8,329	7,986	5,191	4,659	2,578	266,740
7,307	4,956	8,229	8,374	10,230	14,171	10,898	4,907	12,259	9,975	2,224	148,475
5,228	1,590	2,145	2,522	1,997	2,155	4,032	481	90	66	59	72,475
156,711	120,460	186,792	158,721	162,395	291,040	255,660	26,187	7,842	12,716	4,242	2,667,878
3,899	2,616	3,472	5,074	6,327	6,167	7,591	2,762	5,769	10,232	4,295	76,892
12,809	14,474	23,745	20,780	12,688	17,202	14,800	6,585	6,248	6,368	2,298	367,950
3,281	2,694	3,533	3,458	3,505	4,104	4,211	1,742	663	911	331	56,325
11,290	9,015	18,405	14,438	14,481	14,128	8,199	1,008	313	152	15	133,075
47,031	32,809	46,706	52,426	40,408	43,363	35,864	21,562	12,896	8,354	2,037	[2] 1,390,631
30,556	25,033	29,855	29,112	25,879	27,876	24,688	14,185	8,639	5,406	331	
13,506	12,400	20,115	18,796	14,578	14,220	10,682	4,668	2,655	1,868	260	
2,287	1,584	2,120	2,162	2,162	2,745	2,183	1,007	512	513	219	
97	46	151	377	243	371	967	1,180	1,717	1,463	42	7,033
691,901	654,875	926,291	764,757	718,875	1,055,855	1,058,391	197,919	145,699	133,083	31,063	12,963,707
1,397	1,943	1,968	1,460	1,765	2,105	2,502	2,660	2,460	2,237	1,795	40,496
15,803	3,111	2,720	4,520	6,114	8,281	8,929	8,613	8,680	8,991	10,213	209,617
1,040	203	1,696	524	175	179	221	161	112	109	130	6,350
9,753	7,506	15,212	10,229	12,788	23,955	21,716	3,543	1,670	393	43	160,128
372	141	1,937	695	607	838	905	234	282	1,026	520	16,274
28,365	12,904	23,533	17,428	21,449	35,358	34,273	15,211	13,204	12,756	12,701	432,865
1,411	858	1,072	956	1,009	1,409	1,539	934	894	566	299	15,055
1,098	839	998	984	794	1,229	1,336	1,282	1,484	1,014	925	21,693
81	53	99	59	104	111	110	117	90	128	165	2,501
38,510	51,941	56,555	56,830	55,990	73,802	86,139	82,215	101,551	105,399	32,452	775,322
1,217	930	893	1,193	1,242	1,473	1,622	1,252	1,135	2,073	2,220	20,603
6,067	16,251	18,691	19,889	23,238	11,926	14,614	12,310	18,425	17,869	18,524	186,865
2,315	1,906	2,151	3,049	2,989	4,248	5,869	3,801	4,286	6,931	3,343	52,009
11,888	11,180	11,244	13,403	12,467	12,458	14,451	11,598	12,027	15,507	8,879	215,579
17	49	43	39	15	23	136	31	31	77	47	34,152
782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	14,720,351

[1] The totals for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, for the 19 years in which they were separated, are as follows: England, 614,878; Ireland, 510,911; Scotland, 189,988; Wales, 29,731.

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TABLE XVI.—*Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1918.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820	8,385	1868	282,189
1821	9,127	1869	352,768
1822	6,911	1870	387,203
1823	6,354	1871	321,350
1824	7,912	1872	404,806
1825	10,199	1873	459,803
1826	10,837	1874	313,339
1827	18,875	1875	227,498
1828	27,382	1876	169,986
1829	22,520	1877	141,857
1830	23,322	1878	138,469
1831	22,633	1879	177,826
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1880	457,257
Year ended Dec. 31—		1881	669,431
1833	58,640	1882	788,992
1834	65,365	1883	603,322
1835	45,374	1884	518,592
1836	76,242	1885	395,346
1837	79,340	1886	334,203
1838	38,914	1887	490,109
1839	68,069	1888	546,889
1840	84,066	1889	444,427
1841	80,289	1890	455,302
1842	104,565	1891	560,319
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1892	579,663
Year ended Sept. 30—		1893	439,730
1844	78,615	1894	285,631
1845	114,371	1895	258,536
1846	154,416	1896	343,267
1847	234,968	1897	230,832
1848	226,527	1898	229,299
1849	297,024	1899	311,715
1850	310,004	1900	448,572
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1901	487,918
Year ended Dec. 31—		1902	648,743
1851	379,466	1903	857,046
1852	371,603	1904	812,870
1853	368,645	1905	1,026,499
1854	427,833	1906	1,100,735
1855	200,877	1907	1,285,349
1856	195,857	1908	782,870
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1909	751,786
Year ended June 30—		1910	1,041,570
1858	191,942	1911	878,587
1859	129,571	1912	838,172
1860	133,143	1913	1,197,892
1861	142,877	1914	1,218,480
1862	72,183	1915	326,700
1863	132,925	1916	298,826
1864	191,114	1917	295,403
1865	180,339	1918	110,618
1866	332,577		
1867	303,104	Total	33,058,971

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TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples and causes.*

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane, or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living other than loathsome, or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis.	Chronic alcoholism.	Likely to become a public charge.	Paupers.	Professional beggars.	Vagrant.	Contract laborers.
									Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.							
African (black)				1					2	1		22	23		80	2			6
Armenian										2			2		6		2		
Bohemian and Moravian									1				2		10				1
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin										3			4		13				
Chinese										31		8			1				1
Croatian and Slovenian															2				1
Cuban				1									1		9				5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian															1				
Dutch and Flemish				2					2			2	1		37	1			8
East Indian															4				
English	1	1	3	9	12	7	2	5	10	2		7	34	7	452	7			113
Finnish	1			1		1			2	1		5	4		12				3
French		1		7	3	3	2	2	11	2		5	23	3	336	1	1		58
German			6	8	2		1		3	4		3	9		112				21
Greek			1	2				1	2	4		3	12		18				6
Hebrew				4	2	1	1		1	6		6	8	1	104				11
Irish		1	1	7	8		2	1	8			8	18	5	185			1	60
Italian (north)				1						1		2	5		13				1
Italian (south)		1		2				1		8		3	8		81				8
Japanese				2	1		1	1	1	65		8	1		24				8
Korean															2				
Lithuanian													1		17				
Magyar															4				
Mexican	1	1	6	1	1	2		3	4	25	2	71	72	1	729		2		29

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TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feebleminded.	Insane, or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feebleminded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living other than loathsome, or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis.	Chronic alcoholism.	Likely to become a public charge.	Paupers.	Professional beggars.	Vagrant.	Contract laborers.
									Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.							
Pacific Islander												1	1						
Polish						1			1	1			2		65				5
Portugese									2	1		7	2		7				1
Roumanian										1			1		6				
Russian								1		2		6	3		57				4
Ruthenian (Russniak)															8				2
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes)			1	7					6			17	7	1	61				25
Scotch			1	6	2	2	1	1	10	1		1	17	5	151	1		1	50
Slovak															2				
Spanish	1			1		1			2	14		7	37		129	3			30
Spanish-American				1								5			28				5
Syrian						1				24			1		19				1
Turkish										1									
Welsh				1		1		1				1	1		10				7
West Indian (except Cuban)													3		6				2
Other peoples										1			2	1	9		4		2
Total	4	5	19	64	31	20	10	17	68	201	2	198	305	24	2,810	15	9	2	474
Debarred from Philippine Islands															5				

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Race of people.	Assisted aliens.	Coming in consequence of advertisements.	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under section 18).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists, or aliens, entertaining or affiliated with an organization advocating anarchistic beliefs.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Had been deported within one year.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Geographically excluded classes. (Natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3.	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion act.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
African (black)	4		55		3	4			8	2		263					476	
Armenian			1			1						5					19	
Bohemian and Moravian												2				1	17	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin												24					44	
Chinese			3				2					1			261		308	191
Croatian and Slovenian												2					5	
Cuban			1		2				3			3					25	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian												1				2	4	
Dutch and Flemish			5			1			1	2	1	13					76	
East Indian			1									1	13				19	34
English	12		5	10	44	37			21	9	6	42		1			859	
Finnish				1		2						2					35	
French	26		5	6	17	25			9		1	203					750	
German	6		1	5	11	10			2	1	3	10				39	257	
Greek						1						40	1				91	
Hebrew	11		1	1	14	6			3		3	37				1	222	
Irish	11		1	3	13	11			8	4	2	32					390	
Italian (north)	2		1	1		1						16					44	
Italian (south)	3			1	2	8					5	141					272	
Japanese			15			1	2		1			28	1	41			201	80
Korean												6		7			15	
Lithuanian											1	10					29	
Magyar												1				1	6	
Mexican	6		2	88	77	27			79	58		399				1	1,687	
Pacific Islander			1										4				7	
Polish	2			1	2	4			1	1	6	90				1	183	
Portugese			10		2	1						15					48	1
Roumanian				1		1			1			4					15	
Russian				1	2	3		3	2			85		1			170	2
Ruthenian (Russniak)					1							9					20	

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TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race of people.	Assisted aliens.	Coming in consequence of advertisements.	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under section 18).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists, or aliens, entertaining or affiliated with an organization advocating anarchistic beliefs.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Had been deported within one year.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Geographically excluded classes. (Natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3.	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes	1	.....	5	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	139	2
Scotch	8	.....	.....	5	6	12	.....	.....	9	2	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	.....
Slovak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Spanish	.....	1	31	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	33	.....	3	.....	1	315	.....
Spanish-American	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
Syrian	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1	93	.....
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Other peoples	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	2
Total	92	1	161	133	205	160	4	3	161	88	31	1,598	19	53	261	49	7,297	312
Debarred from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	267	.....	312	.....

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TABLE XVII–A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1918, by causes.*

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.																			
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feebleminded.	Insane persons.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idots, imbeciles, feebleminded, epilepties, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect aliens' ability to earn a living.	Chronic alcoholism.	Paupers or likely to become public charges.	Professional beggars.	Vagrants.	Coming in consequence of advertisements.	Had been deported within one year.	Geographically excluded classes (Natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3).	Contract laborers.	Assisted aliens.
1892	579,663	4	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	1,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932	23
1893	439,730	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	.....
1894	285,631	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	553	.....
1895	258,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694	1
1896	343,267	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776	.....
1897	230,832	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	3
1898	229,299	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	2,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417	79
1899	311,715	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	2,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741	82
1900	448,572	1	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	.....	.....	.....	2,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833	2
1901	487,918	6	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	2,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	50
1902	648,743	7	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	.....	.....	.....	3,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
1903	857,046	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,773	.....	.....	.....	5,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086	9
1904	812,870	16	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....	.....	.....	4,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,501	38
1905	1,026,499	38	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,198	.....	.....	.....	7,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164	19
1906	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,273	.....	.....	.....	7,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,314	.....
1907	1,285,349	29	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,822	.....	.....	.....	6,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,434	.....
1908	782,870	20	45	121	159	25	.....	.....	6	2,900	.....	870	.....	3,710	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,932	54
1909	751,786	18	42	121	141	26	.....	.....	8	2,382	.....	370	.....	4,402	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172	34
1910	1,041,570	16	40	125	169	29	.....	.....	5	3,123	.....	312	.....	15,918	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,786	34
1911	878,587	12	26	126	111	33	.....	.....	15	2,831	.....	3,055	.....	12,039	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336	116
1912	838,172	10	44	110	105	28	.....	.....	15	1,733	.....	2,288	.....	8,160	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,333	94
1913	1,197,892	18	54	483	175	23	.....	.....	2	2,562	.....	4,208	.....	7,946	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,624	129
1914	1,218,480	14	68	995	172	25	.....	.....	4	3,253	.....	6,537	.....	15,756	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,793	330
1915	326,700	6	27	302	98	30	.....	29	1	1,701	926	.....	.....	15,557	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,722	698
1916	298,826	5	17	224	123	28	.....	46	3	1,153	1,657	.....	.....	10,392	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	521
1917	295,403	9	19	224	112	34	3	55	7	1,495	1,679	.....	10	7,881	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116	250
1918	110,618	4	5	19	64	31	20	10	17	469	305	.....	24	2,825	9	2	1	31	19	474	92

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TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1918, by causes*—Continued.

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.														Deported after entry.		
	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion law.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred.	Under immigration law.	Under Chinese-exclusion law.	
																By immigration officers.	By United States marshals.
1892				26			80							2,164	637		
1893				12										1,053	577		
1894				8			2							1,389	417		
1895				4										2,419	177		82
1896														2,799	238		120
1897				1										1,617	263		227
1898				2										3,030	199		220
1899				8										3,798	263		192
1900				4			7							4,246	356		288
1901				7			3							3,516	363		440
1902				9			3							4,974	465		519
1903				51	1		13							8,769	547		704
1904				35		1	9		3					7,994	779		783
1905				44	3	1	24		4				394	11,879	845		647
1906		180		205	5	1	30		2				122	12,432	676		319
1907		134		341	10		18		1		60		160	13,064	995		336
1908		168	88	136	6	2	124		43		272		190	10,902	2,069		477
1909		206	138	273	24		323		181		81		413	10,411	2,124		665
1910		315	296	580	134	5	316	1	179		59		819	24,270	2,695		825
1911		359	549	644	57		253	5	141		27		605	22,349	2,788		522
1912		226	395	592	38	2	263	7	192		50		350	16,057	2,456		397
1913		357	492	808	40	2	367	4	253		48		333	19,938	3,461		165
1914		508	718	755	31	1	380	5	254		92		322	33,041	4,610		131
1915		341	539	276	18	5	291	7	192		88		218	24,111	2,435	129	119
1916		478	643	245	2		439	8	307		84		377	18,867	2,590	191	104
1917	38	563	601	257	2	12	510	6	371	391	86		279	6	16,028	1,853	82	69
1918	161	133	205	160	4	3	161		88	1,598	53		261	49	7,297	1,569	18	51

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TABLE XVII-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by causes.*

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Alaska.	Total.
Idiots	1			1
Imbeciles	2			2
Feeble-minded	8	3		11
Epileptics	10	4		14
Insane persons	16	1		17
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	9	1		10
Tuberculosis (noncontagious)	6	4		10
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	98	246		344
Professional beggars		4		4
Paupers, or likely to become public charges	1,129	372		1,501
Surgeon's certificate	63	43		106
Chronic alcoholism	11			11
Contract laborers	102	38		140
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18)	27	106		133
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent	54	29		83
Assisted aliens	56	15		71
Criminals	82	32	1	115
Anarchists	2			2
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose	44	40		84
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution		1		1
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose	35	23		58
Had been deported within one year	15	2		17
Entered without inspection		17		17
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	681	349	1	1,031
Geographically excluded	2			2
Under passport provision, section 3	2	5		7
Alien enemies	5	7		12
Total	2,460	1,342	2	3,804

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TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples and causes.*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry.																							
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																							
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Chronic alcoholism.	Likely to become a public charge.	Professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parents.	Criminals.	Assisted aliens.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procured or attempted to bring in prostitutes or aliens for any immoral purpose.	Entered the United States within 1 year of previous deportation.	Geographically excluded classes (natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3).	Under passport provision of section 3.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
						Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.																
African (black)	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	15
Armenian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cuban	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
Dutch and Flemish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
East Indian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
English	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	124	....	13	1	12	1	21	....	15	8	....	....	3	204
Finnish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
French	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	38	....	1	....	4	....	6	1	4	1	....	....	....	58
German	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	14
Greek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	5
Hebrew	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	27
Irish	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	19	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	32
Italian (north)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Italian (south)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	11
Japanese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9
Lithuanian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mexican	....	....	2	3	1	....	1	6	....	125	....	12	6	12	....	57	6	27	7	....	....	50	315
Polish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Portuguese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Russian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

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Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Scotch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Spanish	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Spanish-American	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syrian	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
Turkish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Welsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Indian (except Cuban)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other peoples	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16
Total	1	1	9	3	3	4	2	9	3	401	21	33	10	45	1	92	7	55	10	1	9	67	796	
Deported from Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry—Continued.											Deportation compulsory without time limit.								Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.								In the United States in violation of immigration law, not otherwise specified.	In the United States in violation of Chinese-exclusion laws.	Total compulsory within 5 years.	Entered without inspection, or at time or place not designated by immigration officials. Deportation required within 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry or inmates of houses of prostitution.	Imports or attempts to import, or assists, or protects or promises to protect prostitutes from arrest.	Receives proceeds of prostitution or connected with house of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes.	Found in the United States after having been deported as a prostitute or a procurer or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes.	Convicted and imprisoned for a violation of section 4.	Anarchists after entry.	Criminals after entry (sentenced for 1 year or more for crime committed within 5 years, or sentenced more than once for similar period for crime committed any time after entry).	Criminals prior to entry.	Total without time limit.		
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.	Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.															
African (black)	21	.....	.....	3	2	....	1	27	.....	.....	42	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chinese	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	19	81	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	105	133
Cuban	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Dutch and Flemish	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
English	12	3	2	3	2	2	2	26	1	.....	231	82	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	330	.....
Finnish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
French	7	1	.....	.....	1	2	....	11	.....	.....	69	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	83	.....
German	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....
Greek	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....
Hebrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	28	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	.....
Irish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	36	12	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	52	.....
Italian (north)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Italian (south)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	6	.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	.....	10	28	.....
Japanese	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	31	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	52	5
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mexican	19	5	1	8	....	1	3	37	.....	.....	352	87	127	2	14	22	2	1	7	3	178	617	.....
Polish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....

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Portuguese			1	1				2			4											4	
Russian	1							1			2	1										3	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2			1				3			14	6		1							1	21	
Scotch	2	1						3			22	6	1								1	29	
Spanish	1		1	2			1	5			15	11		1							1	27	
Spanish-American	1		1	1				3			5											5	
Syrian			1					1			14	1										15	
Turkish											1	2										3	
Welsh											1	2										3	
West Indian (except Cuban)			1					1			3	1										4	
Other peoples											16	8										24	
Total	78	11	8	20	5	6	9	137	1	18	952	380	153	11	32	23	4	2	9	3	237	1,569	135
Deported from Philippine Islands							25			110	135												

TABLE XVIII-A.—*Aliens ordered deported to countries whence they came, in which orders*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry.											
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.											
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Likely to become a public charge.	Professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parents.	Criminals.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procured or attempted to bring in prostitutes or aliens for any immoral purpose.	Entered the United States within 1 year of previous deportation.
African (black)			1									
Armenian			2									
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			3									
Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin			4									
Croatian and Slovenian			3			1						
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian			1									
Dutch and Flemish					2		1					
English			8		1			1		1		
Finnish			2		1		2					
French			1		2						2	
German	1	1	40		3		5	1	6		4	
Greek			4				2		1		1	
Hebrew			8				2		1			
Irish			7						1			
Italian (north)			3									
Italian (south)			26		2		1		2		3	
Japanese					1							
Lithuanian												
Magyar												
Polish		1	6									
Portuguese												
Roumanian			2									
Russian			5				1	1	1			1
Ruthenian (Russniak)							1					
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			1				1					
Scotch			7									
Slovak												
Spanish			3									
Syrian				5								
Turkish				1								
Welsh									1			
Other peoples			1	6								
Total	1	2	138	12	12	1	16	3	13	1	10	1

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of deportation were suspended because of war conditions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry—Continued.										Deportation compulsory without time limit.								
Members of excluded classes at time of entry—Contd.	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—Continued.								Total compulsory within 5 years.	Entered without inspection, or at time or place not designated by immigration officials. Deportation required within 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry or inmates of houses of prostitution.	Imports or attempts to import, or assists, or protects or promises to protect prostitutes from arrest.	Receives proceeds of prostitution or connected with house of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes.	Convicted and imprisoned for violation of section 4.	Anarchists after entry.	Criminals after entry (sentenced for 1 year or more for crime committed within 5 years, or sentenced more than once for similar period for crime committed any time after entry).	Total without time limit.	Grand total ordered deported.
Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.										
				Tuberculosis (contagious.)	Others.													
....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	2	5	....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8
....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7
....	4	11	4	.....	1	.....	.....	16	20	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	33
....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	4	7	....	1	1	.....	.....	9	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
....	11	7	....	.....	3	1	2	13	24	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	28
....	5	12	2	5	.....	1	....	20	25	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	31
....	5	8	....	2	1	.....	.....	11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
....	61	87	3	2	1	1	2	96	157	41	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	7	205
....	8	30	1	3	3	....	2	39	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	49
....	11	84	3	5	.....	3	....	95	106	1	10	.....	2	.....	2	4	18	125
....	8	31	1	1	.....	.....	.....	33	41	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42
....	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9
....	34	66	8	7	4	....	4	89	123	1	2	.....	5	.....	....	1	8	132
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	.....	13	....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	17
....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21
1	8	64	4	1	.....	.....	.....	69	77	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	7	85
....	.....	4	....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1	3	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	8
1	10	34	....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	46	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	7	55
1	2	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21
....	2	38	4	5	1	....	....	48	50	4	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	56
....	7	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
....	.....	12	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
....	3	5	....	1	1	.....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
....	5	3	....	.....	.....	....	1	4	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	11
....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	6
....	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	7	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
5	215	575	34	40	16	6	14	685	900	68	18	1	15	2	7	34	77	1,045

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TABLE XIX.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, applications for admission until termination of war, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by causes.*

Action taken.	Mentally defective.	Physically defective.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Chronic alcoholism.	Insane or have been insane.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purposes.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Polygamists.	Geographically excluded aliens.	Previously debarred within 1 year.	Illiterate.	Under section 23.	Stowaways.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions	7	157	31	1,719	432	36	46	7	5	5	61	68	13	50	1	16	11	849	78	26	3,618
Disposition on appeal:																					
Admitted without bond	2	34	6	386	33	18	16	2	2	1	8	4	3	2	.....	.....	4	72	13	12	618
Admitted on public-charge bond	1	26	.....	122	.....	5	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	192
Admitted temporarily without bond	.....	4	.....	85	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	17	1	.....	115
Admitted temporarily on public-charge bond	3	2	3	81	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	16	.....	116
Admitted on school bond	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Debarred	1	91	22	1,030	396	8	14	2	2	4	51	63	9	46	1	14	7	732	48	14	2,555
Appeals from admitting decision	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Disposition on appeal:																					
Admitted without bond	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Debarred	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																					
Granted	1	17	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	29
Refused	1	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Applications for hospital treatment:																					
Granted	.....	4	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Refused	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Applications for admission until termination of war:																					
Granted	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Applications for transit:																					
Granted	1	4	5	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	38

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TABLE XIX-A.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, applications for admission until termination of war, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by ports.*

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Canadian border.	Canadian Atlantic ports.	Canadian Pacific ports.	San Francisco, Cal.	Mexican border.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Norfolk, Va.	Alaska.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions	815	312	18	6	1,702	28	31	56	441	43	19	21	104	13	3	6	3,618
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	136	65	9	1	221	3	2	19	123	15	4	1	11	4	2	2	618
Admitted on public-charge bond	96	28	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	4	23	1	.....	.....	192
Admitted temporarily without bond	85	5	1	.....	12	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Admitted temporarily on public-charge bond	67	23	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	116
Admitted on school bond	15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Debarred	416	191	8	5	1,415	25	29	26	311	27	15	10	65	7	1	4	2,555
Appeals from admitting decision	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	16
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																	
Granted	1	.....	.....	.....	22	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29
Refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10
Applications for hospital treatment:																	
Granted	30	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	11	7	37	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	106
Refused	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	14
Applications for admission until termination of war:																	
Granted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Applications for transit:																	
Granted	27	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

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TABLE XX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by ports.*

Boston, Mass	447	Galveston, Tex	203
Philadelphia, Pa	725	Port Arthur, Tex	89
Baltimore, Md	1,032	Gulfport, Miss	26
Portland, Me	157	Pascagoula, Miss	6
Norfolk, Va	999	San Francisco, Cal	63
Savannah, Ga	141	Portland, Oreg	10
Charleston, S. C	9	Seattle, Wash	155
Jacksonville, Fla	4	Nome, Alaska	8
Tampa, Fla	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	12
Pensacola, Fla	12	San Juan, P. R	11
Mobile, Ala	35		
New Orleans, La	609	Total	4,756

TABLE XXI.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by ports.*

New York, N. Y	302	Galveston, Tex	10
Boston, Mass	13	Port Arthur, Tex	2
Philadelphia, Pa	33	Gulport, Miss	2
Baltimore, Md	37	Pascagoula, Miss	1
Portland, Me	1	Los Angeles, Cal	10
Norfolk, Va	49	San Francisco, Cal	64
Savannah, Ga	2	Seattle, Wash	25
Pensacola, Fla	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	10
Key West, Fla	5	San Juan, P. R	8
Mobile, Ala	9		
New Orleans, La	40	Total	626

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TABLE XXII.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Immigrant aliens admitted	110,618	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted	101,235	
Aliens debarred	7,297	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Philippine Islands, and mainland	5,102	
Died	23	
Erroneous head-tax collections	1,574	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year	24,883	
		250,732
Exempt from head-tax payments, as follows:		
In transit (groups)	1,179	
Other transits (includes 34,997 Chinese in transit under bond across land territory of the United States)	49,298	
One-year residents of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba, coming for temporary stay	4,462	
Domiciled aliens returning (rule 1, subd. 3 (d), (e), and (h))	8,380	
Government officials	3,633	
Alien residents of the Philippine or Virgin Islands	192	
Aliens from Porto Rico and Hawaii who reached said islands prior to July 1, 1907, or subsequent to May 1, 1917	967	
Aliens from the mainland	1,491	
Under 16 years of age, accompanied by parents	22,879	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred	6,637	
Total exempt	99,118	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	25,658	
		124,776
Aliens on whom head tax was paid		[1] 125,956
Amount of head tax collected during year		$968,440

[1] 9,802 aliens were taxed at $4 each and 116,154 at $8 each.

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Boston, Mass., to—							
United Fruit	Habana	3	3			3	3	
	Port Limon	3		3	1	2	3	
	Total Boston	6	3	3	1	5	6	
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan	Liverpool	391	387	4	1	390	21	370
	Montreal	4	4			4	4	
Canadian Pacific	Liverpool	4	2	2		4	2	2
Donaldson	Montreal	2	2			2	2	
	Glasgow	5	5			5	5	
White Star Dominion	Liverpool	356	356			356	1	355
Royal Mail Steam Packet.	Bermuda	1	1			1	1	
	Total Atlantic seaports of Canada.	763	757	6	1	762	36	727
	Via Canadian border stations—							
By land	Canada	34,478	26,255	8,223	2,503	31,975	34,478	
	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
Canadian-Australian Royal Mail.	Auckland	72	34	38	7	65	67	5
	Sydney	300	189	111	20	280	275	25
	Suva	4	3	1		4	3	1
Canadian Pacific	Auckland	16	10	6		16	15	1
	Hongkong	2,111	1,818	293	108	2,003	783	1,328
	Kobe	20	16	4		19	20	
	Moji	3	3		2	1	3	
	Nagasaki							
	Shanghai	102	74	28	7	95	98	4
	Suva	1	1			1	1	
	Sydney	32	18	14	4	28	25	7
	Yokohama	576	500	76	12	564	288	288
	Total Pacific seaports of Canada.	3,237	2,666	571	161	3,076	1,578	1,659
	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
Huastica	Mexico	1	1			1	1	
Mexico de Navegasion	Do	1	1			1	1	
Oil barge	Do	10	9	1		10	10	
Oil tank	Do							
Pierce Navigation	Do							
Southern Pacific	Do	6	6			6	6	
Standard Oil	Do	1	1			1	1	
	Total Galveston	19	18	1		19	19	
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Canadian Australian Royal Mail.	Auckland	77	40	37	3	74	63	14
	Sydney	137	79	58	6	131	125	12
	Suva	17	13	4	2	15	5	12
	Vancouver	179	122	57	9	170	142	37
	Victoria	247	127	120	69	178	64	183
China Mail	Hongkong	110	104	6		110	5	105
	Kobe							
	Shanghai	1	1			1	1	
	Yokohama	12	7	5		12	1	11
Java Pacific Mail	Batavia	1	1			1	1	
	Hongkong	6	6			6		6
	Java	5	3	2	3	2	5	
	Kobe	3	3			3		3
	Singapore	1	1			1	1	
	Yokohama	28	25	3		28	7	21

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
24	22	2	.....	24	24	.....	27	25	2	.....	27	27	.....
10	9	1	.....	10	10	.....	13	9	4	1	12	13	.....
34	31	3	.....	34	34	.....	40	34	6	1	39	40	.....
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	394	390	4	1	393	24	370
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	361	361	.....	.....	361	1	360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
8	8	.....	.....	8	3	5	771	765	6	1	770	39	732
34,650	24,463	10,187	7,994	26,656	34,650	.....	69,128	50,718	18,410	10,497	58,631	69,128	.....
21	17	4	2	19	19	2	93	51	42	9	84	86	7
53	29	24	6	47	45	8	353	218	135	26	327	320	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10	6	.....	16	15	1
1,196	738	458	167	1,029	1,065	131	3,307	2,556	751	275	3,032	1,848	1,459
53	25	28	15	38	52	1	73	41	32	16	57	72	1
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	1	2	2	4	.....
3	2	1	1	2	3	.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
211	93	118	41	170	204	7	313	167	146	48	265	302	11
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
14	8	6	.....	14	14	.....	46	26	20	4	42	39	7
228	150	78	34	194	224	4	804	650	154	46	758	512	292
1,781	1,063	718	266	1,515	1,628	153	5,018	3,729	1,289	427	4,591	3,206	1,812
6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....
9	8	1	1	8	9	.....	10	9	1	1	9	10	.....
59	58	1	1	58	58	1	69	67	2	1	68	68	1
9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
37	32	5	1	36	36	1	43	38	5	1	42	42	1
13	11	2	.....	13	13	.....	14	12	2	.....	14	14	.....
135	124	11	3	132	133	2	154	142	12	3	151	152	2
8	5	3	1	7	7	1	85	45	40	4	81	70	15
27	16	11	5	22	26	1	164	95	69	11	153	151	13
7	3	4	1	6	5	2	24	16	8	3	21	10	14
209	96	113	19	190	199	10	388	218	170	28	360	341	47
351	169	182	113	238	254	97	598	296	302	182	416	318	280
21	10	11	18	3	2	19	131	114	17	18	113	7	124
5	2	3	1	4	5	.....	5	2	3	1	4	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
6	4	2	4	2	1	5	18	11	7	4	14	2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	3	2	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
7	6	1	4	3	2	5	35	31	4	4	31	9	26

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Netherland Royal Mail.	Batavia							
	Java							
	Singapore	1	1			1	1	
	Yokohama	15	9	6	6	9	3	12
Oceanic	Pagopago	2		2		2	2	
	Sydney	56	35	21	4	52	48	8
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Valparaiso	1	1			1	1	
	Yokohama	7	5	2	1	6		7
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	32	28	4	1	31	5	27
	Kobe	7	6	1		7		7
	Manila							
	Shanghai	5	2	3		5	5	
	Yokohama	26	20	6	2	24	10	16
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Hongkong	263	248	15	5	258	11	252
	Kobe	1,373	844	529	2	1,371	1	1,372
	Manila							
	Nagasaki	23	18	5		23	1	22
	Shanghai	3	2	1		3	3	
	Salina Cruz							
	Yokohama	1,817	1,166	651	38	1,779	153	1,664
	Total Honolulu	4,455	2,917	1,538	151	4,304	664	3,791
	From Jacksonville, Fla., to—							
Tramp	Tampico							
	Total Jacksonville							
	From Key West, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occidental.	Cuba	8,359	5,588	2,771	1,183	7,176	5,710	2,649
Sailing vessel	Grand Cayman	3	3			3		3
	Total Key West	8,362	5,591	2,771	1,183	7,179	5,710	2,652
	Via Mexico (border stations)—							
By land	Mexico	27,703	16,204	11,499	6,750	20,953	27,703	
	From Mexico (Pacific seaports) to—							
Gulf Mail Line	Los Angeles	9	5	4	2	7	9	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Do	28	17	11	2	26	19	9
Allenaire	San Diego	1	1			1	1	
Caterina	Do							
Independent	Do	3	3			3	3	
San Diego and Mexican Navigation.	Do	6	6			6	6	
Vancouver and San Diego Navigation.	Do	439	278	161	61	378	417	22
China Mail	San Pedro	10	5	5	3	7	10	
Pacific Mail	Do	15	12	3	1	14	9	6
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Do	27	17	10	1	26	25	2
	Total Pacific seaports of Mexico	538	344	194	70	468	499	39
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Johnson	British West Indies	40	33	7	3	37	40	
Sailing vessels	Do	809	536	273	100	709	345	464
Saunders	Do	168	119	49	11	157	4	164
	Total Miami	1,017	688	329	114	903	389	628
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
United Fruit	British Honduras	3	2	1		3	3	
	Guatemala							
	Total Mobile	3	2	1		3	3	

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	6	6	9	3	12
25	23	2	.....	25	13	12	27	23	4	.....	27	15	12
19	14	5	3	16	19	.....	75	49	26	7	68	67	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	9	5	4	1	8	.....	9
16	11	5	5	11	7	9	48	39	9	6	42	12	36
7	3	4	7	.....	.....	7	14	9	5	7	7	.....	14
19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19
9	4	5	2	7	9	.....	14	6	8	2	12	14	.....
11	9	2	1	10	9	2	37	29	8	3	34	19	18
80	51	29	30	50	33	47	343	299	44	35	308	44	299
840	404	436	814	26	.....	840	2,213	1,248	965	816	1,397	1	2,212
6	4	2	.....	6	.....	6	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	6
12	7	5	11	1	.....	12	35	25	10	11	24	1	34
6	2	4	1	5	6	.....	9	4	5	1	8	9	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
923	470	453	844	79	62	861	2,740	1,636	1,104	882	1,858	215	2,525
2,621	1,335	1,286	1,884	737	664	1,957	7,076	4,252	2,824	2,035	5,041	1,328	5,748
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
6,197	4,333	1,864	642	5,555	5,498	699	14,556	9,921	4,635	1,825	12,731	11,208	3,348
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
6,197	4,333	1,864	642	5,555	5,498	699	14,559	9,924	4,635	1,825	12,734	11,208	3,351
8,568	4,354	4,214	6,620	1,948	8,568	.....	36,271	20,558	15,713	13,370	22,901	36,271	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	6	4	2	8	9	1
13	6	7	8	5	10	3	41	23	18	10	31	29	12
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....
181	143	38	19	162	181	.....	620	421	199	80	540	598	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5	3	7	10	.....
11	5	6	4	7	11	.....	26	17	9	5	21	20	6
23	12	11	10	13	23	.....	50	29	21	11	39	48	2
248	186	62	41	207	244	4	786	530	256	111	675	743	43
8	6	2	3	5	8	.....	48	39	9	6	42	48	.....
70	42	28	41	29	54	16	879	578	301	141	738	399	480
21	8	13	13	8	.....	21	189	127	62	24	165	4	185
99	56	43	57	42	62	37	1,116	744	372	171	945	451	665
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	9	6	3	.....	9	9	.....

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New Bedford, Mass., to—							
Tramp	Cape Verde Islands	148	142	6	1	147	.....	148
	Total New Bedford	148	142	6	1	147	.....	148
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
American and Indian	South Africa	40	19	21	9	31	40	.....
Bluefields	Nicaragua	122	88	34	9	113	120	2
Cuyamel Fruit	Spanish Honduras	115	78	37	21	94	115	.....
Otis Manufacturing	British Honduras	21	12	9	1	20	21	.....
Pinillos Line	Spain	75	49	26	15	60	34	41
Southern Pacific	Cuba	1,561	1,459	102	65	1,496	236	1,325
	Mexico	5	4	1	1	4	5	.....
United Fruit	British Honduras	30	20	10	7	23	30	.....
	Canal Zone	240	193	47	15	225	240	.....
	Colombia	35	28	7	3	32	35	.....
	Costa Rica	32	23	9	4	28	32	.....
	Cuba	636	456	180	80	556	636	.....
	Guatemala	274	193	81	29	245	274	.....
	Jamaica	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Mexico	18	15	3	.....	18	18	.....
	Panama	7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....
	Spanish Honduras	17	14	3	2	15	17	.....
	Swan Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vaccaro	Spanish Honduras	239	160	79	51	188	239	.....
Wolvin Line	Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total New Orleans	3,468	2,818	650	312	3,156	2,100	1,368
	From Newport News, Va., to—							
Pacific Steam Navigation.	French port	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
	Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Newport News	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American	Liverpool	2,052	1,567	485	61	1,991	1,510	542
Anchor	Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glasgow	40	26	14	1	39	37	3
	Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Fruit	Do	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Atlantic Transport	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	London	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bermudian American	Christiania	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clyde	British West Indies	18	11	7	2	16	18	.....
	Santo Domingo	239	157	82	22	217	239	.....
Compagnie Générale	Bordeaux	13,389	12,247	1,142	196	13,193	2,523	10,866
Cunard	Falmouth	54	48	6	.....	54	45	9
	Liverpool	1,439	1,060	379	61	1,378	1,373	66
	London	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Fabre	Azores	1,528	1,200	328	82	1,446	75	1,453
	Bordeaux	294	294	.....	.....	294	4	290
	Lisbon	291	273	18	5	286	4	287
	Marseille	58	58	.....	.....	58	1	57
Holland-American	Rotterdam	1,237	1,027	210	81	1,156	1,059	178
Italiana Transatlantica	Genoa	4,403	4,064	339	91	4,312	506	3,897
	Messina	125	101	24	10	115	8	117
	Naples	1,788	1,647	141	36	1,752	89	1,699
	Palermo	128	105	23	5	123	11	117
Lamport & Holt	Argentina	514	370	144	36	478	383	131
	Brazil	310	234	76	38	272	249	61
	British West Indies	99	47	52	9	90	77	22
	Trieste	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Uruguay	17	14	3	1	16	15	2
Lloyd-Braziliero	Brazil	368	281	87	33	335	313	55
Lloyd Biaziliero	British West Indies	12	5	7	.....	12	12	.....
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa	154	134	20	1	153	154	.....
	Naples	18	11	7	.....	18	18	.....

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
3	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	151	144	7	4	147	.....	151
3	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	151	144	7	4	147	.....	151
78	41	37	19	59	78	.....	118	60	58	28	90	118	.....
173	134	39	17	156	173	.....	295	222	73	26	269	293	2
163	120	43	17	146	163	.....	278	198	80	38	240	278	.....
7	4	3	2	5	7	.....	28	16	12	3	25	28	.....
3	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	78	52	26	18	60	37	41
279	194	85	33	246	247	32	1,840	1,653	187	98	1,742	483	1,357
29	23	6	8	21	29	.....	34	27	7	9	25	34	.....
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	37	26	11	7	30	37	.....
1,615	1,143	472	178	1,437	1,615	.....	1 855	1,336	519	193	1,662	1,855	.....
30	28	2	.....	30	30	.....	65	56	9	3	62	65	.....
32	20	12	3	29	32	.....	64	43	21	7	57	64	.....
691	487	204	72	619	691	.....	1,327	943	384	152	1,175	1,327	.....
211	150	61	17	194	211	.....	485	343	142	46	439	485	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	21	18	3	.....	21	21	.....
61	31	30	11	50	61	.....	68	37	31	11	57	68	.....
100	68	32	12	88	100	.....	117	82	35	14	103	117	.....
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
163	130	33	21	142	163	.....	402	290	112	72	330	402	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
3,650	2,590	1,060	413	3,237	3,618	32	7,118	5,408	1,710	725	6,393	5,718	1,400
207	205	2	.....	207	207	.....	212	210	2	.....	212	212	.....
53	53	.....	.....	53	53	.....	53	53	.....	.....	53	53	.....
260	258	2	.....	260	260	.....	265	263	2	.....	265	265	.....
13,356	13,023	333	63	13,293	5,076	8,280	15,408	14,590	818	124	15,284	6,586	8,822
5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
1,244	1,243	1	1	1,243	98	1,146	1,284	1,269	15	2	1,282	135	1,149
4,609	4,609	.....	.....	4,609	241	4,368	4,609	4,609	.....	.....	4,609	241	4,368
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
854	854	.....	.....	854	581	273	854	854	.....	.....	854	581	273
503	435	68	.....	503	355	148	504	436	68	.....	504	355	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	24	15	9	2	22	24	.....
322	177	145	55	267	322	.....	561	334	227	77	484	561	.....
12,477	10,471	2,006	95	12,382	7,075	5,402	25,866	22,718	3,148	291	25,575	9,598	16,268
4,357	4,355	2	1	4,356	461	3,896	4,411	4,403	8	1	4,410	506	3,905
69,702	69,576	126	13	69,689	8,051	61,651	71,141	70,636	505	74	71,067	9,424	61,717
1,120	1,120	.....	.....	1,120	.....	1,120	1,123	1,123	.....	.....	1,123	.....	1,123
149	69	80	142	7	12	137	1,677	1,269	408	224	1,453	87	1,590
10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	304	304	.....	.....	304	4	300
9	5	4	6	3	3	6	300	278	22	11	289	7	293
15	15	.....	.....	15	2	13	73	73	.....	.....	73	3	70
15	13	2	5	10	14	1	1,252	1,040	212	86	1,166	1,073	179
184	91	93	148	36	58	126	4,587	4,155	432	239	4,348	564	4,023
11	6	5	10	1	.....	11	136	107	29	20	116	8	128
71	37	34	65	6	10	61	1,859	1,684	175	101	1,758	99	1,760
3	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	131	107	24	8	123	11	120
464	299	165	59	405	450	14	978	669	309	95	883	833	145
416	303	113	34	382	313	103	726	537	189	72	654	562	164
27	13	14	12	15	22	5	126	60	66	21	105	99	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
29	18	11	8	21	28	1	46	32	14	9	37	43	3
225	186	39	28	197	223	2	593	467	126	61	532	536	57
2	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	14	7	7	1	13	14	.....
4	3	1	3	1	4	.....	158	137	21	4	154	158	.....
7	2	5	5	2	7	.....	25	13	12	5	20	25	.....

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Miscellaneous	Argentina	68	43	25	12	56	68	
	Brazil	172	123	49	20	152	148	24
	British West Indies	20	8	12	1	19	19	1
	Chile	94	58	36	7	87	94	
	Havre	1	1			1		1
	Liverpool	233	179	54	13	220	230	3
	Panama	7	5	2		7	7	
	Peru	13	10	3		13	13	
	Uruguay	1	1			1	1	
	Miscellaneous	390	276	114	37	353	385	5
Munson	Cuba	205	123	82	44	161	205	
National Steam Navigation.	Piraeus	3	3			3		3
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	British West Indies	1		1		1	1	
New York & Cuba Mail.	Do	179	122	57	13	166	128	51
	Cuba	3,358	2,765	593	188	3,170	2,152	1,206
	Mexico	1,272	946	326	90	1,182	927	345
	Trinidad	35	19	16	3	32	29	6
Norwegian American	Bergen	1,309	1,037	272	23	1,286	190	1,119
	Christiania	3,129	2,364	765	92	3,037	1,099	2,030
	Christiansand	35	9	26		35		35
	Copenhagen	6	5	1		6	2	4
	Gothenberg	35	22	13		35		35
	Stavanger	19	15	4		19		19
	Stockholm	2	1	1		2	2	
Panama	Haiti	86	65	21	5	81	86	
	Panama	424	310	114	30	394	423	1
Quebec	Bermuda	861	509	352	70	791	861	
	British Guiana	108	80	28	9	99	71	37
	British West Indies	602	326	276	28	574	254	348
	French West Indies	55	31	24	2	53	35	20
Red Cross	British North America.	291	193	98	15	276	291	
	Canada							
Red D	Bergen	1		1		1	1	
	Christiania	933	768	165	21	912	249	684
	Dutch West Indies	277	243	34	18	259	257	20
	Mexico	21	19	2	1	20	21	
	Porto Rico	4	2	2	1	3	4	
	Venezuela	321	213	108	28	293	321	
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	Dutch Guiana	26	17	9	7	19	26	
	Dutch West Indies	22	14	8	2	20	22	
	Haiti	75	51	24	4	71	75	
	Mexico	1	1			1	1	
Royal Mail Steam Packet.	British West Indies	35	11	24	2	33	35	
	Colombia	6	6			6	6	
	Panama	18	13	5	2	16	18	
Scandinavian American	Christiania	2,305	1,860	445	56	2,249	483	1,822
	Christiansand	294	210	84	6	288	28	266
	Copenhagen	817	513	304	40	777	429	388
Spanish	British Guiana	162	157	5	1	161	27	135
	Cuba	155	124	31	11	144	108	47
	Mexico	156	97	59	22	134	129	27
	Patras	1	1			1		1
	Spain	3,546	3,344	202	57	3,489	812	2,734
Trinidad	British Guiana	82	53	29	11	71	82	
	British West Indies	313	188	125	26	287	313	
United Fruit	British Honduras	7	4	3		7	7	
	British West Indies	663	346	317	58	605	663	
	Colombia	409	297	112	42	367	409	
	Costa Rica	127	80	47	6	121	127	
	Cuba	730	487	243	62	668	730	
	Guatemala	88	59	29	11	77	88	
	Honduras							
	Panama	787	571	216	64	723	787	
White Star	Azores	383	296	87	19	364	29	354
	Canada	34	25	9	2	32	34	
	Genoa	288	251	37	10	278	67	221
	Gibraltar	124	109	15	9	115	17	107
	Lisbon	2	2			2		2
	Liverpool	2,106	1,574	532	85	2,021	2,092	14

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
56	26	30	10	46	56	.....	124	69	55	22	102	124	.....
102	70	32	19	83	100	2	274	193	81	39	235	248	26
14	7	7	10	4	13	1	34	15	19	11	23	32	2
109	73	36	17	92	109	.....	203	131	72	24	179	203	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
16,343	16,327	16	1	16,342	1,386	14,957	16,576	16,506	70	14	16,562	1,616	14,960
3	1	2	1	2	3	.....	10	6	4	1	9	10	.....
20	14	6	2	18	20	.....	33	24	9	2	31	33	.....
14	8	6	7	7	14	.....	15	9	6	7	8	15	.....
233	122	111	17	216	233	.....	623	398	225	54	569	618	5
290	187	103	42	248	290	.....	495	310	185	86	409	495	.....
4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
134	71	63	24	110	125	9	313	193	120	37	276	253	60
1,453	973	480	122	1,331	1,394	59	4,811	3,738	1,073	310	4,501	3,546	1,265
218	162	56	26	192	212	6	1,490	1,108	382	116	1,374	1,139	351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	19	16	3	32	29	6
125	77	48	68	57	36	89	1,434	1,114	320	91	1,343	226	1,208
426	279	147	169	257	187	239	3,555	2,643	912	261	3,294	1,286	2,269
3	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	38	9	29	2	36	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	6	2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	22	13	.....	35	.....	35
3	2	1	2	1	.....	3	22	17	5	2	20	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
209	139	70	34	175	209	.....	295	204	91	39	256	295	.....
3,217	1,750	1,467	668	2,549	3,217	.....	3,641	2,060	1,581	698	2,943	3,640	1
635	359	276	62	573	635	.....	1,496	868	628	132	1,364	1,496	.....
65	49	16	14	51	49	16	173	129	44	23	150	120	53
266	147	119	121	145	153	113	868	473	395	149	719	407	461
19	12	7	1	18	19	.....	74	43	31	3	71	54	20
31	15	16	11	20	31	.....	31	15	16	11	20	31	.....
66	30	36	24	42	66	.....	357	223	134	39	318	357	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	933	768	165	21	912	249	684
31	23	8	2	29	31	.....	308	266	42	20	288	288	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	19	2	1	20	21	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	3	4	.....
122	80	42	22	100	122	.....	443	293	150	50	393	443	.....
3	2	1	1	2	3	.....	29	19	10	8	21	29	.....
10	7	3	5	5	10	.....	32	21	11	7	25	32	.....
149	91	58	24	125	149	.....	224	142	82	28	196	224	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
10	3	7	8	2	10	.....	45	14	31	10	35	45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	21	15	6	2	19	21	.....
264	172	92	169	95	118	146	2,569	2,032	537	225	2,344	601	1,968
34	17	17	18	16	.....	34	328	227	101	24	304	28	300
80	49	31	25	55	33	47	897	562	335	65	832	462	435
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	157	5	1	161	27	135
11	4	7	5	6	8	3	166	128	38	16	150	116	50
12	4	8	11	1	12	.....	168	101	67	33	135	141	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
222	147	75	81	141	171	51	3,768	3,491	277	138	3,630	983	2,785
65	49	16	3	62	65	.....	147	102	45	14	133	147	.....
131	88	43	23	108	131	.....	444	276	168	49	395	444	.....
7	4	3	.....	7	7	.....	14	8	6	.....	14	14	.....
210	121	89	32	178	210	.....	873	467	406	90	783	873	.....
165	120	45	16	149	165	.....	574	417	157	58	516	574	.....
71	47	24	10	61	71	.....	198	127	71	16	182	198	.....
722	446	276	75	647	722	.....	1,452	933	519	137	1,315	1,452	.....
28	17	11	4	24	28	.....	116	76	40	15	101	116	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
879	574	305	99	780	879	.....	1,666	1,145	521	163	1,503	1,666	.....
48	23	25	40	8	10	38	431	319	112	59	372	39	392
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	25	9	2	32	34	.....
27	18	9	14	13	22	5	315	269	46	24	291	89	226
269	260	9	17	252	261	8	393	369	24	26	367	278	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
70,530	70,187	343	20	70,510	7,856	62,674	72,636	71,761	875	105	72,531	9,948	62,688

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
White Star (contd.)	Madeira Islands	32	25	7	.....	32	2	30
	Messina	40	38	2	1	39	2	38
	Mexico	14	13	1	.....	14	2	12
	Naples	1,940	1,798	142	43	1,897	245	1,695
	Palermo	67	61	6	3	64	13	54
Not stated	Not stated	3,546	3,546	.....	.....	3,546	.....	3,546
	Total New York	62,554	52,124	10,430	2,204	60,350	25,206	37,348
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Anchor Donaldson	Glasgow	17	17	.....	2	15	14	3
Cunard	Avonmouth	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
	Total Portland	20	18	2	2	18	17	3
	From Porto Rico, to—							
Bull Insular	Santo Domingo	487	316	141	66	421	487	.....
Compagnie Générale	Cuba	11	7	4	5	6	1	10
Transatlantique	France	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
	French West Indies	43	27	16	5	38	32	11
	Haiti	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Santo Domingo	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
Compagnie Générale	Canal Zone	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Transatlantic de Barcelona.	Cuba	189	133	56	26	163	130	59
	Mexico	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
	Spain	374	263	111	38	336	274	100
Empress Navería Antillas.	Santo Domingo	351	283	68	24	327	349	2
Empress Naviera de Cuba.	Cuba	218	147	71	37	181	200	18
	Santo Domingo	148	99	49	25	123	129	19
Lloyd Brazileiro	Brazil	36	19	17	.....	36	36	.....
Pivillos	Cuba	11	7	4	.....	11	11	.....
Red D	Dutch West Indies	86	71	15	4	82	85	1
	Venezuela	248	164	84	35	213	245	3
Sailing vessels	Santo Domingo	17	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....
	Total Porto Rico	2,244	1,606	638	266	1,978	2,021	223
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
China Mail	Hongkong	670	644	26	12	658	80	590
	Kobe	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Nagasaki	3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1
	Shanghai	80	64	16	4	76	75	5
	Yokohama	203	167	36	6	197	77	126
Java Pacific	Batavia	1,341	868	473	204	1,137	1,233	108
	Hongkong	329	312	17	.....	329	71	258
	Kobe	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
	Nagasaki	7	7	.....	.....	7	5	2
	Shanghai	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
	Singapore	154	119	35	10	144	147	7
	Soerabaya	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Yokohama	197	152	45	12	185	180	17
Nederland Royal Mail	Batavia	119	65	54	23	96	119	.....
	Hongkong	26	26	.....	.....	26	1	25
	Singapore	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Oceanic	Australia	648	434	214	44	604	579	69
	Pacific Islands	18	7	11	4	14	15	3
	Pagopago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	Calcutta	19	9	10	7	12	19	.....
	Chile	5	4	1	.....	5	4	1
	Colombo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Costa Rica	11	3	8	2	9	9	2
	Guatemala	54	34	20	8	46	44	10
	Honduras	10	5	5	1	9	9	1
	Hongkong	349	303	46	16	333	85	264
	Kobe	24	18	6	2	22	22	2
	Mexico	411	277	134	42	369	216	195
	Nicaragua	29	16	13	2	27	28	1

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
3	1	2	3	.....	2	1	35	26	9	3	32	4	31
4	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	44	41	3	5	39	2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	1	.....	14	2	12
54	39	15	44	10	14	40	1,994	1,837	157	87	1,907	259	1,735
2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	69	63	6	5	64	13	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,546	3,546	.....	.....	3,546	.....	3,546
208,421	200,450	7,971	3,008	205,413	43,090	165,331	270,975	252,574	18,401	5,212	265,763	68,296	202,679
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	2	15	14	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	2	2	18	17	3
1,562	1,023	539	306	1,256	1,562	.....	2,049	1,369	680	372	1,677	2,049	.....
4	1	3	1	3	4	.....	15	8	7	6	9	5	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
18	9	9	13	5	9	9	61	36	25	18	43	41	20
29	21	8	6	23	29	.....	31	23	8	6	25	31	.....
21	16	5	4	17	16	5	25	19	6	4	21	20	5
85	22	63	38	47	24	61	91	28	63	38	53	30	61
248	110	138	74	174	183	65	437	243	194	100	337	313	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
66	33	33	21	45	51	15	440	296	144	59	381	325	115
507	362	145	85	422	506	1	858	645	213	109	749	855	3
810	590	220	122	688	446	364	1,028	737	291	159	869	646	382
426	226	200	94	332	312	114	574	325	249	119	455	441	133
24	13	11	3	21	23	1	60	32	28	3	57	59	1
4	3	1	1	3	4	.....	15	10	5	1	14	15	.....
25	18	7	3	22	25	.....	111	89	22	7	104	110	1
113	86	27	11	102	111	2	361	250	111	46	315	356	5
137	123	14	3	134	89	48	154	140	14	3	151	106	48
4,079	2,656	1,423	785	3,294	3,394	685	6,323	4,262	2,061	1,051	5,272	5,415	908
222	172	50	42	180	90	132	892	816	76	54	838	170	722
11	3	8	4	7	11	.....	12	4	8	4	8	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1
51	24	27	12	39	51	.....	131	88	43	16	115	126	5
59	33	26	29	30	38	21	262	200	62	35	227	115	147
15	10	5	.....	15	15	.....	1,356	878	478	204	1,152	1,248	108
103	69	34	23	80	47	56	432	381	51	23	409	118	314
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	5	2
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....
31	15	16	4	27	31	.....	185	134	51	14	171	178	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
32	22	10	14	18	29	3	229	174	55	26	203	209	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	65	54	23	96	119	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	1	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
203	125	78	27	176	203	.....	851	559	292	71	780	782	69
129	104	25	7	122	128	1	147	111	36	11	136	143	4
5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
38	24	14	10	28	38	.....	57	33	24	17	40	57	.....
16	9	7	1	15	16	.....	21	13	8	1	20	20	1
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
6	2	4	3	3	6	.....	17	5	12	5	12	15	2
26	19	7	4	22	26	.....	80	53	27	12	68	70	10
4	3	1	.....	4	3	1	14	8	6	1	13	12	2
126	76	50	13	113	91	35	475	379	96	29	446	176	299
32	13	19	8	24	32	.....	56	31	25	10	46	54	2
108	87	21	12	96	96	12	519	364	155	54	465	312	207
31	17	14	3	28	31	.....	60	33	27	5	55	59	1

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
Pacific Mail (contd.)	Panama	78	52	26	7	71	56	22
	Peru	1	1			1		1
	Salvador	99	62	37	16	83	95	4
	Shanghai	64	39	25	5	59	52	12
	Singapore	30	19	11	3	27	30	
	Yokohama	47	37	10	2	45	36	11
Southern Pacific	Mexico	22	12	10	1	21	22	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Chile	15	10	5		15	11	4
	Hongkong	1,173	1,025	148	58	1,115	449	724
	Kobe	465	369	96	28	437	158	307
	Mexico	7	6	1		7	5	2
	Nagasaki	161	118	43	14	147	54	107
	Panama	4	3	1		4	3	1
	Peru	10	8	2		10	7	3
	Shanghai	111	78	33	8	103	103	8
	Yokohama	5,051	3,895	1,156	183	4,868	1,900	3,151
Union	Australia	149	99	50	19	130	71	78
	New Zealand	36	24	12	1	35	16	20
	Pacific Islands	178	137	41	22	156	58	120
	Total San Francisco	12,421	9,542	2,879	766	11,655	6,159	6,262
	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
Blue Funnel	Hongkong	63	63		1	62		63
Nippon Yushen Kaisha	Canada							
	Hongkong	172	138	34	4	168	86	86
	Kobe	982	807	175	20	962	309	673
	Moji	2	2			2	1	1
	Nagasaki	8	5	3		8		8
	Shanghai	35	27	8	1	34	29	6
	Victoria							
	Yokohama	1,870	1,731	139	29	1,841	530	1,340
Asaka Shosen Kaisha	Hongkong	2	2			2		2
	Kobe	685	574	111	10	675	33	652
	Nagasaki	1		1		1	1	
	Moji	2	1	1		2	2	
	Yokohama	393	342	51	6	387	262	131
	Total Seattle	4,215	3,692	523	71	4,144	1,253	2,962
	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
National Oil	Tampico	1	1			1	1	
Peninsular and Occidental.	Havana	2,298	2,159	139	100	2,198		2,298
Sailing vessels	British Honduras	2	1	1		2		2
	British West Indies	5	4	1		5	5	
	Grand Cayman	2	1	1		2		2
	Mexico	4	2	2	1	3	4	
	Roatam, Honduras							
	Total Tampa	2,312	2,168	144	101	2,211	10	2,302
	From Vanceboro, Me., to—							
Not stated	Not stated	25,300	25,300			25,300		25,300

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
55	30	25	16	39	54	1	133	82	51	23	110	110	21
							1	1			1		1
41	25	16	6	35	41		140	87	53	22	118	136	4
137	64	73	25	112	122	15	201	103	98	30	171	174	27
15	5	10		15	15		45	24	21	3	42	45	
88	53	35	9	79	88		135	90	45	11	124	124	11
							22	12	10	1	21	22	
4	1	3		4	4		19	11	8		19	15	4
434	301	133	39	395	299	135	1,607	1,326	281	97	1,510	748	859
201	107	94	98	103	127	74	666	476	190	126	540	285	381
							7	6	1		7	5	2
151	81	70	72	79	92	59	312	199	113	86	226	146	166
1	1			1	1		5	4	1		5	4	1
							10	8	2		10	7	3
211	96	115	34	177	210	1	322	174	148	42	280	313	9
1,628	884	744	1,236	392	717	911	6,679	4,779	1,900	1,419	5,260	2,617	4,062
20	11	9	5	15	19	1	169	110	59	24	145	90	79
12	7	5	2	10	11	1	48	31	17	3	45	27	21
31	21	10	1	30	25	6	209	158	51	23	186	83	126
4,282	2,522	1,760	1,759	2,523	2,817	1,465	16,703	12,064	4,639	2,525	14,178	8,976	7,727
6	6			6		6	69	69		1	68		69
1	1			1	1		1	1			1	1	
36	20	16	4	32	28	8	208	158	50	8	200	114	94
286	165	121	171	115	115	171	1,268	972	296	191	1,077	424	844
1	1			1	1		3	3			3	2	1
3	1	2	2	1	1	2	11	6	5	2	9	1	10
31	18	13	4	27	31		66	45	21	5	61	60	6
1	1			1	1		1	1			1	1	
233	115	118	127	106	206	27	2,103	1,846	257	156	1,947	736	1,367
5	3	2	2	3	4	1	7	5	2	2	5	4	3
141	83	58	96	45	13	128	826	657	169	106	720	46	780
8	3	5	7	1		8	9	3	6	7	2	1	8
1	1			1	1		3	2	1		3	3	
35	19	16	31	4	21	14	428	361	67	37	391	283	145
788	437	351	444	344	423	365	5,003	4,129	874	515	4,488	1,676	3,327
							1	1			1	1	
							2,298	2,159	139	100	2,198		2,298
3	2	1	3			3	5	3	2	3	2		5
							5	4	1		5	5	
							2	1	1		2		2
1	1			1	1		5	3	2	1	4	5	
1	1			1		1	1	1			1		1
5	4	1	3	2	1	4	2,317	2,172	145	104	2,213	11	2,306
							25,300	25,300			25,300		25,300

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TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

RECAPITULATION.

Ports of departure and means of transportation.	Aliens.						
		Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Boston, Mass.	6	3	3	1	5	6	.....
Canada (Atlantic seaports)	763	757	6	1	762	36	727
Canada (border stations)	34,478	26,255	8,223	2,503	31,975	34,478	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports)	3,237	2,666	571	161	3,076	1,578	1,659
Galveston, Tex.	19	18	1	.....	19	19	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii	4,455	2,917	2,538	151	4,304	664	3,791
Jacksonville, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Fla.	8,362	5,591	2,771	1,183	7,179	5,710	2,652
Mexico (border)	27,703	16,204	11,499	6,750	20,953	27,703	.....
Mexico (Pacific seaports)	538	344	194	70	468	499	39
Miami, Fla.	1,017	688	329	114	903	389	628
Mobile, Ala.	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	148	142	6	1	147	.....	148
New Orleans, La.	3,468	2,818	650	312	3,156	2,100	1,368
Newport News, Va.	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
New York, N. Y.	62,554	52,124	10,430	2,204	60,350	25,206	37,348
Portland, Me.	20	18	2	2	18	17	3
Porto Rico	2,244	1,606	638	266	1,978	2,021	223
San Francisco, Cal.	12,421	9,542	2,879	766	11,655	6,159	6,262
Seattle, Wash.	4,215	3,692	523	71	4,144	1,253	2,962
Tampa, Fla.	2,312	2,168	144	101	2,211	10	2,302
Vanceboro, Me.	25,300	25,300	.....	.....	25,300	.....	25,300
Total	193,268	152,860	40,408	14,657	178,611	107,856	85,412
Steamships	129,403	109,273	20,130	5,202	124,201	44,933	84,470
Sailing vessels	1,684	1,128	556	202	1,482	742	942
By land	62,181	42,459	19,722	9,253	52,928	62,181	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
1912	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
1913	611,924	477,769	134,155	30,368	581,556	230,496	381,428
1914	633,805	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	205,903	427,902
1915	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533
1916	240,807	180,975	59,832	15,141	225,666	94,780	146,027
1917	146,379	100,768	45,611	11,386	134,993	87,655	58,724
1918	193,268	152,860	40,408	14,657	178,611	107,856	85,412

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
34	31	3	.....	34	34	.....	40	34	6	1	39	40	.....
8	8	.....	.....	8	3	5	771	765	6	1	770	39	732
34,650	24,463	10,187	7,994	26,656	34,650	.....	69,128	50,718	18,410	10,497	58,631	69,128	.....
1,781	1,063	718	266	1,515	1,628	153	5,018	3,729	1,289	427	4,591	3,206	1,812
135	124	11	3	132	133	2	154	142	12	3	151	152	2
2,621	1,335	1,286	1,884	737	664	1,957	7,076	4,252	2,824	2,035	5,041	1,328	5,748
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
6,197	4,333	1,864	642	5,555	5,498	699	14,559	9,924	4,635	1,825	12,734	11,208	3,351
8,568	4,354	4,214	6,620	1,948	8,568	.....	36,271	20,558	15,713	13,370	22,901	36,271	.....
248	186	62	41	207	244	4	786	530	256	111	675	743	43
99	56	43	57	42	62	37	1,116	744	372	171	945	451	665
6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	9	6	3	.....	9	9	.....
3	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	151	144	7	4	147	.....	151
3,650	2,590	1,060	413	3,237	3,618	32	7,118	5,408	1,710	725	6,393	5,718	1,400
260	258	2	.....	260	260	.....	265	263	2	.....	265	265	.....
208,421	200,450	7,971	3,008	205,413	43,090	165,331	270,975	252,574	18,401	5,212	265,763	68,296	202,679
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	2	2	18	17	3
4,079	2,656	1,423	785	3,294	3,394	685	6,323	4,262	2,061	1,051	5,272	5,415	908
4,282	2,522	1,760	1,759	2,523	2,817	1,465	16,703	12,064	4,639	2,525	14,178	8,976	7,727
788	437	351	444	344	423	365	5,003	4,129	874	515	4,488	1,676	3,327
5	4	1	3	2	1	4	2,317	2,172	145	104	2,213	11	2,306
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,300	25,300	.....	.....	25,300	.....	25,300
275,837	244,877	30,960	23,922	251,915	105,095	170,742	469,105	397,737	71,368	38,579	430,526	212,951	256,154
232,195	215,722	16,473	9,214	222,981	61,589	170,606	361,598	324,995	36,603	14,416	347,182	106,522	255,076
424	338	86	94	330	288	136	2,108	1,466	642	296	1,812	1,030	1,078
43,218	28,817	14,401	14,614	28,604	43,218	.....	105,399	71,276	34,123	23,867	81,532	105,399	.....
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,745	263,585	85,886	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,699	505,483
347,702	204,568	143,134	71,646	276,056	278,782	68,920	959,626	682,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348
368,797	210,353	158,444	82,420	286,377	276,579	92,218	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120
172,371	100,377	71,994	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295	556,545	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,986	250,717	305,828
110,733	69,553	41,180	19,507	91,226	94,242	16,491	351,540	250,528	101,012	34,648	316,892	189,022	162,518
126,011	85,441	40,570	18,722	107,289	113,122	12,889	272,390	186,209	86,181	29,997	242,393	200,777	71,613
275,837	244,877	30,960	23,922	251,915	105,095	170,742	469,105	397,737	71,368	38,579	430,526	212,951	256,154

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TABLE XXIV.—*Alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, 1908 to 1918, inclusive, by ports.*

Port.	Number.	Year of arrival.										
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
New York	7,815	440	423	579	616	548	610	694	756	726	1,138	1,285
New Orleans	59	.....	2	2	3	7	11	12	12	10	.....	.....
Galveston	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Francisco	17,673	912	896	1,591	1,076	1,402	2,268	2,595	1,610	1,673	1,824	1,826
Portland, Oreg	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Seattle	669	6	7	17	28	99	460	14	10	21	4	3
Canada (Pacific seaports)	490	.....	.....	9	63	24	59	36	40	62	63	134
Mexican border	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Norfolk, Va	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	26,740	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351	2,437	2,492	3,031	3,268

Port.	From Hawaii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philippine Islands.	From Virgin Islands.
New York	.....	7,673	.....	142
New Orleans	.....	59	.....	.....
Galveston	.....	4	.....	.....
San Francisco	17,437	.....	236	.....
Portland, Oreg	2	.....	.....	1
Seattle	94	.....	575	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports)	464	.....	26	.....
Mexican border	9	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C	.....	15	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va	.....	2	.....	1
Total	18,006	7,753	837	144

TABLE XXIV-A.—*Immigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from mainland (continental United States), by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y	.....	.....	112	15	.....	127
Norfolk, Va	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Newport News, Va	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Charleston, S. C	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
San Francisco, Cal	345	25	.....	.....	.....	370
Portland, Oreg	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Honolulu, Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	96	55	151
Total	346	25	121	113	79	684

TABLE XXIV-B.—*Nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from mainland (continental United States), by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y	.....	.....	1,066	92	.....	1,158
Charleston, S. C	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
San Francisco, Cal	1,406	50	.....	.....	.....	1,456
Seattle, Wash	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Canadian Pacific ports	117	17	.....	.....	.....	134
Honolulu, Hawaii	.....	5	.....	.....	532	537
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	242	880	1,122
Total	1,525	73	1,074	334	1,412	4,418

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TABLE XXV.—*Race, sex, and age of immigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States, from other insulars and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Race or people.	Mainland from Hawaii.						Mainland from Philippine Islands.						Mainland from Porto Rico.					
	Sex.		Total.	Age.			Sex.		Total.	Age.			Sex.		Total.	Age.		
	Male.	Female.		Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.		Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.		Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black)													22	20	42	2	38	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)		1	1		1													
Chinese	19	3	22		22													
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1		1		1													
Dutch and Flemish	3		3		2	1												
English	47	43	90	12	59	19	3	1	4		1	3	2	1	3		2	1
Finnish	4	1	5		4	1	1		1		1							
French	1	3	4		3	1							1		1		1	
German	3		3		2	1		3	3		3							
Greek	2		2		2													
Hebrew													2		2		2	
Irish	5	1	6		6													
Italian (north)	1	1	2		1	1							1	2	3		3	
Italian (south)													1		1		1	
Japanese	60	12	72	4	64	4		1	1		1							
Korean	5		5		5													
Magyar							1		1			1						
Pacific Islander	1		1		1													
Portuguese	17	16	33	1	31	1												
Russian	10	2	12	1	11													
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	16	2	18		18		6	1	7		7							
Scotch	9	8	17	3	12	2												
Spanish	12	16	28	4	23	1	5	3	8	4	4		18	2	20	1	15	4
Spanish American													22	10	32	2	30	
West Indian (except Cuban)													11	6	17	1	15	1
Other peoples	8	13	21		20	1												
Total	224	122	346	25	288	33	16	9	25	4	17	4	80	41	121	6	107	8

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TABLE XXV.—*Race, sex, and age of immigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918*—Continued.

Race or people.	Mainland from Virgin Islands.					Porto Rico from mainland.					
	Sex.		Total.	Age.		Sex.		Total.	Age.		
	Male.	Female.		16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.		Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black)	4	9	13	12	1						
Cuban						2		2		1	1
Dutch and Flemish						4		4		3	1
English	1		1	1		15	4	19	5	10	4
French						3	7	10	2	7	1
Irish						1		1		1	
Scandinavian	3		3	3		1		1		1	
Scotch						4		4		2	2
Spanish						8	3	11	1	6	4
Spanish American						1		1		1	
West Indian (except Cuban)						1		1			1
Other peoples							1	1		1	
Total	8	9	17	16	1	40	15	55	8	33	14

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Race or people.	Porto Rico from Virgin Islands.						Hawaii from mainland.						Grand total.		
	Sex.		Total.	Age.			Sex.		Total.	Age.					
	Male.	Female.		Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.		Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)	39	24	63	5	53	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	53	118
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	3	22
Cuban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dutch and Flemish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	1	8
English	1	1	2	.....	1	1	3	7	10	.....	8	2	72	57	129
Finnish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
French	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	16
German	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Greek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Hebrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Irish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Italian (north)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Italian (south)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	3	1	63	14	77
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	2	19	17	36
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	3	.....	12	4	16
Scandinavian	6	3	9	4	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	34	6	40
Scotch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21
Spanish	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	24	68
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	33
West Indian (except Cuban)	11	9	20	6	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15	38
Other peoples	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14	22
Total	58	38	96	15	72	9	12	12	24	2	17	5	438	246	684

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TABLE XXV-A.—*Race, sex, and age of nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Race or people.	Mainland from Hawaii.					Mainland from Philippine Islands.					Mainland from Porto Rico.				
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.		
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black)											28	33	5	53	3
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1			1							1	1		2	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1	1		2											
Chinese	19	8	3	23	1										
Croatian and Slovenian		1		1											
Cuban											24	7		27	4
Dutch and Flemish	13	1	3	11		2				2	14	3		14	3
English	88	67	14	95	46	7	6	3	7	3	51	28	4	53	22
Finnish	1			1							3			3	
French	9	5		8	6	1				1	32	13		31	14
German	27	11	4	33	1	3		1	1	1	14	7	1	17	3
Greek	1			1							2			1	1
Hebrew	1			1		1			1		17			17	
Irish	8	4		6	6	1	1		2		6	10		12	4
Italian (north)		1		1							25	10	1	29	5
Italian (south)						1	1			2	19	1		14	6
Japanese	62	15	3	68	6						2			2	
Korean	6	5	4	6	1										
Magyar		1		1											
Mexican	1			1		2			2		8	1	1	8	
Pacific Islander	1			1											
Polish											5	1		4	2
Portuguese	221	180	113	215	73	3			2	1	1			1	
Roumanian	2			1	1										
Russian	20	15	3	24	8	1			1		8	4		9	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1			1											
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	14	6		17	3						53	9	2	56	4
Scotch	10	6		14	2	2			2		11	3		10	4
Spanish	348	301	250	337	62	22	14	9	16	11	301	43	13	299	32
Spanish American	13		4	9							51	28	9	63	7
Syrian	1			1							23	3		22	4
Turkish											3	1		4	

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Welsh		1		1											
West Indian (except Cuban)											88	78	16	140	10
Other peoples	11	15		19	7										
Total	880	644	401	900	223	46	22	13	34	21	790	284	52	891	131

Race or people.	Mainland from Virgin Islands.					Porto Rico from mainland.					Porto Rico from Virgin Islands.				
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.		
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black)	5	17		20	2	26	7	5	26	2	24	30	4	43	7
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)							1		1						
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin						2			2						
Cuban						20	6	3	22	1	1			1	
Dutch and Flemish	2			2		13	5		16	2	2	1		3	
English	3	3		5	1	63	29	5	64	23	16	6	4	17	1
Finnish						1			1						
French						31	14	2	32	11	9	2		11	
German	3			3		8	2		8	2					
Greek											2			1	1
Hebrew						9	1		9	1	1			1	
Irish	1	4		4	1	10	6	1	14	1	1	2		2	1
Italian (north)						22	3		20	5	2	1		3	
Italian (south)						4	2		6		3			3	
Japanese							1		1						
Mexican						4	2	1	5						
Polish	3			3		3	2		4	1					
Portuguese						1			1						
Roumanian						1			1						
Russian		1			1	16	4		18	2					
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	22	16	3	24	11	42	8	3	43	4	44	11	5	43	7
Scotch						9	3		7	5		1		1	
Spanish						276	60	21	287	28	17	1		16	2
Spanish American						43	25	5	56	7	9	5	6	8	
Syrian						28	1		26	3	2			2	
West Indian (except Cuban)	3	10	5	6	2	42	13	4	46	5	29	20	8	33	8
Other peoples						4	7	3	7	1					
Total	42	51	8	67	18	678	202	53	723	104	162	80	27	188	27

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TABLE XXV-A.—*Race, sex; and age of nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918*—Continued.

Race or people.	Hawaii from mainland.					Hawaii from Philippine Islands.		Grand totals.		
	Sex.		Ages.			Sex (male).	Age, 16 to 44 years.			
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.			Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)								83	87	170
Armenian	1				1			1		1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1			1				3	2	5
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin								3	1	4
Chinese	7			6	1			26	8	34
Croatian and Slovenian									1	1
Cuban								45	13	58
Dutch and Flemish	9	2	3	7	1			55	12	67
East Indian	1			1				1		1
English	136	98	20	145	69			364	237	601
Finnish	4	2	2	3	1			9	2	11
French	6	6		8	4			88	40	128
German	8	16	8	14	2			63	36	99
Greek	5			4	1			10		10
Hebrew								29	1	30
Irish	4	4		6	2			31	31	62
Italian (north)	2			2				51	15	66
Italian (south)								27	4	31
Japanese	57	12	3	54	12	4	4	125	28	153
Korean	4	2		6		1	1	11	7	18
Magyar									1	1
Mexican	1			1				16	3	19
Pacific Islander								1		1
Polish	2			2				13	3	16
Portuguese	15	12	3	13	11			241	192	433
Roumanian								3		3
Russian	16	5	1	19	1			61	29	90
Ruthenian (Russniak)								1		1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	19	9		23	5			194	59	253
Scotch	12	10	2	15	5			44	23	67
Spanish	6	1	4	2	1			970	420	1,390
Spanish American	1	3	2	2				117	61	178
Syrian	1			1				55	4	59
Turkish	2	2		3	1			5	3	8
Welsh	1				1			1	1	2
West Indian (except Cuban)								162	121	283
Other peoples	12	15	3	16	8			27	37	64
Total	333	199	51	354	127	5	5	2,936	1,482	4,418

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TABLE XXVI.—*Immigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States or continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Race or people.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	United Kingdom.	Total Europe.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.															
Dutch and Flemish							1								1
English														12	12
Finnish							1				5				6
French			4												4
German				2											2
Greek					1					1					2
Irish														2	2
Italian (north)						3									3
Portuguese									32						32
Russian											9				9
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		2						18							20
Scotch														14	14
Spanish												43			43
Total		2	4	2	1	3	2	18	32	1	14	43		28	150
IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND.															
Dutch and Flemish							3								3
English														2	2
French			7								2				9
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		1													1
Scotch														1	1
Spanish			1									2			3
Total		1	8				3				2	2		3	19
IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.															
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		1						1					1		3
Total		1						1					1		3

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TABLE XXVI.—*Immigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States or continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918*—Continued.

Race or people.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden	United Kingdom.	Total Europe.
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.															
Dutch and Flemish	1														1
English														2	2
Portuguese									3						3
Russian											4				4
Total	1								3		4			2	10
Grand total	1	4	12	2	1	3	5	19	35	1	20	45	1	33	182

Race or people.	China.	Japan.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa	Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	Grand total.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.													
African (black)									1		2	52	55
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)						1							1
Chinese	22			22									22
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian						1							1
Dutch and Flemish			1	1		1							3
English	2	2	8	12	2	59	7	4				2	98
Finnish													6
French								1					5
German							3				1		6
Greek													2
Hebrew			1	1								1	2
Irish						4							6
Italian (north)							1				1		5
Italian (south)												1	1
Japanese		72		72			1						73
Korean			5	5									5
Magyar							1						1
Pacific Islander							1						1

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Portuguese						1							33
Russian		2		2		1							12
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2			2	1	3					2		28
Scotch						1	2						17
Spanish							4				2	7	56
Spanish American											31	1	32
West Indian												17	17
Other peoples	5	1		6		15							21
Total	31	77	15	123	3	87	20	5	1		39	81	509
IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND.													
Cuban												2	2
Dutch and Flemish										1			4
English								15			1	1	19
French								1					10
Irish								1					1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)													1
Scotch								2				1	4
Spanish										5	1	2	11
Spanish American											1		1
West Indian											1		1
Other peoples								1					1
Total								20		6	4	6	55
IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.													
African (black)											1	62	63
English												2	2
French												1	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)												6	9
Spanish											1		1
West Indian									1			19	20
Total									1		2	90	96
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.													
Dutch and Flemish													1
English		4		4		1		7					10
Japanese													4
Portuguese													3
Russian													4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)						1		1					2
Total		4		4		2		8					24
Grand total	31	81	15	127	3	89	20	33	2	6	45	177	684

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TABLE XXVI-A.—*Nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular*

Race or people.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.												
African (black)												
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)												
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin												
Chinese												
Croatian and Slovenian												
Cuban												
Dutch and Flemish			2	2								4
English										10		10
Finnish												
French		3										3
German												
Greek												
Hebrew												
Irish												
Italian (north)												
Italian (south)												
Japanese												
Korean												
Magyar												
Mexican												
Pacific Islander												
Polish												
Portuguese												
Roumanian												
Russian						4						4
Ruthenian (Russniak)												
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4				3			3				10
Scotch										1		1
Spanish							12					12
Spanish-American		1										1
Syrian												
Turkish												
Welsh												
West Indian (other than Cuban)												
Other peoples												
Total	4	4	2	2	3	4	12	3		11		45
IN PORTO RICE FROM MAINLAND.												
African (black)												
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)												
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin												
Cuban												
Dutch and Flemish				4								4
English										2		2
Finnish												
French		1	1						1			3
German												
Hebrew												
Irish												
Italian (north)			1									1
Italian (south)												
Japanese												
Mexican												
Polish												
Portuguese												
Roumanian												
Russian												
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4											4
Scotch												
Spanish												
Spanish-American												
Syrian												
West Indian (other than Cuban)												
Other peoples												
Total	4	1	2	4					1	2		14

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United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States or continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

China.	Japan.	India.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Total.
										4	79	83
											3	3
											2	2
			1	1							26	27
											1	1
										10	21	31
		1		1							30	35
1	2			3	17	1	17			5	200	253
											4	4
			2	2	1		1		1	2	50	60
											65	65
											3	3
									1		18	19
1				1			4				30	35
									1	4	31	36
										1	21	22
	2			2							77	79
											11	11
											1	1
									1	2	9	12
											1	1
											9	9
											405	405
											2	2
										1	44	49
											1	1
										3	107	120
						1				2	28	32
						9		1	4	5	998	1,029
									31	2	58	92
										3	24	27
											4	4
											1	1
									4	25	150	179
							9				17	26
2	4	1	3	10	18	11	31	1	43	69	2,531	2,759
										6	27	33
											1	1
											2	2
										5	21	26
									1		13	18
							9			9	72	92
											1	1
											42	45
											10	10
											10	10
							2			2	12	16
									1	1	22	25
										2	4	6
											1	1
								1			5	6
											5	5
											1	1
											1	1
											20	20
										3	43	50
											12	12
								1	3	6	326	336
									25	1	42	68
										3	26	29
										27	28	55
										1	10	11
							11	2	30	66	757	880

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TABLE XXVI-A.—*Nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular*

Race or people.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.												
African (black)												
Cuban												
Dutch and Flemish												
English												
French		3								1		4
Greek												
Hebrew												
Irish												
Italian (north)												
Italian (south)												
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1				4			1				6
Scotch												
Spanish												
Spanish American												
Syrian												
West Indian (except Cuban)												
Total	1	3			4			1		1		10
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.												
Armenian												
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)												
Chinese												
Dutch and Flemish											5	5
East Indian												
English										13		13
Finnish						4						4
French												
German												
Greek												
Irish										1		1
Italian (north)												
Japanese												
Korean												
Mexican												
Polish												
Portuguese												
Russian						1						1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)										1		1
Scotch										1		1
Spanish												
Spanish American												
Syrian												
Turkish												
Welsh												
Other peoples												
Total						5				16	5	26
IN HAWAII FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.												
Japanese												
Korean												
Total												
Grand total	9	8	4	6	7	9	12	4	1	30	5	95

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United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States or continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

China.	Japan.	India.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	28	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	18	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	47	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	15	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	5	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	21	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	67	155	242
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
6	1	1	.....	8	43	1	8	.....	2	.....	159	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	28
1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	17	27
7	9	1	4	21	49	1	22	.....	2	.....	411	532
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
9	13	2	7	31	67	12	66	3	83	202	3,859	4,418

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TABLE XXVII.—*Immigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and final destination within continental United States or insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Race or people.	Ala.	Ariz.	Cal.	Colo.	Hawaii.	Ill.	Kans.	La.	Mass.	Mo.	Nebr.	N. J.	N. Y.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	Phil. Is.	P. R.	Tenn.	Utah.	Va.	Virgin Is.	Total.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.																							
African (black)	1					1			4				42			4					3		55
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			1																				1
Chinese			8			2		2	2	2	5		1										22
Cuban																							
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			1																				1
Dutch and Flemish			3																				3
English		2	76			2	1		2				15										98
Finnish			5			1																	6
French			2										3										5
German			2			2									1	1							6
Greek			2																				2
Hebrew													2										2
Irish			4										2										6
Italian (north)			1										4										5
Italian (south)												1											1
Japanese			60	3				1	1	2	2		2	1					1				73
Korean			4										1										5
Magyar																	1						1
Pacific Islander																				1			1
Portuguese			33																				33
Russian			9										3										12
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			21			1							5		1								28
Scotch			16										1										17
Spanish			36										20										56
Spanish American								1					30			1							32
West Indian												2	15										17
Other peoples			16										5										21
Total	1	2	300	3		9	1	4	9	4	7	3	151	1	2	6	1		1	1	3		509

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IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND.																							
Cuban																	2						2
Dutch and Flemish																	4						4
English																	19						19
French																	10						10
Irish																	1						1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)																					1		1
Scotch																	4						4
Spanish																	11						11
Spanish American																	1						1
West Indian																	1						1
Other peoples																	1						1
Total																	54				1		55
IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.																							
African (black)						1			4			1	41			1	15						63
English													1				1						2
French																	1						1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)													6				1			2			9
Spanish																	1						1
West Indian													4			1	15						20
Total						1			4			1	52			2	34			2			96
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.																							
Dutch and Flemish					1																		1
English					10																		10
Japanese					4																		4
Portuguese					3																		3
Russian					4																		4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)					2																		2
Total					24																		24
Grand total	1	2	300	3	24	10	1	4	13	4	7	4	203	1	2	8	1	88	1	1	5	1	684

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TABLE XXVII–A.—*Nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and final destination within continental United States or insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Hawaii.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Mo.	Mont.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.																				
African (black)					3										2	2				
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			1																	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			2																	
Chinese			13					7	4											
Dutch and Flemish			12	1					1											
English	1	3	75				1	23	2				1		1	3				
Finnish			1																	
French	1		6			1		3	1											
German			29				1	3							3	2		2		
Greek								1												
Hebrew								1												
Irish			5					1							2	3				
Italian (north)			2																	
Japanese			41					7	5	1	3		1			4				
Korean			7													3			1	
Mexican			1						1										1	
Pacific Islander			1																	
Portuguese			385					3								9			4	
Roumanian								1									1			
Russian			30						1											
Ruthenian (Russniak)			1																	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			21		1											2	2			
Scotch			9				1	2				1		2				1		
Spanish	1		650		1		1		3						1	8				
Spanish American	1		13	1											1				2	
Syrian			1													1				
Welsh			1																	
West Indian (except Cuban)			1		1				1							2	1			
Other peoples			7					5												1
Total	4	3	1,315	2	6	1	4	57	19	1	3	1	2	2	10	39	4	3	8	1
IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND.																				
English							2									1			1	
Finnish																1				
Spanish																1	1			
Total							2									2	1		1	

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IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.																			
English			2																
Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danes, and Swedes)			2																
Spanish			4																
Spanish American												2							
Total			8									2							
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.																			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)							1												
Chinese							6												
Dutch and Flemish							4												
East Indian							1												
English			18				92	2						3	1				
French			2				5												
German			2				22												
Greek			2				3												
Irish			1				2												
Italian (north)							2												
Japanese			18				42												
Korean							6												
Mexican			1																
Polish							2												
Portuguese			5				22												
Russian			3				13												
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			10				13												
Scotch			2				10								1				
Spanish							7												
Spanish American			4																
Turkish							4												
Welsh							1												
Other peoples			3				11												
Total			71				279	2						3	2				
IN HAWAII FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.																			
Japanese							4												
Korean							1												
Total							5												
Grand total	4	3	1,394	2	6	1	6	331	21	1	3	1	4	2	13	43	5	3	9	1

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TABLE XXVII–A.—*Nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and final destination within continental United States or insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918*—Continued.

Race or people.	Nebr.	N. J.	N. Y.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	Tenn.	Utah.	Va.	Virgin Islands.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Outside the U. S.	Total.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.																			
African (black)		5	59				1		4	1								6	83
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			2																3
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin																			2
Chinese					2													1	27
Croatian and Slovenian				1															1
Cuban			11				2		5									13	31
Dutch and Flemish		3	8															10	35
English		4	35				2		14				1		6			81	253
Finnish			3																4
French		1	15						12									20	60
German		3	10						3			1			4			4	65
Greek													2						3
Hebrew			13						3						1			1	19
Irish		2	6	1			4	1	3						1			6	35
Italian (north)			24						5									5	36
Italian (south)			14						4	1								3	22
Japanese	2		6												4			5	79
Korean																			11
Magyar				1															1
Mexican			4					1							1			3	12
Pacific Islander																			1
Polish			6						3										9
Portuguese															2			2	405
Roumanian																			2
Russian		1	4	1					4						1			7	49
Ruthenian (Russniak)																			1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		1	31	2					9				1	7				43	120
Scotch			4						5									7	32
Spanish		5	146	1			1	4	152						9		1	45	1,029
Spanish American		2	31				1		4									36	92
Syrian		2	14						5							1		3	27
Turkish			1						3										4
Welsh																			1
West Indian (except Cuban)		2	63				1		55				1	3				48	179
Other peoples			2			1												10	26
Total	2	31	512	7	2	1	12	6	283	2		1	5	10	29	1	1	359	2,759

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IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND.																		
African (black)								17					6				10	33
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)								1										1
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin								2										2
Cuban			1					14									11	26
Dutch and Flemish		3	3					4									8	18
English			18					44				1					26	92
Finnish																		1
French		1	2					34					2				6	45
German								9									1	10
Hebrew			4					5									1	10
Irish		2	4					6									4	16
Italian (north)			7	1				14									3	25
Italian (south)			1					2									3	6
Japanese																	1	1
Mexican			1					3									2	6
Polish								5										5
Portuguese			1															1
Roumanian			11					7					1				2	21
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		1	4				1	20					5				19	50
Scotch			1					11										12
Spanish			25					275									34	336
Spanish American		1	9					22									36	68
Syrian			5					20									4	29
West Indian (except Cuban)			5					16					1				33	55
Other peoples		1						7									3	11
Total		9	102	1			1	538				1	15				207	880
IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.																		
African (black)			8					12				1	5				28	54
Cuban																	1	1
Dutch and Flemish		1															2	3
English								6					8				6	22
French								2									9	11
Greek												2						2
Hebrew			1															1
Irish			1										1				1	3
Italian (north)								3										3
Italian (south)			1					2										3
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			3					3					21				26	55
Scotch								1										1
Spanish								7									7	18
Spanish American								1									11	14
Syrian								1									1	2
West Indian (except Cuban)			2					11					5				31	49
Total		1	16					49				3	40				123	242

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TABLE XXVII–A.—*Nonimmigrant alien arrivals in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and final destination within continental United States or insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918*—Continued.

Race or people.	Nebr.	N. J.	N. Y.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	Tenn.	Utah.	Va.	Virgin Islands.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Outside the U. S.	Total.
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.																			
Armenian																		1	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)																			1
Chinese			1																7
Dutch and Flemish																		7	11
East Indian																			1
English			1			1		1										115	234
Finnish								2										4	6
French			1															4	12
German																			24
Greek																			5
Irish															1			4	8
Italian (north)																			2
Japanese			1								1				1			6	69
Korean																			6
Mexican																			1
Polish																			2
Portuguese																			27
Russian			1															4	21
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)																		5	28
Scotch																		9	22
Spanish																			7
Spanish American																			4
Syrian																		1	1
Turkish																			4
Welsh																			1
Other peoples																		13	27
Total			5			1		3			1				2			173	532
IN HAWAII FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.																			
Japanese																			4
Korean																			1
Total																			5
Grand total	2	41	635	8	2	2	13	9	880	2	1	1	9	65	31	1	1	862	4,418

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TABLE XXVIII.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by races.*

	Armenian.	Chinese.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Italian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Russian.	Races not specified.	Total.
Number	1	235	1	4	6	22	630	5	1	9	914
Diseases:											
Trachoma	1	16		3	4	19	45	3	1	6	98
Tinea tonsurans						1					1
Favus						1					1
Uncinariasis		219					584	2		1	806
Other diseases			1	1	2	1	1			2	8
Result of treatment and disposition:											
Cured and admitted	1	227		3	5	11	583	5	1	6	842
Cured and deported										1	1
Died			1			1					2
Not cured (deported)						1	2				3
Still under treatment		8		1	1	9	45			2	66
Length of treatment:											
Under 1 month		216			2	3	518	2	1	4	746
Under 2 months	1	7				6	50			1	65
Under 3 months		3		4			12	2		1	22
Under 4 months						2	1	1			4
Under 5 months		1				2	2				5
5 to 10 months			1			1					2
10 to 20 months					3						3
Over 20 months										1	1
Still under treatment, length of time not stated		10			1	8	45			2	66
By whom expenses were paid:											
Parent		86				9	144		1	1	241
Husband	1	14			3	1	258	3		2	282
Self		10					19	2		5	36
Relatives		70		4	2	7	16			1	100
Other		55	1		1	5	193				255
Sex:											
Male		210	1	2	2	3	287	2		6	513
Female	1	25		2	4	19	343	3	1	3	401
Age:											
Under 16 years		8		1		7	17			1	34
16 to 44 years	1	175		3	6	14	594	5	1	6	805
45 years and over		52	1			1	19			2	75

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TABLE XXVIII-A.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by ports.*

Port.	Diseases.					Result of treatment and disposition.					Length of treatment.									
	Trachoma.	Tinea tonsurans.	Favus.	Uncinariasis.	Other.	Cured and admitted.	Cured and deported.	Died.	Not cured (deported)	Still under treatment.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	5 to 10 months.	10 to 20 months.	Over 20 months.	Still under treatment, length of time not stated.	Total.
New York	24	1	1	.....	5	22	1	.....	1	7	7	6	3	1	2	1	3	1	7	31
Boston	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	9
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
San Francisco	22	.....	.....	209	.....	227	.....	.....	2	2	215	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	231
Seattle	6	.....	.....	597	1	553	.....	.....	.....	51	520	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	604
Honolulu	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	15	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Total	98	1	1	806	8	842	1	2	3	66	746	65	22	4	5	2	3	1	66	914

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TABLE XXIX.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, diseases*

Disease or defect.	Number.	Sex.		Age.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
Idiot	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Imbecile	7	4	3	4	1	.....	.....	1	1
Feeble-minded	36	20	16	7	6	4	6	7	6
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)	29	17	12	5	3	7	4	4	6
Insanity	72	53	19	.....	6	16	22	8	20
Epilepsy	33	29	4	7	6	9	6	3	2
Tuberculosis	97	78	19	.....	12	43	26	9	7
Trachoma	311	192	119	48	113	82	32	18	18
Favus	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Uncinariasis	769	455	314	89	261	202	101	53	63
Venereal disease	237	221	16	1	62	96	45	21	12
Parasitic disease (not specified)	65	54	11	9	24	9	8	7	8
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	62	35	27	51	6	2	1	1	1
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	146	113	33	.....	4	22	21	19	80
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	101	49	52	3	9	35	22	10	22
Sclerosis	56	36	20	.....	1	1	1	2	51
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	1,146	547	599	1	.....	.....	4	11	1,130
Organic disease (not specified): general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)	314	250	64	9	45	75	55	32	98
Malignant tumor	21	16	5	1	1	1	2	4	12
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	180	108	72	11	22	37	41	24	45
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	64	44	20	19	12	11	4	5	13
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	193	148	45	14	26	39	37	30	47
Acute injuries	51	45	6	4	8	22	8	5	4
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	436	322	114	41	53	113	89	60	80
Loss of member	167	149	18	7	19	42	32	16	51
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	108	77	31	15	15	13	16	12	37
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	524	346	178	41	63	104	86	65	165
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	87	56	31	5	14	10	12	7	39
Undersized	14	7	7	.....	5	6	3	.....	.....
Hernia	260	257	3	4	15	43	49	53	96
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	72	52	20	9	22	12	11	6	12
Pregnancy	242	.....	242	.....	89	95	47	11	.....
Infancy	210	120	90	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism	32	27	5	.....	.....	2	4	4	22
Not stated	6	6	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Total	6,153	3,936	2,217	616	925	1,154	797	511	2,150

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fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, showing sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by or defects.

Class of defect.				Disposition.											
Class A (1).	Class A (2).	Class B.	Class C.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Admitted by board of special inquiry.	Deported without appeal on decision of board of special inquiry.	Admitted without bond on appeal to department.	Admitted on bond after appeal to department.	Deported pursuant to departmental decision on appeal.	Admitted after hospital treatment.	Deported after hospital treatment.	Application for admission of bond granted and alien admitted.	Application for admission on bond denied and alien deported.	Total admitted.	Total deported.
Idiocy, imbecility, feeble-minded, epilepsy, insanity, tuberculosis, and chronic alcoholism.	Loathsome contagious or dangerous contagious disease.	Disease or defect which affects ability to earn a living.	Disease or defect of less degree.												
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	20
29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	25
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	5	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	65
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	84	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	10	87
.....	311	.....	.....	.....	2	201	5	1	.....	100	2	.....	.....	108	203
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	716	53	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	760	.....	.....	.....	760	9
.....	204	33	.....	5	28	123	28	1	12	40	.....	.....	.....	102	135
.....	10	15	40	34	10	11	4	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	51	14
.....	58	3	1	.....	2	55	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	6	56
.....	.....	123	23	38	64	30	1	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	41
.....	.....	77	24	15	45	23	1	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	39
.....	.....	38	18	10	34	5	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	6
.....	.....	975	171	243	719	100	5	31	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	998	148
.....	.....	295	19	54	132	43	17	15	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	96
.....	.....	18	3	8	6	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7
.....	.....	68	112	53	89	25	2	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	33
.....	.....	21	43	15	37	8	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	54	10
.....	.....	119	74	44	86	39	3	3	17	.....	.....	1	.....	137	56
.....	.....	35	16	9	27	6	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	44	7
.....	.....	261	175	153	185	56	9	4	25	.....	.....	4	.....	355	81
.....	.....	108	59	42	75	24	5	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	39
.....	.....	94	14	26	47	20	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1	81	27
.....	.....	243	281	143	249	84	7	7	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	118
.....	.....	74	13	26	26	15	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	25
.....	.....	7	7	4	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1
.....	.....	240	20	58	111	38	21	4	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	66
.....	.....	61	11	11	38	7	1	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	20
.....	.....	27	215	152	48	27	2	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	33
.....	.....	61	149	2	143	52	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	57
28	.....	1	3	1	.....	26	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	28
.....	.....	1	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
304	1,302	3,051	1,496	1,150	2,215	1,255	154	127	332	907	4	5	4	4,558	1,595

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TABLE XXIX-A.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, showing races or peoples, by diseases or defects.*

Disease or defect.	Race or people.																		
	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Idiot											1									
Imbecile										2		1				1		1		
Feeble-minded	1									4			5	1	1	2	1	9		
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)										11		4			2	1		1	1	
Insanity	1				1		1	2		10	1	7	8	2	4	7	1	3	2	
Epilepsy										12		3	2		2	8			1	
Tuberculosis	2		1		3		1	2		14	1	13	3	3	2	10		1	2	
Trachoma	1	3		4	46	1				2	1	3	5	10	17		1	26	111	3
Uncinariasis	2				225														538	2
Venereal disease	40				1			7	1	5	13	6	3	11	4	10	4	4	5	
Parasitic disease (not specified)	5				15			1		2		1		9	1				27	2
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)										5					1		1			
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	5		1	1				2		42	2	21	11	1	2	20		2		
Debility, anæmia, marasmus, malnutrition			1	3	1					28	2	18	4	7	2	8	1	2		
Sclerosis	1									14		16	3	1	2	8		1		
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	20	3		2	1	1	1	32	1	139	10	142	34	43	62	71	14	205	30	2
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)	14				10	1	1	11	1	67	1	25	9	13	8	27	6	9	11	
Malignant tumor	1									2		4	1			2		1		
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	2				1			4	1	41	2	17	5	6	2	17	2	20	9	
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	3				3				1	6	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	10	5	
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	4	1			1	2		5	1	48	6	16	7	2	14	20	5	8	4	
Acute injuries	1							1		17		2	1		1	3	1	2		
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	8		2		15		1	12	1	84	4	48	12	13	19	29	5	24	27	1
Loss of member	1		1				2	2		38	4	23	5	2	2	21	2	11	2	
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	2			2			4			38	1	11	3	1	2	7	2	1	3	

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Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	10	2	.....	.....	8	.....	1	12	.....	86	6	48	19	9	24	59	5	40	62	.....
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	15	2	12	2	.....	4	6	2	2	2	.....
Undersized	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Hernia	13	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	5	.....	35	6	26	12	13	9	17	5	16	2	.....
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	3	.....	8	3	1	1	7	5	.....
Pregnancy	3	2	.....	2	8	.....	.....	1	.....	22	2	15	7	4	5	12	1	6	121	3
Infancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6	3	.....	1	5	1	.....	1	.....
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	150	12	7	14	349	5	13	100	9	823	67	499	168	165	199	381	63	414	972	13

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TABLE XXIX-A.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, showing races or peoples, by diseases or defects*—Continued.

Disease or defect.	Race or people.																	
	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Idiot			1																2
Imbecile			1										1						7
Feeble-minded			8							2	1		1						36
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified)			2		1						2	1		1		1	1		29
Insanity			1							9	7	2	2			1			72
Epilepsy			2								2			1					33
Tuberculosis			8		1	4				7	13	3				2	1		97
Trachoma			24		1	1	1	3		2	1	18		23	1			2	311
Favus			2					1											3
Uncinariasis			1	1															769
Venereal disease	2		24	1	1	12		6		45	1	23	5			1	1	1	237
Parasitic disease (not specified)										1		1							65
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)			52					1		2									62
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	1				1			2	1	15	14			2					146
Debility, anæmia, marasmus, malnutrition			1		2			1	2	4	12	1					1		101
Sclerosis					1					2	7								56
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)		1	38		3	20	1	2		163	63	25	6	1		3	7		1,146
Organic disease (not specified); general systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)		1	5	1	2	4		1	2	42	18	22				2			314
Malignant tumor					1			1		5	1		1			1			21
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease					4	6		3		16	13	6		1		2			180
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition					3	4		2		5	4		2						64
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	1		1	1	2	3		2		11	18	2		3		5			193
Acute injuries			7		3			2		3	4		1			2			51
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	1		21		5	1	1	10		33	36	12	3	2		3	1	2	436
Loss of member	1		10		2			2		12	18	3	1	1			1		167
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy			9		1		1			4	11	2	1	1			1		108
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	2		23		2	9		9	1	33	33	5	1	3		1		2	524
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)			18					4		3	7	1							87

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Undersized																								14
Hernia				3		3	6	2	7	1	26	1	16	23	2	2								280
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	1			2		1	5		4		7		1	7	1									72
Pregnancy	1	1		1		4		1	4		3		9	3			1							242
Infancy				168									1	12	1	2								210
Alcoholism				3		1							5											32
Not stated				1							3						1							6
											1													
Total	11	3	437	4	45	75	7	67	7	460	318	173	29	43	1	27	15	8	6,153					

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TABLE XXIX-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects.*

Disease or defect.	Organ or portion of body affected.																	
	Blood.	Heart.	Arteries.	Veins.	Lymphatic glands, including tonsils, n. s.	Brain, mind.	Organs of sight.	Organs of hearing.	Olfactory organs.	Organs of speech.	Nervous system, n. s.	Thyroid.	Lungs, pleura, bronchial tubes.	Respiratory tract, n. s.	Liver.	Thorax, n. s.	Stomach.	Digestive tract, n. s.	Kidneys.
Idiot						2													
Imbecile						74													
Feeble minded						36													
Psychopathic inferiority, not specified						29													
Insanity						72													
Epilepsy											33								
Tuberculosis					8					1			77	1					
Trachoma							311												
Uncinariasis																		769	
Venereal disease	97									1									
Parasitic disease, not specified	11																	26	
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease, not specified	1						52						1	1					
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	25										13								
Sclerosis			50										1		1				
Organic disease, not specified; general, systemic, or constitutional disease, not specified		221					3	1			13		15	19	2			6	15
Malignant tumor		1			1					3							4		
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	1			40	13		9					61		1					
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition					2		15	5		3	1		4	4	1		2	3	
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition		4			14		22	8	1	1	6		21	8	3		25	24	7
Acute injuries							1									2	1		
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury, not specified							62	1	2	8			3			7		2	
Loss of member					1		36												
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy										1	10								

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Less than normal function, disordered function, not specified	.....	26	.....	1	.....	11	296	80	.....	13	49	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	7	1
Complete loss of function of organ, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	47	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor development, lack of development, not specified	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	136	252	50	41	39	157	844	142	3	33	126	62	121	35	7	10	33	837	23

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TABLE XXIX-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects*—Continued.

Disease or defect.	Organ or portion of body affected.																	
	Genito-urinary system, n. s.	Abdominal walls, n. s.	Muscular system, including tendons, n. s.	Skin and appendages, including cellular tissue and mucous membrane, n. s.	Osseous system, including periosteum, cartilage and joints, n. s.	Head, face, neck, n. s.	Spinal column, n. s.	Shoulder.	Arm, forearm.	Hand, wrist.	Fingers, nails.	Hip, buttock.	Leg, thigh.	Foot, ankle.	More than one organ or portion of body.	General.	Not stated.	Total.
Idiot																		2
Imbecile																		7
Feeble minded																		36
Psychopathic inferiority, not specified																		29
Insanity																		72
Epilepsy																		33
Tuberculosis					1		1	1				5	1			1		97
Trachoma																		311
Favus				1							2							3
Uncinariasis																		769
Venereal disease	139																	237
Parasitic disease, not specified				19	2	3										4		65
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease, not specified				2							4					1		92
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis			24		66				1	1		1	20	1	3	28	1	146
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	1												1		3	93		101
Sclerosis							1								2	1		56
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)																1,146		1,146
Organic disease, not specified; general, systemic, or constitutional disease, not specified	4		1	6	2										2	4		314
Malignant tumor	3					7							1	1				21
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	43	2		3		3	1					1	1				1	180
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	2	1		6		8			2	1			2	1		1		64
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	11	2		21	3	2						2	6	1		1		193
Acute injuries	1				2	2	5	2	3	7		3	19	2				51
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury, not specified	10	1	1		7	6	50	6	21	23	16	40	111	54	1	4		436

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Loss of member	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	12	45	.....	41	8	.....	.....	.....	167
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	.....	40	.....	31	2	.....	108
Less than normal function, disordered function, not specified	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	19	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	624
Complete loss of function of organ, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	87
Undersized	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Hernia	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
Poor development, lack of development, not specified	1	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	56	.....	72
Pregnancy	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
Infancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	210
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total	465	273	30	61	85	36	50	10	62	48	87	53	264	68	43	1,563	2	6,153

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TABLE A.—*Japanese applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918.*

	1917		1918	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	9,300	4,284	11,234	4,046
Admitted	9,159	4,129	11,143	3,936
Debarred from entry	141	155	91	110
Deported after entry	57	6	40	12
Departures	6,581	2,581	7,691	3,149

95 Koreans were admitted in Hawaii, and 78 departed and 7 were debarred therefrom.
77 Koreans were admitted in continental United States, and 36 departed and 8 were debarred therefrom.

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by immigration and emigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918, by months.*

Month	Continental United States			Hawaii		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Admitted.	Departed	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
1916–17						
July	580	345	+ 235	455	247	+ 208
August	547	297	+ 250	41	225	− 184
September	789	619	+ 170	457	92	+ 365
October	673	568	+ 105	364	289	+ 75
November	614	1,178	− 564	442	169	+ 273
December	708	1,132	− 424	300	214	+ 86
January	497	403	+ 94	513	134	+ 379
February	684	497	+ 187	323	198	+ 125
March	1,054	356	+ 698	272	126	+ 146
April	1,016	640	+ 376	476	264	+ 212
May	1,045	318	+ 727	238	420	− 182
June	952	228	+ 724	248	203	+ 45
Total	9,159	6,581	+2,578	4,129	2,581	+1,548
1917–18						
July	846	301	+ 545	398	249	+ 149
August	1,083	457	+ 626	385	151	+ 234
September	760	757	+ 3	341	300	+ 41
October	677	444	+ 233	344	359	− 15
November	586	1,160	− 574	433	206	+ 227
December	495	851	− 356	379	120	+ 259
January	1,048	1,209	− 161	508	412	+ 96
February	648	532	+ 116	325	188	+ 137
March	923	425	+ 498	211	170	+ 41
April	1,550	547	+1,003	228	432	− 204
May	1,530	512	+1,018	239	253	− 14
June	997	496	+ 501	145	309	− 164
Total	11,143	7,691	+3,452	3,936	3,149	+ 787

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TABLE C.—*Occupations of Japanese admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					**SKILLED—continued.**				
Actors	25	11	2	1	Miners	7	9	.....	.....
Architects	8	5	.....	1	Painters and glaziers	1	4	2	.....
Clergy	22	18	16	14	Photographers	22	16	2	4
Editors	28	21	6	5	Plumbers	2	1	2	1
Electricians	15	5	.....	.....	Printers	4	8	3	.....
Engineers (professional)	134	35	.....	.....	Seamstresses	7	1	18	.....
Lawyers	6	4	1	.....	Shoemakers	13	4	.....	.....
Literary and scientific persons	7	7	.....	2	Stokers	11	.....	.....	.....
Musicians	2	3	1	.....	Tailors	30	26	16	8
Officials (Government)	242	153	.....	.....	Textile workers (not specified)	.....	1	.....	.....
Physicians	51	50	15	7	Tinners	.....	.....	1	.....
Sculptors and artists	4	8	.....	.....	Weavers and spinners	1	.....	8	.....
Teachers	99	73	22	10	Watch and clock makers	.....	2	3	1
Other professional	51	31	82	25	Other skilled	65	69	9	7
Total	694	421	145	65	Total	890	619	170	88
SKILLED.					**MISCELLANEOUS.**				
Bakers	5	3	3	1	Agents	26	21	1	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	48	29	11	7	Bankers	69	32	.....	2
Blacksmiths	2	.....	7	2	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	2	8	15	6
Bookbinders	1	.....	.....	.....	Farm laborers	1,012	32	2,278	9
Butchers	1	.....	.....	.....	Farmers	1,161	1,950	18	335
Cabinetmakers	1	.....	.....	.....	Fishermen	90	82	33	12
Carpenters and joiners	18	15	40	19	Hotel keepers	199	135	.....	7
Cigarette makers	1	.....	.....	.....	Laborers	774	1,349	33	1,512
Clerks and accountants	206	105	25	22	Manufacturers	11	11	3	.....
Dressmakers	4	5	1	1	Merchants and dealers	863	924	117	148
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	46	121	6	4	Servants	109	105	152	47
Gardeners	65	50	1	.....	Other miscellaneous	1,073	401	69	35
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	5	.....	Total	5,392	5,050	2,719	2,113
Jewelers	3	2	.....	.....					
Machinists	3	6	2	.....	No occupation (including women and children)	4,197	1,598	902	883
Mariners	282	128	1	10					
Masons	1	1	4	1	Grand total	11,143	7,691	3,936	3,149
Mechanics (not specified)	10	11	.....	.....					
Metal workers	.....	2	.....	.....					

TABLE D.—*Statistics of immigration and emigration of Japanese, collected by the United States Government, compared with those reported by the Japanese Government, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan	Reported by Japan	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii	3,995	4,049	From Hawaii	4,466	3,138
To continental United States	10,751	10,548	From continental United States	10,140	7,203
Total	[1] 14,746	[2] 14,597	Total	[2] 14,606	[1] 10,341

[1] Embarked within the year. [2] Debarked within the year.

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TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
						Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred..	10,698	62	120	257	97	3,126	1,784	4,910	4,068	511	4,579
Admitted:											
Male	6,626	41	96	249	88	2,318	1,723	4,041	1,207	255	1,462
Female	4,016	12	5	6	4	803	51	854	2,851	252	3,103
Total	10,642	53	101	255	92	3,121	1,774	4,895	4,058	507	4,565
Debarred:											
Male	50	9	19	2	5	5	10	15	6	2	8
Female	6	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Total	56	9	19	2	5	5	10	15	10	4	14
Housewives without other occupation.	3,120	5	1	3	1	700	.....	700	2,409	.....	2,409
Children under 14 without occupation.	665	3	5	2	....	42	.....	42	625	.....	625
Came from:											
Japan	10,695	....	....	....	....	3,075	1,755	4,830	4,061	510	4,571
Canada	.....	62	....	....	....	10	4	14	5	1	6
Mexico	.....	....	120	....	....	15	3	18	1	.....	1
Europe	.....	....	....	257	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	3	....	....	....	87	26	12	38	1	.....	1
Resided in continental United States:											
After January 1, 1907	4,828	13	12	30	39	3,111	1,781	4,892	.....	.....	.....
Prior to January 1, 1907	2	4	29	....	1	15	3	18	.....	.....	.....
Total former residents	4,830	17	41	30	40	3,126	1,784	4,910	.....	.....	.....
How related to resident:											
Parents	69	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	55	15	70
Wives	2,821	2	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	2,588	236	2,824
Children	1,683	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,425	260	1,685
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	4,573	5	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,068	511	4,579
Kind of passport:											
Limited to United States	10,233	15	33	53	22	3,077	1,777	4,854	4,059	511	4,570
Limited to United States and other countries	250	25	17	122	50	46	3	49	6	.....	6
Limited to other countries	21	3	12	21	3	3	4	7	3	.....	3
Unlimited	10	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passports dated during:											
Month of arrival	3,511	2	2	22	17	998	566	1,564	1,464	94	1,558
First month preceding arrival	4,605	6	10	87	14	1,334	922	2,256	1,679	288	1,967
Second month preceding arrival	1,447	9	....	10	8	454	195	649	565	77	642
Third month preceding arrival	521	5	1	5	4	169	51	220	199	32	231
Fourth month preceding arrival	222	1	....	3	1	66	21	87	88	11	99
Fifth month preceding arrival	113	1	1	1	1	42	13	55	35	4	39
Sixth month preceding arrival	74	....	2	10	2	23	8	31	29	4	33
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	21	15	27	70	33	33	6	39	9	1	10
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	.....	4	19	....	1	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations	1,165	28	12	116	49	436	53	489	280	5	285
Laboring occupations	318	2	1	63	24	42	209	251	60	5	65
Occupations not mentioned in passports	9,031	13	49	29	8	2,648	1,522	4,170	3,728	501	4,229

[1] Improper passports for admission to continental United States are those held by laborers and limited to countries or places other than continental United States.

[2] Of the 326 without proper passports 24 held passports not entitling them to enter the United States, and 302 were without any kind of passport. The 24 holding improper passports were composed of 22 laborers with passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico, 1 laborer with passport limited to Chili and Argentina, and 1 laborer was a Canadian naturalized citizen. The 302 without passports consisted of 21 nonlaborers and 34 laborers, who claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan,

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June 30, 1918, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.								Without proper passport.[1]			With and without proper passport.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued.				Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Total with passports.								
Settled agriculturists.		Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.										
Nonlaborers.	Total.				Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
3	3	1,326	10,818	90	8,523	2,385	10,908	34	292	[2]326	8,557	2,677	11,234
3	3	1,277	6,773	68	4,795	2,046	6,841	26	233	259	4,821	2,279	7,100
		59	4,016	20	3,713	323	4,036	5	2	7	3,718	325	4,043
3	3	1,323	10,789	88	8,508	2,369	10,877	31	235	266	8,539	2,604	11,143
			23	2	11	14	25	3	57	60	14	71	85
			6		4	2	6				4	2	6
			29	2	15	16	31	3	57	60	18	73	91
		18	3,127		3,127		3,127	3		3	3,130		3,130
		8	675		675		675				675		675
3	3	1,087	10,491	22	8,226	2,287	10,513	1	181	182	8,227	2,468	10,695
		21	41	2	36	7	43	6	13	19	42	20	62
		37	56	7	53	10	63	25	32	57	78	42	120
		153	163	47	153	57	210	2	55	57	155	112	267
		28	67	12	55	24	79		11	11	55	35	90
			4,872		3,111	1,781	4,892	5	25	30	3,116	1,803	4,922
			18		15	3	18	4	14	18	19	17	36
			4,910		3,126	1,784	4,910	9	39	48	3,135	1,823	4,958
			70		55	15	70				55	15	70
			2,874		2,588	236	2,824				2,588	236	2,824
			1,685		1,425	260	1,685				1,425	260	1,685
			4,579		4,038	511	4,579				4,038	511	4,579
3	3	895	10,322	34	8,034	2,322	10,356						
		362	417	47	414	50	464						
		44	54	6	50	10	60						
		25	25	3	25	3	28						
		395	3,517	37	2,857	697	3,554						
2	2	461	4,686	36	3,476	1,246	4,722						
		182	1,473	1	1,201	273	1,474						
		84	535	1	452	84	536						
1	1	40	227		195	32	227						
		23	117		100	17	117						
		23	86	1	75	13	88						
		107	156	10	149	17	166						
		11	21	4	18	6	24						
1	1	590	1,365	5	1,307	63	1,370						
		22	338	70	124	284	408						
2	2	714	9,115	15	7,092	2,038	9,130						

[1] 5 nonlaborers and 21 laborers, who claimed to have left Japan without passports, 3 nonlaborers and 5 laborers were citizens of Canada, 9 laborers were stowaways, 1 laborer was a subject of British Guiana, 1 laborer claimed to have had passport at Vancouver, British Columbia, 1 nonlaborer was a diplomat, 1 nonlaborer was with husband holding passport, 4 laborers were seamen in transit, 185 laborers were deserting seamen, and the circumstances regarding nonpossession of passports by 3 nonlaborers and 8 laborers are unknown.

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TABLE F.—*Japanese arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—		In possession of passports.								
			Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.								
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.		
	Japan.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred	4,028	18	569	984	1,553	585	1,772	2,357	1,154	2,756	3,910
Admitted:											
Male	1,825	13	339	665	1,004	303	436	739	642	1,101	1,743
Female	2,096	2	226	297	523	267	1,283	1,550	493	1,580	2,073
Total	3,921	15	565	962	1,527	570	1,719	2,289	1,135	2,681	3,816
Debarred:											
Male	55	3	1	15	16	7	21	28	8	36	44
Female	52	....	3	7	10	8	32	40	11	39	50
Total	107	3	4	22	26	15	53	68	19	75	94
Housewives without other occupation	243	1	120	.....	120	120	.....	120	240	.....	240
Children under 14 without occupation	547	....	207	.....	207	328	.....	328	535	.....	535
Resided in Hawaii:											
After Jan. 1, 1907	649	2	272	371	643	....	.....	.....	272	371	643
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	919	2	297	613	910	....	.....	.....	297	613	910
Total former residents	1,568	4	569	984	1,553	....	.....	.....	569	984	1,553
How related to resident:											
Parents	89	....	....	.....	.....	8	81	89	8	81	89
Wives	1,290	....	....	.....	.....	144	1,146	1,290	144	1,146	1,290
Children	978	....	....	.....	.....	433	545	978	433	545	978
Total parents, wives and children of residents	2,357	....	....	.....	.....	585	1,772	2,357	585	1,772	2,357
Kind of passport:											
Limited to Hawaii	3,970	....	567	982	1,549	579	1,768	2,347	1,146	2,750	3,896
Limited to United States	9	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to other countries	26	2	2	2	4	6	4	10	8	6	14
Passports dated during—											
Month of arrival	572	....	74	149	223	80	258	338	154	407	561
First month preceding arrival	2,216	1	253	569	822	341	1,005	1,346	594	1,574	2,168
Second month preceding arrival	922	....	150	217	367	115	418	533	265	635	900
Third month preceding arrival	184	....	55	35	90	30	59	89	85	94	179
Fourth month preceding arrival	63	....	19	6	25	11	24	35	30	30	60
Fifth month preceding arrival	24	1	8	4	12	5	4	9	13	8	21
Sixth month preceding arrival	16	....	8	1	9	3	1	4	11	2	13
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	8	2	2	3	5	....	3	3	2	6	8
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations	81	....	52	.....	52	3	.....	3	55	.....	55
Laboring occupations	2	1	....	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Occupations not mentioned in passports	3,922	3	517	982	1,499	582	1,772	2,354	1,099	2,754	3,853

[1] 37 applicants without passports consisted of 9 nonlaborers and 4 laborers, who were Hawaiian born; 9 nonlaborers and 4 laborers from countries other than Japan; 2 nonlaborers and 4 laborers were stowaways; 1 nonlaborer and 2 laborers were former residents; 1 nonlaborer was not in possession of any kind of pass-

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30, 1918, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of passports—Continued.						Without passport.			With and without passport.		
Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.								
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
74	25	99	1,228	2,781	4,009	23	14	1 37	1,251	2,795	4,046
60	9	69	702	1,110	1,812	17	9	26	719	1,119	1,838
13	7	20	506	1,587	2,093	4	1	5	510	1,588	2,098
73	16	89	1,208	2,637	3,905	21	10	31	1,229	2,707	3,936
1	7	8	9	43	52	2	4	6	11	47	58
.....	2	2	11	41	52	.....	.....	.....	11	41	52
1	9	10	20	84	104	2	4	6	22	88	110
3	.....	3	243	.....	213	1	.....	1	244	.....	244
3	.....	3	538	.....	538	9	.....	9	547	.....	547
.....	.....	.....	272	371	643	8	.....	8	280	371	651
.....	.....	.....	297	613	910	7	4	11	304	617	921
.....	.....	.....	569	984	1,553	15	4	19	584	988	1,572
.....	.....	.....	8	81	89	.....	.....	.....	8	81	89
.....	.....	.....	144	1,146	1,290	.....	.....	.....	144	1,146	1,290
.....	.....	.....	433	545	978	.....	.....	.....	433	545	978
.....	.....	.....	585	1,772	2,357	.....	.....	.....	585	1,772	2,357
54	20	74	1,200	2,770	3,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	5	14	17	11	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	2	11	163	409	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	13	49	630	1,587	2,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	4	22	283	639	922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	5	88	96	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	3	32	31	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	4	16	9	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	2	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	1	26	80	1	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	23	72	1,148	2,777	3,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

port at time of leaving Japan, and the circumstances regarding nonpossession of passport by 1 nonlaborer are unknown.

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TABLE 1.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 to 1918, by classes.*

Class alleged.	1913			1914		1915			1916			1917		1918			
	Admitted.	Debarred.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.
United States citizens.	2,171	121	...	2,201	139	1,990	119	...	1,932	128	2	2,018	129	946	143	...	...
Wives of United States citizens	126	9	...	122	2	106	2	...	108	6	...	110	6	132	7	...	...
Returning laborers	1,036	5	...	1,000	7	889	4	1	690	11	...	618	6	491	6	1	...
Returning merchants	986	13	1	881	20	960	6	...	859	11	1	691	18	520	7	...	...
Other merchants	105	16	...	180	7	238	7	...	242	5	...	180	13	129	8	...	...
Members of merchants' families	738	92	...	807	130	746	96	1	741	145	...	694	121	390	91	...	...
Students	370	11	...	338	5	344	2	...	301	4	...	223	4	225	4	...	...
Travelers	19	...	...	29	3	61	2	...	86	1	...	52	...	41	3	...	...
Teachers	33	1	...	17	...	15	...	...	28	...	...	19	...	17	2	...	...
Officials	38	...	...	110	...	224	...	...	105	3	...	72	7	128	1	...	...
Miscellaneous	40	116	...	88	97	88	30	...	101	123	1	97	17	147	36	...	1
Granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[1]34,977	...	...	...
Total	5,662	384	1	5,773	410	5,661	268	2	5,193	437	4	4,774	321	38,143	308	1	1

[1] Of these 28,838 were destined to France for war work.

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TABLE 2.—*Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by classes and ports.*

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.																
				Preliminary.			Final.										Pending June 30, 1918.				
				Rejected			Admitted.						Debarred.								
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1917.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Died.	Escaped (male).	Before inspectors.	Before department.	Before courts.	Total.	Total cases.
By classes alleged:																					
United States citizens	1,011	139	1,150	162	98	27	909	35	2	868	78	946	137	6	143	....	....	30	15	16	61	1,150
Wives of United States citizens	136	25	161	13	5	1	124	8	....	.....	132	132	.....	7	7	....	....	17	4	1	22	161
Returning laborers	486	20	506	12	1	.....	482	9	....	487	4	491	6	....	6	1	....	7	1	....	8	506
Section-6 merchants	148	12	160	17	5	.....	121	2	6	128	1	129	8	....	8	....	....	15	8	....	23	160
Returning merchants	546	7	553	7	.....	.....	519	1	....	520	.....	520	7	....	7	....	....	24	....	2	26	553
Merchants' wives	88	19	107	5	1	.....	84	3	1	.....	88	88	.....	1	1	....	....	9	4	5	18	107
Merchants' children	339	107	446	163	72	6	253	47	2	274	28	302	89	1	90	....	....	31	16	7	54	446
Section-6 students	196	5	201	7	2	.....	192	1	....	165	28	193	3	....	3	....	....	2	2	1	5	201
Returning students	33	1	34	1	.....	.....	31	1	....	32	.....	32	1	....	1	....	....	.....	1	....	1	34
Section-6 travelers	46	.....	46	6	.....	.....	41	.....	....	33	8	41	3	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	2	46
Section-6 teachers	11	2	13	2	2	.....	10	1	....	8	3	11	2	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Returning teachers	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	....	4	2	6	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Officials	129	5	134	6	2	.....	123	5	....	99	29	128	1	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	5	134
Miscellaneous	192	10	202	34	3	.....	146	1	....	119	28	147	31	5	36	....	1	2	13	3	18	202
Total	3,367	352	3,719	435	191	34	3,041	114	11	2,737	429	3,166	288	20	308	1	1	140	68	35	243	3,719
By ports:																					
San Francisco, Cal	2,072	296	2,368	369	169	32	1,806	95	4	1,684	221	1,905	233	18	251	1	....	120	57	34	211	2,368
Seattle, Wash	685	20	705	13	16	.....	657	9	6	593	79	672	14	....	14	....	....	13	5	1	19	705
Honolulu, Hawaii	390	33	423	18	4	.....	400	8	1	324	85	409	9	1	10	....	....	3	1	....	4	423
Boston, Mass	36	1	37	8	2	2	24	.....	....	20	4	24	5	....	5	....	....	4	4	....	8	37
New York, N. Y	97	.....	97	2	.....	.....	93	1	....	57	37	94	3	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
Vancouver, British Columbia	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montreal, Canada	29	1	30	24	.....	.....	6	1	....	4	3	7	23	....	23	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
New Orleans, La	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	1	14

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TABLE 2.—*Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by classes and ports*—Continued.

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.																	
				Preliminary.			Final.										Pending June 30, 1918.				
				Rejected.			Admitted.						Debarred.								
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1917.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Died.	Escaped (male).	Before inspectors.	Before department.	Before courts.	Totol.	Total cases.
By ports—Continued.																					
Mexican border stations	38		38				38			38		38									38
Norfolk, Va	1		1				1			1		1									1
Porto Rico	2		2	1			1			1		1	1		1						2
Savannah, Ga	1		1				1			1		1									1
Key West, Fla	1		1				1			1		1									1
Portland, Oreg	1		1														1				1
Number of Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States, by ports:																					
San Francisco, Cal	3,872		3,872				3,872			2,715	157	3,872									3,872
Seattle, Wash	9		9				9			6	3	9									9
Montreal, Canada	[1] 29,712		29,712				29,712			[1] 29,708	4	29,712									29,712
New York, N. Y	689		689				689			689		689									689
Mexican border	616		616				616			604	12	616									616
New Orleans, La	79		79				79			71	8	79									79

[1] Of these 28,838 were destined to France for war work.

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TABLE 3.—*Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by ports.*

Port.	Foreign-born wives of natives.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
			No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
				Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
San Francisco, Cal.	91	252	4	312	46	705
Seattle, Wash.	21	53	4	115	7	200
Vancouver, British Columbia						
Montreal, Canada	1			1	1	3
Boston, Mass.	1	10		2	1	14
Total continental United States	114	315	8	430	55	922
Honolulu, Hawaii	18	16	5	62	43	144
Grand total	132	331	13	492	98	1,066
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers	124	304	12	488	94	1,022
Department	8	27	1	3	4	43
Courts				1		1

TABLE 4.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by ports.*

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	New York.	Boston, Mass.	Montreal, Canada.	Total.
Number of appeals	264	25	12	1	2	1	305
Disposition:							
Sustained (admitted)	95	9	8	1	0	1	114
Dismissed (rejected)	169	16	4	0	2		191

TABLE 5.—*Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total certificates granted.	Total certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born	761	720	41	4	5	724	37
Exempt classes	639	532	107	3	7	535	104
Laborers	400	377	23		2	377	23
Total	1,800	1,629	171	7	14	1,636	164

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TABLE 6.—*Action taken in the cases of Chinese persons arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests	104
Pending before hearing June 30, 1917	49
Total	153
Disposition—	
Died	1
Escaped	1
Discharged	59
Pending before hearing June 30, 1918	44
Ordered deported	48
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported	48
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1917	10
Total	58
Disposition—	
Deported	30
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1918	9
Appealed to district courts	19

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to district courts [1]	20
Pending before trial June 30, 1917	54
Total	74
Disposition—	
Discharged	7
Pending before trial June 30, 1918	50
Ordered deported	17
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported	17
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts June 30, 1917	3
Total	20

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS—continued.

After order of deportation—Continued.	
Disposition—	
Deported	13
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1918	5
Appealed to higher courts	2

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts	2
Pending before trial June 30, 1917	11
Total	13
Disposition—	
Discharged	2
Pending before trial June 30, 1918	7
Ordered deported	4
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported	4
Awaiting deportation June 30, 1917	17
Total	21
Disposition—	
Deported	8
Awaiting deportation June 30, 1918	13

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES

Arrests	104
Pending, June 30, 1917, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	144
Total	248
Disposition—	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	2
Discharged	68
Deported	51
Pending, June 30, 1918, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	127

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made	10	18	2	22	3	17	3	3	6	9	7	4	104
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Discharged	2	15	3	15	4	8	2	2	4	5	7	1	68
Deported	8	....	3	2	12	....	10	1	1	3	8	3	51

[1] Includes one remanded from higher United States courts.

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TABLE 7.—*Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 to 1918, by judicial districts.*

Judicial district.	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Maine	3		2		5	1			4	
Massachusetts	5		29	2	4	2	1		1	2
Rhode Island					1	1	1		1	1
Connecticut	1	1	6		22			3	3	1
Northern New York	2	2	7		7	12	1	1		
Southern New York	30	8	58	14	53	26	18	3	44	13
Western New York			3	1			3	1		2
Eastern New York	9	1	6	2	9	1	7	8	9	1
Eastern Pennsylvania	9		18	6	4		1	4		
Western Pennsylvania	1		9	1	6	4	4	5	2	3
Middle Pennsylvania	6		3			1				
New Jersey	8	3	30	8	12	7	8		7	3
Maryland			4	2	8	1	1	2		
District of Columbia	6	1	7	1	4	1				
Eastern North Carolina	3									
Eastern Virginia			1							
Northern West Virginia			1							
Southern West Virginia					2					
Northern Georgia			1							
Southern Georgia			3							
Middle Alabama					1	1				
Southern Alabama					1					
Northern Florida			1	1						
Southern Florida			2				1	1	3	3
Southern Mississippi					2					
Eastern Louisiana			3		2	1	2			
Eastern Kentucky	2				2					
Northern Ohio	3		12	1	8	3		2	1	2
Southern Ohio	6		2	1						
Indiana							2	1	3	1
Northern Illinois	9	6	15	3	15	10	23	9	8	6
Southern Illinois					1					
Eastern Michigan	8		7	1					1	1
Western Michigan	1	1	1		1					
Eastern Wisconsin				1						
Northern Iowa			4	1			4	2		
Minnesota	1	1	3	1			2		1	
Eastern Missouri						1				
Western Missouri	2		1	2						
North Dakota					1	1	1			
Idaho	1	1								
Montana			1							
Wyoming	2	1					3	2		
Western Washington	2	4	1		2	2	4	2		
Eastern Washington					1					
Oregon	4	2	2		2	3	2	1	1	1
Utah	4				1		1	1		
Northern California	4	9	14	9	9	5	3	3	5	2
Southern California	62	50	31	30	18	13	16	13	8	6
Arizona	6	3	6	6	3	3	1	1		
New Mexico	7	5	1	2						
Northern Texas	6	3		1	2					
Western Texas	8	25	1	22		1	1	1		3
Western Oklahoma									1	
Hawaii					2	2	4	3	1	
Porto Rico	4	4			1	1				
Total	225	131	296	119	212	104	115	69	104	51

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TABLE 8.—*Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by por*

Class.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Montreal, Canada.	Vancouver, B. C.	New York, N. Y.	Mexican border.	New Orleans, La.	Boston, Mass.	Norfolk, Va.	San Juan, P. R.	Savannah, Ga.	Key West, Fla.	Portland, Oreg.	Total.
United States citizens (Chinese) admitted	620	179	132	2					13						
Alien Chinese admitted	1,285	493	277	5		94	38	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	2,
Alien Chinese debarred	251	14	10	23	1	3			5		1				
Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States	3,872	9		[1] 29,712		689	616	79							[1] 34,
Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States	49	1		23		4	1								
Chinese granted the privilege of transit by water	887	1													
Chinese denied the privilege of transit by water	1														
Chinese laborers with return certificates departing	115	126	180	1					2						
Chinese merchants with return certificates departing	315	117	33			4	3								
Chinese merchants' wives with return certificates departing		2	1												
Chinese merchants' minor children with return certificates departing		1	1												
Chinese students with return certificates departing	24	22	4	4		15			1						
Chinese teachers with return certificates departing	1	2	3	3											
Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing	392	137	21	1		2			3						

[1] Of these 28,838 were destined to France for war work.

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1820

99 YEAR TOTALS

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APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, October 1, 1916.

Herewith is submitted the tenth annual report of the Division of Information.

Owing to great changes brought about by the entrance of the United States to a world war testing whether right shall prevail over might, this report shall differ materially from those made by the division in former years. This difference is due to the fact that the Division of Information, in addition to duties imposed on it by statute was directed to enter and assist in the performance of service in a field of action previously untrod by any save those who made up the staff of the division and the Bureau of Immigration, of which the Division of Information is a part.

What is now so well and favorably known as the United States Employment Service took its initial step in well-doing in the Bureau of Immigration when, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner General authorized the Division of Information to extend the field of its operations to all parts of the United States where the Bureau of Immigration has a foothold.

Before detailing the steps taken by the department in making use of the Division of Information as the nucleus around which the United States Employment Service grew to be the power for good that it is now admitted to be, a brief recital of how the initial steps were taken to bring the Department of Labor into being may serve a useful purpose.

In the organic act which gives the Department of Labor its commission to represent the wage earners of the United States as one of the great departments of the United States Government will be found a declaration of purpose which leads the writer of this report to believe that the hand which penned the lines was directed by Divine Providence. Read that declaration in these words:

> The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

In those 36 words will be found the fruition of hope and effort of the workers of the United States extending over a period of 48 years. The Department of Labor did not spring into being automatically or as the result of hasty planning. While the Department of Labor owes its existence to the persistent effort of organized labor, it represents and acts for all labor. In this connection it is proper to say that all labor is represented by those who speak and act for organized labor. No gain or concession has ever been won by organized labor

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that it did not generously share with unorganized labor. The campaigns for fewer hours of toil, a larger wage, more satisfactory and sanitary conditions in mine, workshop, and home were all conducted by workers who were believers in and part of the organized-labor movement of the United States.

In 1859 Abraham Lincoln said:

> Labor is the great source from which nearly all, if not all, human comforts and necessities are drawn.

In saying that he expressed the opinion of a private citizen, but on December 3, 1861, when as President of the United States he spoke to the first regular session of Congress after his inauguration, he delivered a message not to Congress or the people of the United States alone but to men and women everywhere who toiled for human welfare with hand or brain. In that message will be found one or two paragraphs in which no doubt as to labor's being the source of "all human comforts" will be found. Said he:

> But there is one point * * * to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor. * * * Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.

When Lincoln uttered those words he stood at the parting of the ways between slave and free labor.

When the war between the States ended, the trade organizations of the United States that had languished during four years of strife began to take on new life, and in the call for renewed activity among trade-unionists, north and south, the foregoing message of Lincoln occupied a prominent place.

When in 1865 over 2,000,000 of men laid aside the weapons of war to pick up the tools of industry, they found few opportunities for profitable employment awaiting them in their old homes. Skilled artisans were obliged to compete with others in the field where common labor was done. There was no Department of Labor in existence then to direct its Division of Information to "gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory" and place it at the disposal of the war-worn men who experienced great difficulty in finding employment of any kind.

Everyone now knows that there were many opportunities for profitable employment in the United States at the close of the war between the States, but the workingmen of that day did not know where to find them and the Government had but little information on the subject. There were vast areas of untilled land awaiting the touch of labor, and men were directed to where they could locate on these lands, but aside from that nothing was done to find jobs for the jobless. The vast public domain was then large enough to afford an industrial safety valve for those who had sufficient means to engage in farming, but the cities and towns were crowded for a long time with men who were unfitted for farm life and could not find other employment. Fortunately, a number of trade-unions survived the war. A member of the Ship Carpenters' Union, Richard F. Trevellick, of Detroit, Mich., began an agitation on the subject of "National unity in trade and labor matters." As a result of his effort a conference of leading trade-unionists met in Louisville, Ky., on August 14,

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1865. They remained in session two or three days and agreed on a plan to arouse an interest in their movement among workingmen. They adopted a number of resolutions, among them the following:

Every department of the Federal Government is now and has been officered by professional men, business men, or manufacturers. They are or have been employers of labor or counselors of employers of labor—naturally their sympathies are not with labor. There should be at Washington a Department of Labor to be officered by men who are of and with labor. The duty of that department to be the guarding of labor interests in every way now known or which hereafter may become known.

Following that conference a correspondence was carried on between the chief officers of national and international unions. The following is a quotation from a letter written by Mr. Trevellick, November 28, 1865:

With so many men out of work; with the South ruined in many places; with industry choked with willing but idle hands; with the Federal Government struggling to restore order in the South and keep the wheels turning elsewhere, it strikes me that something should be done by the Government to set men to work to revive industry. What do you think?

That is a quotation from a letter written to William H. Sylvis, of Philadelphia, Pa., who was for many years president of the Molders' National (afterwards International) Union. He was at that time endeavoring to bring the trade-unions of the United States into closer relationship than then existed. In his reply to Trevellick he, among other things, said:

It comes to me with the force of conviction * * * that it [the Federal Government] should do more than start the wheels turning; it should keep them turning. It will not move in the matter at your request, or my request, or the individual request of every trade-unionist in the land. I believe it can be made to move if we can cause labor to show a united front. * * * Open up a correspondence with those you know or can get the address of among labor friends and let us make another try at getting them together in national convention where we may adopt plans to make labor's voice heeded and respected. * * * Congress will not do it, the President can not do it, and his Cabinet can not do it. What is everybody's business is nobody's work. What we need is a department of the Government attending exclusively to labor matters with its head in the President's Cabinet to speak for us.

So far as can be ascertained, that and the Louisville resolution are the first direct declarations in favor of the establishment of a Department of Labor.

In 1863 the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union appointed a committee to act with similar committees from other unions for the purpose of forming a national federation of unions. In January, 1864, William H. Sylvis, at a convention of the Molders' International Union, held in Buffalo, N. Y., had a committee appointed to act with the machinists and blacksmiths' committee, but it does not appear that anything came of it until the Louisville conference of August, 1865, was held.

In February, 1866, William Harding, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Coachmakers' International Union, had a conference with Mr. Sylvis and arranged for a preliminary meeting of representatives of trade-unions to be held in New York, March 26, 1866. At this meeting, which was not largely attended, John Reid, William Harding, and John H. Fay were authorized to call a national convention at Baltimore on August 20, 1866. When this convention assembled it was called to order by William Cathers, president of the trade assembly of Baltimore. John Hinchcliffe, of Illinois, was named as

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temporary chairman and J. C. C. Whaley, of Washington, D. C., was elected permanent chairman. Before adjourning that body appointed a committee, with Hinchcliffe as chairman, to wait on President Johnson and tell him what was wanted. No records of that convention were printed but the principles enunciated at the Louisville conference were reaffirmed. A report made by Hinchcliffe discloses the fact that President Johnson was given a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore convention. Before adjourning, the convention formed a permanent organization and called it "The National Labor Union, to be composed of delegates from the trade and labor unions of the United States."

The 1867 convention of the National Labor Union was held in Chicago and the declared purposes of the Baltimore session were adopted. At this convention William H. Sylvis laid particular emphasis on the Louisville declaration in favor of a Department of Labor and presented a resolution having that object in view. That resolution appeared on the minutes of the session as follows:

Resolved, That as labor is the foundation and cause of national prosperity, it is both the duty and interest of the Government to foster and protect it. Its importance, therefore, demands the creation of an executive department of the Government at Washington, to be denominated the Department of Labor, which shall aid in protecting it above all other interests.

In August, 1868, the convention of the National Labor Union met in New York City. William H. Sylvis was elected national president of the organization and after adjournment he called on President Johnson to inform him of what organized labor desired at the hands of the Federal Government. The one thing on which he laid particular stress was the demand for a Department of Labor; dwelling on that subject he said:

We want a new department at Washington to be called the Department of Labor, the head of said department to be called the Secretary of Labor and to be chosen directly from the ranks of workingmen. To this department should be referred all questions of wages and the hours of labor in the navy yards and all other Government workshops, the registry and regulation of trades-unions and cooperative associations, the disposition of public lands, and all other questions directly connected with and affecting labor.

During the year 1868 Sylvis became associate editor of the Workingman's Advocate, published by Angus C. Cameron, of Chicago. Through the columns of that and other journals Sylvis urged the establishment, at Washington, of a Department of Labor.

William H. Sylvis died in 1869, and though the National Labor Union continued in existence for a few years thereafter, it lacked the inspiring touch of the master hand of Sylvis. Several ineffectual attempts to revive the organization were made but without success.

In December, 1871, Hon. George F. Hoar introduced a bill in Congress to create a Commission on Labor. The trade-unions of that day, while they supported Mr. Hoar in his effort, made it plain to him that it was a department and not a commission that organized labor desired. A local branch of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union, located at Scranton, Pa., in writing to Mr. Hoar, said:

As a temporary expedient a commission on labor may be of service, but a mere commission will not satisfy the demand of the organized workingmen of this city. The unions of printers, miners, and the machinists and blacksmiths, while they favor your measure will continue their effort in behalf of a Department of Labor; nothing less will satisfy us.

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The bill introduced by Mr. Hoar did not become law.

The National Labor Union ceased its activities in 1871. In 1873 a call was issued for the assembling on July 15 of that year at Cleveland, Ohio, of representatives of trade-unions for the purpose of forming an industrial congress. The call was signed by Martin A. Foran, president of the Coopers' International Union; William Saffin, president of the Molders' International Union; John Fehrenbatch, president of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union; and Harry Walls, secretary of the Molders' International Union. The convention when it assembled was not largely attended. A declaration of principles was adopted, and after discussing the resolutions adopted at Louisville in 1865 and those which were favored in the conventions of the National Labor Union, they agreed that it would stimulate interest in the movement throughout the various States if State labor bureaus were asked for. The demand for a Department of Labor was not abandoned, but it was deemed wise to ask for and obtain State departments or bureaus. Accordingly the following was adopted:

To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral, and financial condition, we demand from the several States and the National Government the establishmentof bureaus of labor statistics.

That convention was called "The Industrial Congress." Its purpose in the main was the same as that of the National Labor Union. It adjourned to meet in Rochester, N. Y., on the second Tuesday in April, 1874.

Between the adjournment of the Industrial Congress in 1873 and its reassembling in 1874 a new national labor organization was brought into being. One of the delegates to the Industrial Congress held in Cleveland was John Siney, of Pennsylvania, who, while at the convention, devoted much of his time to making inquiries concerning conditions in the coal fields of the various States. Mr. Siney was a coal miner. Another coal miner in attendance was John James, of Illinois. These two men opened up a correspondence with coal miners in the several States, enlisting in their campaign Andrew Roy, of Ohio, with whose assistance a convention of coal miners was brought together at Youngstown, Ohio, on October 9, 1873, where a National Union of Miners was organized. At that convention John Siney was elected national president and John James national sceretary. A number of resolutions were adopted. John James introduced a resolution in favor of a "National Department of Labor," following closely the language of the Louisville declaration of 1865. A resolution presented by John Siney and unanimously adopted is of especial interest at this time:

That we urge upon all coal miners the necessity of becoming citizens of the United States of America, that we may secure by the use of the ballot the services of men friendly to labor both in our State and National councils.

Pursuant to call the Industrial Congress assembled at Rochester, N. Y., on April 14, 1874. Delegates were present representing the Coopers' International Union, the Molders' International Union, Grand Division Conductors' Brotherhood, Miners' National Union, Iron and Steel Roll Hands, Sovereigns of Industry, Industrial Brotherhood, Patrons of Husbandry, Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union, and several local unions of various occupations. At this session the name of the organization was changed from Indus-

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trial Congress to Industrial Brotherhood. A platform or declaration of principles, with 18 planks was adopted. There was a debate on the advisability of waging a campaign in favor of the establishment of a "National Department of Labor." John Siney, representing the Miners' National Union, supported by John Hinchcliffe, favored a resolution "to establish a Department of Labor," but withdrew it when assured that the surest, wisest course to pursue in order to achieve the desired purpose would be to first establish bureaus of labor in the several States and at Washington. The resolution adopted at Cleveland in 1873 favoring the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics was reaffirmed.

Several local assemblies of the Industrial Brotherhood were organized throughout the United States, but the national body finally went the way of the National Labor Union.

What was known as "Jay Cooke's panic," begun September 19, 1873, wrought havoc with American trade-unions. Men for the first time in history took to the road in large numbers as tramps. Organization for a time came to a standstill. With a return to normal times the hopes of those in the trade-union movement, who had given thought and effort to establishing an organization that would bring labor unions into closer relationship, found expression in an association then growing to place and power known as the Knights of Labor. The early Knights of Labor were trade-unionists who had suffered through indiscreet members talking too freely of what transpired in the meetings. They builded slowly and secretly until 1881. They brought the several branches of the order together in a national convention, called the general assembly, at Reading, Pa., on January 1, 1878. In that general assembly there were three delegates who were members of the Industrial Brotherhood. Each one brought with him the constitution of that organization, and acting as a unit succeeded in having the general assembly of the Knights of Labor adopt the preamble, or declaration of purposes, of the Industrial Brotherhood. In that preamble was the plank in favor of the establishment of labor bureaus. In a discussion of that plank it was decided not to demand that a Department of Labor be established until labor bureaus had been established in those States where shops, mines, and factories had attracted large numbers of skilled working men and women. The history of the organization of State labor bureaus may be found elsewhere.

From November 15 to 19, 1881, a new organization, the "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions," now the American Federation of Labor, held a convention at Pittsburgh, Pa. Among the resolutions adopted at that convention was one favoring the establishment of a national labor bureau. It reads in this language:

> That we recognize the wholesome effects of a bureau of labor statistics as created in several States and we urge upon our friends in Congress the passage of an act establishing a national bureau of labor statistics, and recommend for its management the appointment of a proper person identified with the laboring classes of the country.

That convention appointed a "legislative committee" consisting of Richard Powers, Samuel Gompers, C. F. Burgman, Alexander C. Rankin, and W. H. Foster to look after labor legislation.

Until the National Labor Bureau was established by Congress in 1884 the combined effort of organized labor was directed to that end.

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In 1879 Representative Thomas W. Murch, known as "the Maine Stonecutter," a member of the Stonecutters' Union, introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Labor. Congress did not act favorably on the measure, but in 1884, when the first Committee on Labor of the House found Hon. J. H. Hopkins of Pennsylvania as its chairman and Hon. Martin A. Foran of Ohio, heretofore referred to as president of the Coopers' International Union, as a member, a committee consisting of members of organized labor of the District of Columbia resurrected the Murch bill and placed it in the hands of Messrs. Hopkins and Foran for action. District Assembly No. 66 of the Knights of Labor and the Washington Federation of Labor (these two bodies being practically one organization) furnished the arguments in favor of the measure and massed the organized labor forces of the United States behind the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives in its effort to secure favorable action on the bill.

A number of Representatives introduced bills favoring the establishment of a national labor bureau, but they were induced to lend their support to what became known as the Hopkins bill. The general master workman of the Knights of Labor had personal interviews with Representatives John J. O'Neill of Missouri, William McKinley of Ohio (afterwards President), and one or two others (who had introduced bills) in behalf of the Hopkins measure and received their assurances of support. The bill passed the House and went to the Senate, where, through the untiring efforts of Senator Henry W. Blair, it was acted on favorably, and it received the approval of President Arthur on June 27, 1884. The men to whom credit is due for their devotion to the interests of the wage earners of the United States in working for the passage of the law which gave labor its first national recognition, through the establishment of a Bureau of Labor, were Paul T. Bowen, Joseph Fanning, George A. Traylor, James A. Consadine, Edwin F. Blake, Edward W. Oyster, Millard F. Hobbs, William F. Stickwell, John Fallon, two brothers named Wild, and William S. Waudby. The bureau was made a part of the Interior Department and remained in that department until 1888, when its name was changed from "bureau" to "department."

At the general assembly of the Knights of Labor which met in Minneapolis in October, 1887, the general master workman, in his annual address, said:

I believe the day has come for united labor to ask, at the hands of Congress, the passage of a law creating a Department of Labor at the seat of the National Government. I would respectfully ask of the committee on legislation to prepare a bill and introduce it to Congress at the next session. We have to-day a Department of War; we do not need it at all in comparison to a Department of Labor. The Navy Department is not such an important one, for we do not require the use of a very extensive national navy. The prosperity of the whole country rests on the broad shoulders of labor, there is nothing now so prominently before the Nation and the world as the question of labor. Nearly every action taken now by the Executive or his Cabinet deals in one way or another with the question of labor; its ramifications extend everywhere, its power is felt everywhere, and its usefulness is now recognized everywhere.

All this being true, it is no more than just that the President should have as a member of his Cabinet a man who represents more than war, more than a few vessels, more than a sentiment, more than a class. Labor can not be called a class, for it is everywhere and at the base of everything. To have a man in his Cabinet with whom to consult on the question of labor, the President would be in a better position to deal with the question of capital.

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Labor to-day is entitled to far more at the seat of Government than a mere bureau, but it will not receive any more unless it asks for it. I recommend that it ask for the establishment of a Department of Labor.

The legislative committee appointed at that session consisted of Ralph Beaumont, of New York; James Campbell, of Pennsylvania; and John J. McCartney, of Maryland. They drew up a bill for presentation to Congress, and it was introduced by Hon. John J. O'Neill, who, after canvassing the House and Senate, informed the legislative committee that there would be no use in attempting to make the head of the department a member of the President's Cabinet. Accordingly the title "Commissioner of Labor" was retained, the name of the bureau was changed to "department," it was given an independent status and so remained until March 18, 1904, when it was merged into the Department of Commerce and Labor as one of its bureaus. It remained in that department until March 4, 1913, when it was transferred to and became a bureau of the newly created Department of Labor.

The references to the War and Navy Departments contained in the recommendation of the general master workman of the Knights of Labor in 1887, 31 years ago, occasioned no comment in that day. No person on American soil could possibly foresee the imperative necessity for the strengthening of these arms of the Government occasioned by the insane greed for land and power of the Government of Germany in its attempt to set up the rule of might over right throughout the world. In such a contest the United States Government could not remain passive, it could not remain true to the teachings of the fathers of the American Republic without massing on the side of right, in the majesty of their full strength, its trinity of duty, efficiency, and power as represented in the War, Navy, and Labor Departments of the Government. Wars occur at intervals; they are not continuous; but labor never ceases. Without labor wars could not be waged; and so the men of organized labor—most of whom have fought their last battle for home and country—who 53 years ago began the agitation for the establishment of a Department of Labor, builded better and wiser than they knew when they declared their belief that there should be a Government agency "officered by men who are of and with labor." All through the years the moving guiding spirits in the labor movement of the United States, acting in harmony with the declared wishes of the masses, looked forward to a day when their dignity would be recognized by their Government's establishing a department in their name and devoted to their interests.

In 1912 the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives found at its head one who was "of and with labor." A bill looking to the establishment of a Department of Labor was introduced and referred to that committee. The committee, after careful consideration, gave the bill added strength, reported it favorably, worked industriously for its passage, it became law, and on March 4, 1913, the President of the United States made real the ideal of the men of 1865 in appointing as Secretary of Labor such a man as they had indicated in that far away time.

The foregoing is a brief recital of the first known efforts of organized labor to secure the establishment of a department. No attempt has been made to enter into detail. The field of organized labor's activities was so large and the scenes shifted with such

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rapidity that even the most interested actors in them could not see, much less note, all that transpired. A happening of moment at intervals, and the aim of those who were active in the labor movement is, at best, all that can be recorded.

The Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Immigration, the Bureau of Naturalization (which was separated from the Bureau of Immigration in 1913), and the Children's Bureau took their initial steps toward life and activity in the organized labor movement of the United States. To-day the Department of Labor, as its name indicates, stands for labor, organized and unorganized. It stands for labor in the broadest acceptation of the term, it stands for the 40,000,000 of men and women who with hand or brain do that which is useful in the field of production in the United States. It stands, each day becoming more solidified, 40,000,000 strong, back of the President, who with fateful hand points the way to victory for the millions who face death that all mankind may live in freedom.

In previous reports of the Division of Information, beginning with that of 1908, tables were submitted showing the number of persons who applied for information and were distributed throughout the United States. Such tables will be omitted from this report; the reason therefor will appear later on.

The Division of Information was provided for in section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907. The vital part of that section is embraced in the following words:

> It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

The terms of that part of section 40 were faithfully complied with so far as the funds appropriated for that purpose would justify. No other branch of the Government service was authorized to follow up the work begun by the Division of Information and direct aliens or citizens to such places of employment as the division had knowledge of, and, in addition to the duties imposed on it by statute, the division began to direct workers to where their services were required. The information gathered and the bulletins published by the division were given not only to "admitted aliens" but "to such other persons as may (might) desire the same."

On March 4, 1913, the Division of Information, which up to that time was a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor, became a division in the Department of Labor, retaining its original status in the Bureau of Immigration, of which it was and is a part.

Article 5 of the Regulations of the Department of Labor, dealing with the Division of Information, says:

> The statutory division of the Bureau of Immigration now operates in part under the authority of its own organic act and in part under the authority of the organic act of the department. The comprehensive purpose of the latter as prescribed by its own terms is to "foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working condition, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The same act authorizes the Secretary to employ any or either of the bureaus provided for the department and to * * * distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interests.

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The first occasion that presented itself to the division, after its incorporation in the Department of Labor, to advance the opportunities of any considerable number of wage earners, came with the opening of the harvest season of 1914 in the wheat-growing States. An appeal for help to gather the crop came to the Secretary of Labor from Oklahoma on May 25; it was followed up by appeals for help from Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota. Through a cooperative arrangement with the Post Office Department the Secretary authorized the placing in post offices of bulletins notifying the public of the wants of these States. The details are set forth in the report of the division for that year. Reports from the States named indicate that at least 75,000 men responded to the call for help, and for the first time in many years reports of grain rotting on the ground for want of harvest help were missing from the papers. The steps taken in 1914 to harvest the wheat crop have been followed each year since then with increasing success.

The manufacturing and tenement sections of Salem, Mass., were destroyed by fire on June 25, 1914. Thousands of boot and shoe workers and makers of textile fabrics were thrown out of employment and rendered homeless. Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary of Labor and invoked his aid in relieving the distress of the homeless and unemployed workers of Salem. The Secretary at once ordered that steps be taken to find places for the idle workmen of Salem, and directed the Chief of the Division of Information to proceed to Salem and arrange plans for relieving the situation. An account of work done will be found in the report of the division for 1914. Within two weeks places were found for 1,262 of the Salem textile and boot and shoe workers. Every manufacturer of textiles and boots and shoes in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware was communicated with by the Secretary by telegraph, and by the middle of July there were no unemployed workmen in Salem.

In January, 1914, the Commissioner General of Immigration began a campaign of publicity for the division by enlisting the aid of such newspapers as would give space to announcements of opportunities for employment. By the middle of the year the leading papers in 20 different cities were actively cooperating with the division in this work.

During 1914 the country was divided into 18 distribution zones. Where the Bureau of Immigration had a representative, he was directed by the Commissioner General to serve in the capacity of an employment agent. The breaking out of the war in Europe reduced the volume of immigration during the latter part of 1914, the employees of the Immigration Bureau took to the work of finding places for idle workmen, and out of their efforts grew the desire on the part of certain State officials to cooperate with the Division of Information in extending the zone system throughout the country.

The enlarged system for the distributing and employment of labor was established by an order of the Secretary of Labor issued January 8, 1915. Under this order 79 distribution offices were opened in the 18 zones referred to.

Without the active and sympathetic aid of the Commissioner General, acting with the knowledge and hearty approval of the

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Secretary of Labor, this great work could not have been so successfully accomplished as to win the approval of the President of the United States, who in his Indianapolis speech in January, 1915, said:

> The labor of this country needs to be guided from opportunity to opportunity. We proved it the other day. We were told that in two States of the Union 30,000 men were needed to gather the crops. We suggested in a Cabinet meeting that the Department of Labor should have printed information about this in such form that it could be posted up in the post offices all over the United States, and that the Department of Labor should get in touch with the labor departments of the States, so that notice could go out from them.
>
> What was the result? Those 30,000 men were found and were sent to the places where they got profitable employment. I do not know any one thing that has happened in my administration that made me feel happier than that—that the job and the man had been brought together. It will not cost a great deal of money, and it will do a great deal of service, if the United States were to undertake to do such things systematically and all the year round; and I for my part hope that it will do that.

For details of the increased activities and successful accomplishments of the years 1915 and 1916 see reports of the division for these years. In the latter will be found, under date of January 22, the "Official announcement to industrial establishments, farmers, and other employers of labor," issued by the Secretary, and for the first time in its history the Division of Information received full authority to find opportunities for and to direct all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, to them. A circular letter was mailed by the Secretary to employers of labor of all kinds in the heading of which appears this statement:

> A system of distribution of wage earners, established by the Department of Labor of the United States, is now in operation and prepared to receive applications for help, skilled and unskilled.

Following that announcement the foundations were laid, broad and secure, for the employment service of the Department of Labor. The hope expressed by the President in his Indianapolis speech became the rule of conduct for the division to follow.

Through the efforts of the Commissioner General of Immigration contact was made with several State governments and cooperation with many States was effected.

On March 16, 1916, cooperation with the Department of Commerce to enforce the seaman's act was entered into and arrangements were made to use the machinery of the Division of Information in enforcing that act. The methods by which cooperation with the Department of Commerce were briefly referred to in the 1916 report and have since been followed to the satisfaction of all concerned, excepting of course those who were not in favor of having the law faithfully administered.

On May 16, 1916, with the approval of the Secretary, the Commissioner General established in the division a "Women and Girls' Division of the United States Employment Service." A plan of operations was perfected and trial service begun in many places. In making the announcement that such a service had been established the letter of announcement carried this statement:

> The organization of a Women and Girls' Division to supply employment. * * * The establishment of an interchanging and interstate system between zones and officers of the United States Employment Service; also with cooperating and other State and municipal employment offices.

A Young Men and Boys' Division was established along the lines of the Women and Girls' Division during the year 1916.

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In the report of the division for 1916 attention was directed to the necessity for a division for aged people. The matter was again referred to in the annual report for 1917.

In January, 1917, members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, returning from the Mexican border, to the number of 457 were directed to profitable employment by the Division of Information, cooperating with agencies in the District of Columbia, and 17,577 guardsmen were placed throughout the United States.

It has been estimated that through the instrumentality of the United States Employment Service operating through the division 54,000 farm workers were directed to the harvest fields of the West during the grain cutting season of 1917. The work was scientifically prepared for, successfully carried forward, and every detail promptly attended to by the officers designated by the Commissioner General, who sympathetically and efficiently cooperated with employment agencies of the grain-growing States in this great undertaking. The first trial of the division to assist in gathering the wheat crop was made in 1914. The few mistakes of that year were guarded against, and no complaints were registered with the division during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917. As this report is being written, the wheat crop of 1918 is being gathered and the enlarged Employment Service, now a separate bureau of the Department of Labor, is successfully carrying on the work.

War was declared against Germany on April 6, 1917, and on April 14 of that year a call came from the United States Shipping Board to the Department of Labor to locate and report on the number of ship carpenters available for immediate duty. On the same day the Commissioner General wired the field service to make a list of ship carpenters and wire number available inside of four days. Within 10 days there was recorded in the files of the division a list of 19,000 mechanics who were ready at a moment's notice to respond to the call of the Government.

Following that remarkable showing, the division corresponded with every national and international trade-union, requesting them to establish registers of members whose services could be depended on for war emergency work. The response was prompt, cordial, and in every way satisfactory. Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1918 the principal officers of the leading national and international trade-unions have called at the headquarters of the division to renew their pledges of cooperation with the Government in war emergency work.

CANTONMENT REGISTRATION.

After a number of conferences with officials of the War Department, the Commissioner General sent telegraphic instructions to the principal officials of the Immigration Service to prepare for the making of a registry of workmen who were or had been engaged in the construction of cantonments. On September 15 the Commissioner General sent the following letter to the officer in charge of cantonment construction:

That letter explains what was being done and intended:

Col. I. W. LITTELL,
Quartermaster Corps, in charge of cantonment construction,
Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COL. LITTELL: Adverting to conversations over the telephone recently and to-day in relation to workers at the various cantonments, I beg to state that fol-

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lowing the first conversation notice by wire was sent to all the headquarters in States where cantonments are respectively situated to inform the Government representative, as well as the contractor, that the United States Employment Service was ready to cooperate in every way in securing such additional help as might be needed. Instructions were also sent by wire to all of said headquarters to proceed to register the people who are already at work at such cantonments for the purpose of getting the record of those there at work for use in other work elsewhere as soon as they would be released. This would reassure the workers that employment awaited them and would tend to cause them to remain at the cantonment until the work there was entirely completed. This registration permits them to state their name and address, what they have been doing and what they desire to do; also to state any choice they have as to the places they desire to go. The purpose of the registration was also to enable the use of these workers by the various governmental authorities, to determine if they required any workers so registered, and where they required them. Then this service would assemble such as might be chosen for employment by the Government or by any contractors working upon governmental contracts. It appears that several of the contractors seem to object to this registration, one alleging that it makes the men restless. One so objecting was at Petersburg, and, being informed by our officer that 6,000 had left him, I can not conceive how the offer to register those at the cantonment would create any more unrest than would appear to exist there already. However, as indicated in my conversation this morning, if your representative at each cantonment should be informed by wire that the purpose of this registration is to afford an opportunity to obtain employment at other places in the country where needed, either by the Government directly or through contractors working on governmental contracts, these objections would doubtless be withdrawn. The purpose really is a mutual one, in that it affords the Government the services of these people in this emergency and minimizes the number of idle days between the time that they are relieved and that of reemployment.

In my view the objection to registration is untenable, as the object is to continue employment after being relieved. I judge from the tenor of the information the bureau gets from the various quarters that the trouble arises from representatives of private employment agencies who are on the ground or come in contact with these workers for the purpose of securing them for other employment. It appears to me that the regulations should be to offer facilities to the Government through the United States Employment Service in registering them for future work, thus giving the Government the first opportunity and preventing as far as possible representatives of private agencies from influencing them to go to private employment or other work without giving the Government the first choice.

If it meets with your approval, the bureau would appreciate telegraphic advices to all of your representatives at the various cantonments or other work of this character, thus enabling our officers to present themselves at such places under the formal approval of the department. From information at hand it appears that a large number are being relieved in some places, and that it would be advisable to send the telegraphic advices from your office as well as this office to-day if practicable. Of course the bureau does not desire to unnecessarily hurry you and will await your convenience in the matter.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

Having arrived at a working agreement with the War Department, the Commissioner General sent a telegram to each immigration field officer to carry out the plan agreed upon. That telegram, dated September 7, 1917, was in this language:

By authority Secretary of War, contractors in cantonment work instructed to make use facilities United States Employment Service in preference to private agencies. Confer with Constructing Quartermaster or other Army officers in charge and also with contractor and tender facilities of service. Ascertain and report by wire number of men now engaged in cantonment work.

The sending of that telegram and the letter of September 15 resulted in the immediate registration of the workmen indicated, and on September 28 the letter hereunder was written to the Secretary of War:

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Under the direction of the department, the field officers of the United States Employment Service have recently concluded a registration of the

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workmen who have been and are engaged in the construction of cantonments for the National Army and National Guard. The information as to the number in the several occupations available for Government work elsewhere when the present camps are completed is on file at the headquarters of the Employment Service for each cantonment in the States in which they are respectively located. The approximate number of those enrolled in the various employment offices appears in the annexed list.

The matter is brought to your attention at this time in order that you may cause notice to be given to this department of any new construction work being undertaken by your department in its various divisions in the carrying out of which additional help will be required, or for any emergency contract or other work, under the auspices of your department, to which it may be desirable that some of these workers may be transferred. Upon receipt of any such advices, the necessary instructions will be issued to the appropriate field office of the United States Employment Service to confer and cooperate with such officers of your department, or representatives of firms and establishments having Government contracts, as may be indicated by the proper authority to arrange for the transfer of some of these workers as may be needed either by your department on emergency contract or other work.

LOUIS F. POST,
Assistant Secretary.

A perusal of that correspondence and the table accompanying it will show that the groundwork was laid for effective work. As the workmen completed their tasks at one cantonment they were directed by the United States Employment Service to a cantonment in the making or to private employment. The result was that when the Division of Information was loaned to the enlarged Employment Service, all cantonment workmen knew just where to apply, without loss of much time or money, for new opportunities for profitable employment.

List of workmen registered at certain United States employment offices.

Location of United States Employment office.	Location of cantonment where men are employed.	Number workmen.
Boston, Mass.	Ayer, Mass.	6,200
New York	Yaphank, L. I.	10,000
Baltimore, Md.	Annapolis Junction, Md.	8,000
Norfolk, Va.	Petersburg, Va.	5,000
Charleston, S. C.	Columbia, S. C.	10,142
Do.	Spartanburg, S. C.	3,350
Do.	Greenville, S. C.	2,424
Savannah, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	8,650
Do.	Augusta, Ga.	2,500
Do.	Macon, Ga.	2,500
Cleveland, Ohio.	Chillicothe, Ohio.	8,550
Do.	Louisville, Ky.	1,500
Detroit, Mich.	Battle Creek, Mich.	8,000
Chicago, Ill.	Rockford, Ill.	6,000
Little Rock, Ark.	Little Rock, Ark.	7,000
San Diego, Cal.	Linda Vista, Cal.	3,200
St. Louis, Mo.	Des Moines, Iowa.	6,000
Kansas City, Mo.	Fort Riley, Kans.	7,157
Seattle, Wash.	American Lake, Wash.	8,500
Mobile, Ala.	Montgomery, Ala.	2,800
Do.	Anniston, Ala.	3,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	Fort Worth, Tex.	5,000
Galveston, Tex.	Waco, Tex.	3,000
Do.	Houston, Tex.	2,000
Do.	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	10,600
Gulfport, Miss.	Hattiesburg, Miss.	4,857
New Orleans, La.	Alexandria, La.	3,000
		148,930

NONAPPEARANCE OF TABLES.

As previously stated, no tables will be submitted with this report. When cooperation with State and municipal employment agencies was established it was found that none of these institutions kept

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records of the nationalities or races of those they placed. In some instances they did not differentiate between skilled and unskilled workers; they were all bunched under the one heading. The practice of the municipal employment office was, in most instances, to record each placement, whether for a few hours, a day, a week, or a month. The Division of Information always kept a record of the nationality, or race, of the person it directed to employment and counted only those who through its efforts were permanently employed. As a consequence only a partial report could be made of races or nationalities and, depending on reports from municipal offices, all placements, whether temporary or permanent, would have to appear in the report. At best, records could be kept for less than four months of the fiscal year owing to a temporary change in the status of the Division of Information.

During the fiscal year 1917, 189,491 separate employers or representatives of employers invoked the aid of the division in supplying their help wants; the number they applied for was 418,810. In round numbers 300,000 were placed. The beginning of the fiscal year 1918 found the Employment Service well under way, and it has been estimated that for the months of July, August, and September of the year just ended over 200,000 persons were directed to places where they were profitably employed.

Up to October 15, 1917, the Division of Information conducted its activities in the Bureau of Immigration, under the direct supervision of the Commissioner General. The funds necessary to carry on this great work were taken from the immigrant fund, but so efficiently did the Commissioner General arrange for the prosecution of the undertaking that none of the field officers of the Immigration Service neglected his work as an immigration official while performing duty in the Employment Service. In justice to these faithful employees it should be recorded that overtime was the rule with them, many of them working from 10 to 16 hours a day.

The Congress in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiences in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved by the President October 6, 1917, provided as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

To enable the Secretary of Labor, during the present emergency, in addition to existing facilities, to furnish such information and to render such assistance in the employment of wage earners throughout the United States as may be deemed necessary in the prosecution of the war, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, per diem in lieu of subsistance at not exceeding $4, traveling expenses, and rental of quarters outside of the District of Columbia, $250,000.

In the absence of the Secretary of Labor on a special mission by appointment of the President, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, as provided by statute, acting in his stead, issued the following departmental order:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 13, 1917.

To all officers and employees of the U. S. Employment Service.

The following departmental order is hereby promulgated to go into effect at the beginning of business on Monday, October 15, 1917:

Whereas, by section 2, subsection "Department of Labor," of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropri-

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ations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expense, and for other purposes," and approved by the President October 6, 1917, it is provided as follows:

"DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

"To enable the Secretary of Labor, during the present emergency, in addition to existing facilities, to furnish such information and to render such assistance in the employment of wage earners throughout the United States as may be deemed necessary in the prosecution of the war, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, per diem in lieu of subsistence at not exceeding $4, traveling expenses, and rental of quarters outside of the District of Columbia, $250,000."

And whereas the Secretary of Labor, to whose official uses in the Department of Labor the aforesaid appropriation has been assigned by Congress, is absent from the department indefinitely on a special mission by appointment of the President;

And whereas, pursuant to section 177 of the United States Revised Statutes (U. S. Compiled Statutes of 1916, Vol. I, sec. 259, p. 111), the duties of the Secretary of Labor have devolved during his absence upon the Assistant Secretary of Labor;

And whereas, the said appropriation, being required by its terms to be used during the present emergency for the purpose of rendering assistance deemed necessary in the prosecution of the war, must be promptly applied (in so far as such application may be necessary for effecting the purposes of Congress in making the appropriation) to the uses to which it is by law assigned: Therefore—

1. In accordance with the terms of the said appropriation act, which makes this appropriation for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Labor to promote labor distribution during the present emergency by facilities additional to those now existing under his direction and supervision—the facilities of the United States Employment Service, which has been organized and is conducted under and pursuant to the purpose clause of the organic act of the Department of Labor and with the aid of the functions of the Division of Information—the work of said Division of Information with reference (*a*) to all employment matters not emergent in character, will continue as heretofore in the Bureau of Immigration, subject to the superintendence of the Assistant Secretary of Labor as required by the final clause of paragraph 2, section 2, Article II, Part I, at page 21 of the Regulations of the Department of Labor, and at the expense of bureau appropriations; and (*b*) all employment matters that are emergent in character will be managed through the said Division of Information directly from the Office of the Secretary, without the intervention of the Bureau of Immigration and at the expense of the aforesaid appropriation to the Secretary of Labor. Questions of whether any of such work is war emergency in character or not, will be determined by the department as they arise, either upon requests for special instructions or upon submissions of recommendations in regular course for approval.

2. The Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration will report (pursuant to the aforesaid final clause of paragraph 2, section 2, Article II, Part I, at page 21 of the Regulations of the Department of Labor) to the Assistant Secretary on all employment matters, doing so (*a*) through the Commissioner General on matters not of war emergency, and (*b*) directly to the Assistant Secretary on war emergent matters.

3. All negotiations for cooperative arrangements with regularly established employment agencies of States or municipalities, hereafter undertaken by the bureau or the division, must be preceded by a memorandum approved by the Assistant Secretary or the Secretary, and in the latter case must be promptly reported to the Assistant Secretary for his information by the bureau or division. All existing cooperative arrangements with States or municipalities must be reported to the Assistant Secretary as soon as possible after receipt of this memorandum, and be accompanied with a statement of their present status respectively and a recommendation as to their continuance or discontinuance. Federal expenses of maintaining such cooperative arrangements shall be met out of bureau appropriations.

4. Existing field offices of the United States Employment Service at points not deemed necessary by the department for war emergency purposes, will be continued and new ones established by the Division of Information upon recommendation of the Commissioner General appproved by the Assistant Secretary pursuant to his authority under the Regulations (Part I, Art. II, cited above), the expenses for maintaining such offices to be met out of bureau appropriations. These offices will be required to report to the Assistant Secretary through the Division of Information and the Bureau of Immigration.

5. At points deemed by the department as most useful for war emergency service, existing offices of the United States Employment Service will be placed directly

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under the Secretary of Labor, with the Division of Information as his executive and without the intervention of the Bureau of Immigration. If no offices exist at such points, offices will be established by the Secretary of Labor under the same arrangement as to executive management. In all such offices nonemergent work will be done as an incident to the war emergency work. These offices will report through the Division of Information to the Assistant Secretary direct and will be maintained out of the aforesaid war emergency appropriation.

6. New blanks, forms, regulations, etc., for the use of both the regular and the war emergency offices, will be prepared and promulgated by the department as soon as possible at the expense of the department.

7. Arrangements will be made by specific authority of the Secretary of Labor with States, municipalities, the American Federation of Labor, other labor organizations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, other business organizations, and otherwise, as may be deemed expedient by the department for war emergency purposes, the expenses thereof to be met out of the emergency appropriation. Under all such arrangements reports will be made directly to the Assistant Secretary and transmitted by him directly to the Division of Information for information and filing.

8. The Women's Division of the United States Employment Service will continue under the direction of the Commissioner General through the Division of Information, reports thereof to be transmitted to the Assistant Secretary by the division through the Commissioner General, and the expenses to be met out of bureau appropriations. When, however, war emergency work necessitates the coordination of any part of the Women's Division of the United States Employment Service, with the war emergent work of the Department of Labor, and it is so ordered by the Secretary, the expense of this service will to that extent be met out of the aforesaid emergency appropriation.

9. Competent persons, including such volunteers or nominally remunerated assistants as may be available and sufficiently experienced, will be directed by the Secretary of Labor to points selected by him for the opening of war emergency offices under instructions to inspect locations and to mobilize local support. The expense of this work will be met out of the emergency appropriation.

10. The United States Boys' Working Reserve and the United States Public Service Reserve will be transferred to the Office of the Secretary, and in so far as they are or may be supported by Federal funds the expenses hereafter will be met out of the aforesaid emergency appropriation.

11. The intent of this memorandum is (1) to so adjust the relations of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor to the war emergency work provided for by the aforesaid emergency appropriation as to enable such Employment Service (*a*) to perform its established peace-time uses through and at the expense of the Bureau of Immigration and in accordance with existing departmental regulations, and (*b*) to perform the war emergency uses provided for by the aforesaid emergency appropriation without duplication of work and without friction in administration; (2) to do this during the Secretary's absence, in order to lose no time in effecting the emergent purposes of the appropriation; and (3) to avoid creating any new administrative machinery during the Secretary's absence.

12. For the purpose of enabling the Assistant Secretary to perform his functions in connection with the subject matter of this departmental memorandum, Charles T. Clayton is hereby detailed as special representative of the Assistant Secretary with authority to execute such instructions relative thereto as he may from time to time receive from the Assistant Secretary.

(Signed) LOUIS F. POST,
Acting Secretary.

On the same date a supplementary order was issued in the following terms:

To all officers and employees of the U. S. Employment Service:

The following departmental order is hereby promulgated to go into effect at the beginning of business of Monday, October 15, 1917:

Whereas, by section 2, subsection "Department of Labor," of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expense, and for other purposes," and approved by the President October 6, 1917, it is provided as follows:

"DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

"To enable the Secretary of Labor, during the present emergency, in addition to existing facilities, to furnish such information and to render such assistance in the

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employment of wage earners throughout the United States as may be deemed necessary in the prosecution of the war, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, per diem in lieu of subsistence at not exceeding $4, traveling expenses, and rental of quarters outside of the District of Columbia, $250,000."

And whereas the Secretary of Labor, to whose official uses in the Department of Labor the aforesaid appropriation has been assigned by Congress, is absent from the department indefinitely on a special mission by appointment of the President;

And whereas, pursuant to section 177 of the United States Revised Statutes (U. S. Compiled Statutes of 1916, Vol. I, sec. 259, p. 111), the duties of the Secretary of Labor have devolved during his absence upon the Assistant Secretary of Labor;

And whereas the said appropriation, being required by its terms to be used during the present emergency for the purpose of rendering assistance deemed necessary in the prosecution of the war, must be promptly applied (in so far as such application may be necessary for effecting the purposes of Congress in making the appropriation) to the uses to which it is by law assigned: Therefore—

1. In accordance with the terms of the said appropriation act, which makes this appropriation for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Labor to promote labor distribution during the present emergency by facilities additional to those now existing under his direction and supervision—the facilities of the United States Employment Service, which has been organized and is conducted under and pursuant to the purpose clause of the organic act of the Department of Labor and with the aid of the functions of the Division of Information—the work of said Division of Information with reference (*a*) to all employment matters not emergent in character, will continue as heretofore in the Bureau of Immigration, subject to the superintendence of the Assistant Secretary of Labor as required by the final clause of paragraph 2, section 2, Article II, Part I, at page 21 of the Regulations of the Department of Labor, and at the expense of bureau appropriations; and (*b*) all employment matters that are emergent in character will be managed through the said Division of Information directly from the Office of the Secretary, without the intervention of the Bureau of Immigration and at the expense of the aforesaid appropriation to the Secretary of Labor. Questions of whether any of such work is war emergency in character or not, will be determined by the department as they arise, either upon requests for special instructions or upon submissions or recommendations in regular course for approval.

2. The Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration will report (pursuant to the aforesaid final clause of par. 2, sec. 2, Art. II, Part I, at p. 21 of the Regulations of the Department of Labor) to the Assistant Secretary on all employment matters, doing so (*a*) through the Commissioner General on matters not of war emergency, and (*b*) directly to the Assistant Secretary on war emergent matters.

3. All negotiations for cooperative arrangements with regularly established employment agencies of States or municipalities, hereafter undertaken by the bureau or the division, must be preceded by a memorandum approved by the Assistant Secretary or the Secretary, and in the latter case must be promptly reported to the Assistant Secretary for his information by the bureau or division. All existing cooperative arrangements with States or municipalities must be reported to the Assistant Secretary as soon as possible after receipt of this memorandum, and be accompanied with a statement of their present status respectively and a recommendation as to their continuance or discontinuance. Federal expenses of maintaining such cooperative arrangements shall be met out of bureau appropriations.

4. Existing field offices of the United States Employment Service at points not deemed necessary by the department for war emergency purposes, will be continued and new ones established by the Division of Information upon recommendation of the Commissioner General approved by the Assistant Secretary pursuant to his authority under the Regulations (Part I, Art. II, cited above), the expenses for maintaining such offices to be met out of bureau appropriations. These offices will be required to report to the Assistant Secretary through the Division of Information and the Bureau of Immigration.

5. At points deemed by the department as most useful for war emergency service, existing offices of the United States Employment Service will be placed directly under the Secretary of Labor, with the Division of Information as his executive and without the intervention of the Bureau of Immigration. If no offices exist at such points, offices will be established by the Secretary of Labor under the same arrangement as to executive management. In all such offices nonemergent work will be done as an incident to the war emergency work. These offices will report through the Division of Information to the Assistant Secretary direct and will be maintained out of the aforesaid war emergency appropriation.

6. New blanks, forms, regulations, etc., for the use of both the regular and the war emergency offices, will be prepared and promulgated by the department as soon as possible at the expense of the department.

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7. Arrangements will be made by specific authority of the Secretary of Labor with States, municipalities, the American Federation of Labor, other labor organizations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, other business organizations, and otherwise, as may be deemed expedient by the department for war emergency purposes, the expenses thereof to be met out of the emergency appropriation. Under all such arrangements reports will be made directly to the Assistant Secretary and transmitted by him directly to the Division of Information for information and filing.

8. The Women's Division of the United States Employment Service will continue under the direction of the Commissioner General through the Division of Information, reports thereof to be transmitted to the Assistant Secretary by the division through the Commissioner General, and the expenses to be met out of bureau appropriations. When, however, war emergency work necessitates the coordination of any part of the Women's Division of the United States Employment Service, with the war emergent work of the Department of Labor, and it is so ordered by the Secretary, the expense of this service will to that extent be met out of the aforesaid emergency appropriation.

9. Competent persons, including such volunteers or nominally remunerated assistants as may be available and sufficiently experienced, will be directed by the Secretary of Labor, to points selected by him for the opening of war emergency offices under instructions to inspect locations and to mobilize local support. The expense of this work will be met out of the emergency appropriation.

10. The United States Boys' Working Reserve and the United States Public Service Reserve will be transferred to the Office of the Secretary, and in so far as they are or may be supported by Federal funds the expenses hereafter will be met out of the aforesaid emergency appropriation.

11. The intent of this memorandum is (1) to so adjust the relations of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor to the war emergency work provided for by the aforesaid emergency appropriation as to enable such Employment Service (*a*) to perform its established peace-time uses through and at the expense of the Bureau of Immigration and in accordance with existing departmental regulations, and (*b*) to perform the war emergency uses provided for by the aforesaid emergency appropriation without duplication of work and without friction in administration; (*a*) to do this during the Secretary's absence, in order to lose no time in effecting the emergent purposes of the appropriation; and (3) to avoid creating any new administrative machinery during the Secretary's absence.

12. For the purpose of enabling the Assistant Secretary to perform his functions in connection with the subject matter of this departmental memorandum, Charles T. Clayton is hereby detailed as special representative of the Assistant Secretary with authority to execute such instructions relative thereto as he may from time to time receive from the Assistant Secretary.

(Signed) LOUIS F. POST,
Acting Secretary.

The duties of the Assistant Secretary, prescribed by statute and referred to in the departmental orders of October 13, 1917, are indicated on page 21 of the Regulations of the Department of Labor, in Article II, section 2. Without quoting the entire section these duties are:

> The only duties required by law of the Assistant Secretary, other than such as the Secretary prescribes, are to perform the duties of the Secretary (unless otherwise directed by the President) in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the Secretary and until a successor to the latter is appointed or such absence terminates.

In part 2 of that section among the duties of the Assistant Secretary, as "prescribed by the Secretary," he is authorized and required "to superintend the work of labor distribution."

These departmental orders and that of December 13, 1917, became the rule of action for the Division of Information to follow and at once a radical change in working methods was effected. Every energy of the division was directed to war-emergent work. Old forms and working rules were laid aside. To obtain the names, addresses, and occupations of wage earners who could perform service for the Government and to direct them to where they could work most advantageously became the one aim of the division. In this

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work, as heretofore, the Bureau of Immigration gave its cordial and efficient aid.

In this connection it should be stated that from every quarter of the United States came letters giving advice offering suggestions, and tendering aid to the Government. To read all of them required a force much larger than the division had at its disposal; to give personal attention and reply to each was impossible. The one gratifying feature of it all was the knowledge gained of the steadfast purpose of the people to back the Government in every effort to "win the war," and "win the war" was the subject matter of every letter.

On December 1, 1917, the Assistant Secretary, in response to an inquiry from the President, submitted to him a statement the principal feature of which is embraced in the following:

It is now manifestly necessary to provide for distribution of productive labor on a large scale. As millions of our industrial population go into the Army, millions more must abandon accustomed vocations for new ones in order to make the Army effective. These tremendous transformations of the labor power of the country must not be left to haphazard processes. They must be effected through a national system, thoughtfully planned and efficiently managed. Only by this means can workers be transferred with a maximum of benefit and a minimum of friction, inconvenience, and suffering from place to place and from nonessential and less essential to indispensable industries. The transfer of man power from nonessential to essential employments is in itself a gigantic task. But through an efficient national system of labor distribution, intensive and extensive as well as systematic in its processes, dislocations of industry can be prevented, competent workers can be distributed among employers in need of help, displaced workers can be furnished suitable employment, farms can be made more productive and harvesting more secure, and fair contractual arrangements can be made between employer and employee. The nucleus of such a system already exists in the Department of Labor, where the task of labor distribution properly belongs. All that is needed is a sufficient appropriation. For adequately financing that already efficient national instrument for this highly essential war service, a minimum appropriation to the Secretary of Labor of $2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918-19, and a deficiency appropriation of $825,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year, are urgently recommended.

The action taken by the President is set forth in these words:

An allotment to the Department of Labor of $825,000 from the appropriation "National Security and Defense" to defray expenses in connection with the work of distribution of productive labor throughout the United States, as outlined above, is hereby authorized.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *5 December, 1917.*

In order that additional machinery, provided for in the allotment made by the President, might be set in motion the Assistant Secretary issued the following departmental order under date of December 13, 1917:

To the Commissioner General of Immigration, the Chief of the Division of Information, and all officers, clerks, and employees of the Bureau of Immigration and the Immigration Service:

The following departmental order, supplementary to departmental order of October 13, 1917 (effective October 15, 1917), is hereby promulgated to take effect from and after the close of business on December 15, 1917.

Whereas the present emergency makes it imperatively necessary, in the interest of an effective prosecution of the war, that all the activities and facilities of the United States Employment Service be placed at once under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, in the office of the Secretary; and

Whereas the Secretary of Labor is still absent from the department indefinitely on the special mission for the President referred to in the departmental order to which this is supplementary: Therefore—

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Pursuant to the organic act of the Department of Labor, to sections 161 and 1707 of the United States Revised Statutes, to the immigration statutes now in force and to Article II, section 2, paragraph 2, of the Regulations of the Department of Labor promulgated October 15, 1915, it is hereby ordered:

1. That all the work of the Division of Information with reference to employment matters be hereafter managed directly from the Office of the Secretary.

2. That in respect of all such work and until further departmental instructions, the Division of Information hereafter report directly to and receive its instructions directly from the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

3. That all negotiations for cooperative arrangements with State, municipality, or other labor distribution agencies be hereafter undertaken and made directly from the Office of the Secretary and that all such arrangements heretofore or hereafter made be managed directly therefrom.

4. That all field offices of the United States Employment Service already or hereafter established are hereby declared to be necessary for war emergency purposes and, until further departmental instructions, are required to report directly to and receive instructions directly from the Assistant Secretary of Labor through the Division of Information.

5. That the files of the Division of Information as they now exist and as they may hereafter be utilized, extended, or readjusted, be subject to the direct management of the Secretary through the Division of Information.

6. Blanks, forms, requisitions, etc., will be prepared and promulgated by the department as required in furtherance of this supplementary order.

7. All recommendations contained in the memorandum (Division of Information file 762/262C) submitted by Miss Marie L. Obenauer under date of September 6, 1917, and approved September 18, 1917; also those contained in her memorandum (same file) of September 15, 1917, approved September 18, 1917; also those contained in her memorandum to the Commissioner General of Immigration (same file) under date of September 20, 1917; also those relative thereto contined in the two memorandums of the Commissioner General of Immigration (same file) approved September 18, 1917; also those contained in the memorandum of the Commissioner General under date of September 21, 1917 (same file), and approved September 21, 1917, are so far modified as to transfer all the functions thereby created to the Office of the Secretary and until further instructions to require Miss Obenauer to report directly to and to receive instructions directly from the Assistant Secretary.

8. All officers, clerks, and employees of the Bureau of Immigration and the Immigration Service found to be experienced in the work of the United States Employment Service, as their services may be required for the development of the war emergency work defined in this memorandum, or the memorandum to which it is supplementary, are hereby transferred without prejudice to the United States Employment Service for war emergency purposes; with the understanding that, should appropriations for this purpose be discontinued, such officers, clerks, and employees so transferred are to be retransferred to their former positions.

9. All the work hereinabove provided for shall hereafter be at the expense of the appropriation described in the departmental order to which this order is supplementary, and of such other war emergency appropriations, allowances, and allotments, as are or may be made to the Secretary of Labor for purposes of labor distribution in the present war emergency. Except that all expenses heretofore incurred under the memorandums referred to in No. 7 of this order; also the compensation for management under the details required by No. 11 of this order; also such expense as has been heretofore incurred in connection with the Porto Rico work of F. C. Roberts shall be paid out of the appropriations heretofore charged herewith.

10. It is the intent of this supplementary order (*a*) to so adjust the relations of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor to war emergency work in labor distribution as to enable the Department of Labor to fulfill all the requirements thereof within and directly from the Office of the Secretary; (*b*) as incidental thereto to perform nonemergent labor distribution work; (*c*) to do these things without awaiting the Secretary's return to the department, in order that no time may be lost in developing the necessary field organization and activities on an adequate scale; (*d*) and, while avoiding the creation of any new administrative organization during the Secretary's absence, to unify and utilize temporarily such appropriate administrative units as now exist under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor.

11. For the purpose of enabling the Assistant Secretary (and in his absence the Acting Secretary) to perform his functions hereunder pending the return of the Secretary to the department and until further instructions, the private secretary to the Assistant Secretary (Charles T. Clayton) is hereby detailed, with Miss Hilda Mulhauser as his

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assistant (she being hereby detailed for this purpose), to manage the United States Employment Service for war emergent purposes within and from the Office of the Secretary and in behalf of the Secretary of Labor, and with authority to execute the instructions relative thereto of the Assistant Secretary and in his absence of the Acting Secretary.

(Signed) LOUIS F. POST,
Assistant and Acting Secretary.

DECEMBER 13, 1917.

With the promulgation of this order the Division of Information, being the nucleus of the United States Employment Service, and it being essential to the extension of that important branch of governmental activities, that its entire time and effort should be given thereto, was temporarily separated from the Bureau of Immigration. In the leave-taking between the bureau and division the Commissioner General addressed the following letter to the Secretary of Labor:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, December 15, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: By direction of the Assistant Secretary as per two orders dated December 13, at close of this day's business, the Division of Information and all activities of this bureau affecting employment matters are transferred to the department.

Having, in addition to such responsibilities as the law placed in the bureau in such matters, received instructions and directions from you from time to time in relation to the extension and development of the United States Employment Service, I can not allow this occasion to pass by without expressing to you my sincere appreciation of the confidence you have placed in me in the past in connection therewith, or without stating that, whatever success has been achieved, has been possible only by reason of the advice and support you have always extended to the bureau.

In this connection permit me to express my best wishes for success of the effort so ably organized by you, to bring the "man and the job together."

Always at your service, and sincerely, yours,

(Signed) A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR.

After the return of the Secretary of Labor to the department he, in acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing, expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Commissioner General in these words:

DECEMBER 29, 1917.

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER GENERAL: I appreciate the kind things you say about me in your letter of the 15th instant in connection with the United States Employment Service. I can assure you that it has been a pleasure to work with you in working out the problem of bringing the man and the job together. To arouse public interest in the subject matter and build up the machinery established through the Division of Information of your bureau, without any specific appropriation available for the tremendous task undertaken, will stand out as one of the monumental accomplishments of the Bureau of Immigration under your administration.

May I not take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the hearty cooperation you have always given to the department in its efforts to establish a system which would reduce unemployment to a minimum?

Cordially, yours,

(Signed) W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Following the return to the department of the Secretary of Labor he, in a memorandum to the Assistant Secretary under date of January 3, 1918, directed that:

The Division of Information be transferred as at present constituted.

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The transfer referred to being from the Bureau of Immigration to the newly enlarged Employment Service. Accordingly, the division took its place in that service and remained therein, being known, by direction of the Secretary of Labor, as "The Division of Information, Administration, and Clearance," until the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1918.

Congress having recognized the Employment Service as a distinct unit of the Department of Labor, apart from the Division of Information or the Bureau of Immigration, and having appropriated funds for its maintenance, the Division of Information was restored to the Bureau of Immigration, said restoration to take effect as of July 1, 1918. Between October 15, 1917, and July 1, 1918, the period during which the division had been loaned to the Employment Service, it served as the nucleus around which the said service was built. It furnished the foundations on which were laid the sections, or divisions of correspondence, personnel, accounts, and files of the Employment Service. The work of the division so blended into the uprearing structure of the Employment Service that its history during the nine months preceding July 1, 1918, is the history of the Employment Service and may be found in the report of that organization.

Since the principal facts in relation to the severance of the Division of Information from the United States Employment Service and its restoration to the Bureau of Immigration are given in the United States Immigration Bulletin of August 1, 1918, the concluding paragraphs of the statement in said Bulletin are given herewith as a part of this report. They indicate the steps taken with regard to the return of the Division of Information to the Bureau of Immigration. They are as follows:

6. Upon the return of the Secretary of Labor to the department, and under date of January 3, 1918, the Secretary approved the aforesaid acts of the Assistant Secretary and created a new administrative organization for more permanently effecting the purposes thereof, doing so in an organic memorandum of that date whereby, subject to alterations from time to time, he also established the United States Employment Service in the Office of the Secretary, with the aforesaid Division of Information continued therein as the statutory nucleus for the same.

7. By supplementary memorandum dated February 23, 1918, the Secretary of Labor made a readjustment of the United States Employment Service organization, but without in any way affecting the integral relation thereto of the said Division of Information.

8. Such relation continued until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, whereupon an appropriation made by Congress distinctly for the United States Employment Service as a division, section, service, or bureau of the Department of Labor went into effect.

9. The employment functions of the said Division of Information having ceased, in virtue of the terms of the aforesaid congressional measure lodging such functions in the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and in virtue also of the purpose clause of the organic act of the Department of Labor, it is hereby—

Ordered:

I. That the said Division of Information be, and it hereby is, restored to the Bureau of Immigration with all the functions it has heretofore exercised, except those that are now authorized to be exercised by the United States Employment Service.

II. That the chief of said Division of Information be, and he is hereby, relieved of his detail to the United States Employment Service, nunc pro tunc as of July 1, 1918.

III. That (except as may be otherwise provided by the Secretary), all other officials and employees on the appropriation roll of said Division of Information and under detail to the United States Employment Service on June 30, 1918, be either (1) relieved of their respective details and continued on such roll nunc pro tunc as of July 1, 1918, or (2) transferred to and placed upon the appropriation roll of the United States Employment Service, such alternative adjustment to be made by the Director General of the United States Employment Service, the Commissioner General of Immigration,

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and the chief, Division of Information, under departmental supervision by the Assistant Secretary and the Acting Secretary.

IV. In the adjustment of all contactual or overlapping functions of the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Immigration, the Assistant Secretary and the Acting Secretary, or either in the absence of the other, will act for the department.

(Signed) W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.

JULY 10, 1918.

One of the first duties assigned to the Division of Information on its restoration to the Bureau of Immigration was the enforcement of Rule 17–A, which relates to the temporary admission to the United States of aliens who were, or may be, excluded or ordered deported. Such aliens may be released, as provided in Rule 17–A, which follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, June 29, 1918.

BUREAU CIRCULAR.

To Commissioners of Immigration and Inspectors in Charge, Immigration Service, and others concerned:

With a view to insuring that aliens rejected at our ports or arrested within the United States and ordered deported, but whose deportation can not immediately be accomplished because of war or other conditions, and in whose cases reasons exist why the aliens should not be held in confinement for unreasonable periods, will (if released) eventually be produced when deportation becomes possible, the following rule is hereby promulgated for the guidance of immigration officials and others concerned:

Rule 17–A. Temporary release, under arrangements for self-supporting employment, of aliens excluded or ordered deported.

Subdivision 1. *General conditions.*—(*a*) Aliens whose prompt deportation can not be accomplished because of war or other conditions may, upon permission secured from the department, be released and permitted to accept self-supporting employment under the conditions hereinafter stated.

(*b*) Such release shall be temporary only and any alien who violates the conditions exacted shall immediately be taken into custody and detained as an alien deportee under the outstanding excluding decision or departmental warrant, the facts in such cases to be promptly reported to the department.

(*c*) A photograph and complete personal description of the alien shall be taken for purposes of identification. The cost of the photograph will be borne by the immigration appropriation.

(*d*) No alien shall be released under the conditions herein prescribed unless he has assurances of self-supporting employment, secured through the United States Employment Service or otherwise as may be found most practicable in individual cases. Immigration officials will, in proper cases, facilitate the execution of application forms and otherwise assist in arranging matters incident to the employment of the alien.

Subdivision 2. *Conditions to be observed by employer.*—(*a*) A prospective employer shall be required, as a condition precedent to the temporary admission or employment hereunder of any alien, fully to disclose to the immigration official having the alien in custody his plans with reference to the employment of such alien, including the wages, how often paid (giving dates), housing conditions, and duration of employment.

(*b*) A prospective employer shall also be required to give his written stipulation to the following effect, viz:

1. That he will abide by and comply with the terms of this rule.
2. That he will pay the current rate of wages for similar labor in the community in which the released alien is to be employed.
3. That with respect to housing and sanitation the laws and rules of the State in which the alien is employed will be observed. If employed in a State that has no law on said subject, such conditions must be satisfactory to the Secretary of Labor.
4. That he will keep the immigration officer in charge of the case advised promptly of any change made in his plans as originally disclosed, with respect to the place, duration, or character of the employment of the alien by him, and wages and times of payment thereof.

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5. That he will notify such officer immediately upon learning that the alien released to him has left his employ (without his previous knowledge of the alien's intent to do so), and will furnish all possible information to assist immigration officers in ascertaining whether or not the conditions of this rule are being observed.

6. That he will retain from the released alien's wages the sums named in subdivision 3 hereof and transmit same for deposit in the Postal Savings Bank in the manner therein specified.

Subdivision 3. *Withholding portion of wages and making reports.*—As additional means of insuring that an alien released under the provisions of this rule will be produced for deportation when called for, the following conditions shall be observed:

(*a*) Each such alien shall, prior to release for the purpose of accepting employment, apply for permission to open an account in the Postal Savings Bank at the place indicated by the immigration officer in charge of the case; deposits to such alien's credit will later be made in this account after the manner herein provided.

(*b*) The employer shall withhold from the alien's wages 25 per centum of the amount earned, avoiding odd amounts by withholding the nearest sum to 25 per centum in multiples of 25 cents. For example, if the wages are $2.75 per day, the amount withheld will be 75 cents per day. If the alien changes his employer in accordance with the provisions of this rule, each subsequent employer shall continue withholding 25 per centum of the wages earned.

(*c*) On each pay day the employer shall transmit to the immigration officer in charge of the case the money withheld from the alien's wages in pursuance of the preceding paragraph. Postal money orders payable to such officer, purchased at the cost of the alien, shall be used in making these remittances. Such officer shall indorse said money order to the local postmaster and deposit the money with the local Postal Savings Bank to the credit of the alien from whose wages the sum represented has been withheld, retaining in his possession the receipt for such deposit. The funds so deposited will remain in the Postal Savings Bank until the alien leaves the United States, whereupon such officer shall arrange for delivery to the alien of the money so saved, plus the interest, if any, accrued thereon; but partial withdrawals may be permitted under the terms of the next succeeding paragraph.

(*d*) If an alien released under the terms of this rule becomes ill, out of employment, or otherwise needy through force of circumstances (such as illness of his accompanying family), he may apply to the immigration officer in charge of the case for permission to withdraw and use a part of the accumulated fund which may be on deposit in the Postal Savings Bank to his credit; and such application may, after due investigation, be granted by allowing withdrawal in installments up to not exceeding one-half of the sum on deposit, or more upon special permission of the department, the accumulation to be recommenced as before as soon as the alien resumes employment.

(*e*) If the work for which the alien is employed has been completed and no other employment is open to him, the officer in charge of the case shall be notified by the alien and the latter shall be returned to custody, the cost of his own travel in so doing to be paid from the funds on deposit to his credit under the terms of this rule. If other employment is open to him, the alien shall so notify the immigration officer, giving full particulars as to the prospective employment proposed.

Subdivision 4. *Change of employers.*—An alien released under the terms of this rule who changes employers shall be subject to be taken into custody on the outstanding decision or departmental warrant, in the event that he fails to report any change of employment or that any subsequent employer fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of this rule as to withholding and depositing 25 per centum of the wages earned by the alien. Any default shall be promptly reported to the department by the officer in charge of the case, details to be furnished for the completion of the records.

Subdivision 5. *Release contingent upon good behavior.*—Any release granted under the terms of this rule may be terminated if the alien so released has misbehaved or has failed to obey the laws of the United States and of the State or community in which such alien may be employed.

Subdivision 6. *Application of rule to existing cases.*—Upon permission of the department, the provisions hereof may be applied to cases of aliens who have heretofore been released upon personal recognizance or parole, and to other cases in the discretion of the department. Such permission may be granted where it is shown that the ends of good administration will be served or other desirable results obtained by making a change in the conditions of release; but the department may, in its discretion, impose other conditions in addition to those provided in this rule, should the circumstances of a particular case so require.

A. CAMINETTI, *Commissioner General.*

Approved July 5, 1918:
W. B. WILSON, *Secretary.*

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SUGGESTIONS.

The Division of Information on resuming its work in the Bureau of Immigration, finds, in addition to its duties as defined by statute, a new field of endeavor opening before it. The old order, the one which prevailed when the division was established, has disappeared. Radical changes in industry, undreamed of when the war began in Europe, have so revolutionized the relations which heretofore existed between employer and employed, and of those which existed between these two forces and the Government, that no one who gives thought to the subject believes that these relations will ever be resumed. The switching of wage earners from one industry to another, from what has been called nonessential to essential labor and the substitution of women for men in shop and factory, in transportation and agriculture, as well as in every field of endeavor where the labor of women can be utilized, while they were among the possibilities, were not seriously included among the probabilities two years ago. So rapidly has the Nation traveled in industrial development that no one is wise enough to predict what will happen when the demands of war give way to the needs of peace. In time of war it is well to prepare for peace. If what are called nonessential industries languish in face of the demand for war material now, will they revive rapidly enough to take up any considerable number of wage earners when the war ends? When the victorious legions of the United States return from Europe they will ask what provision the Nation has made for their return to the army of peace. That question should be answered in a practical way by being prepared to direct them to where their labor may be profitably employed.

Immigration following the war may or may not be heavy. The division believes that for many years the tide of immigration will not rise to heights such as gave cause for concern before the breaking out of the war. The immigration laws of the United States are so well understood in Europe that in all probability those who may be classed among the prohibited will not attempt to enter the United States. Soldiers now serving in the armies of the allies, who had been residents of the United States prior to the war, may wish to return to this country and their plea for admission, will, in all probability, find supporters in the ranks of our soldiers who fought with them for world equality. Changes may be made in the laws regulating immigration. In any event the Government of the United States should be prepared to demand from each according to his ability as well as to offer to all according to their needs.

The former practice of allowing immigrants to go haphazard to already crowded cities to add to existing congestion should not be continued when immigration sets in following the ending of the war. Selection and direction of arriving aliens should receive the most careful consideration. Not where some exploiter of labor wishes to send the immigrant but where he may best serve himself and our country is where the Division of Information should direct the immigrant of the future. Citizens, as well as immigrants, "who may desire" the information gathered by the division should be accurately informed and carefully directed.

Regulation of immigration entering the United States and direction of it after its admission will be far more important after the war

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than it ever was before. In this work the Bureau of Immigration through its Division of Information will be called on to play a most important part. The division should be prepared to accurately answer every question from immigrant or citizen concerning every place where wages may be earned by man or woman.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

As the railway car took the place of the stage coach, the automobile is rapidly making those who travel short distances, in a sense, independent of the railway car, and as time goes on the long-distance automobile will become known to the traveling public. This will necessitate the building of great national roadways, running north, south, east, and west, in addition to those already constructed, or in contemplation, within State lines. The construction of such highways will provide "opportunities for profitable employment" for many of the returning soldiers and for numbers of others released from munition factories.

INTERSECTING CANALS.

Great waterways and canals now in existence will be connected by intersecting canals and new canals will no doubt be built. If these are not now in the planning there is every reason why they should be and be actually in course of construction immediately after peace has been declared.

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINES.

Economy and rapidity of transportation of oil and gas to the large cities and industrial centers of the Nation seem to demand the construction of pipe lines through which to convey these agents of modern industry. The waste in transportation of oil by rail is great and, at present, unavoidable. With the oil flowing through pipes from nature's storehouse to the abiding place of the consumer, time and cost of transportation may be reduced to the minimum, while the certainty of delivery will not be interfered with by accident or change of weather.

What is true of oil may be said of natural gas, and since the construction of extended pipe lines to convey these products will not be confined within the boundaries of any one State and will be interstate in operation, the work of construction will be national in character.

The construction of such pipe lines will lessen the strain on the railroads, the economical transportation of gas and oil will be of advantage to city dwellers who in the best of times could not procure sufficient quantities of coal for fuel and in many ways will enable the people to keep pace with the demands of advancing civilization.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

With the release of wage earners from the Army and munition factories when the war ends the Interior Department will, no doubt, engage with renewed activity in reclamation and irrigation projects which were halted by so many men being called to the colors. These projects and new ones in contemplation will not only provide useful acres for willing hands but will give employment to large numbers

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of men. The Division of Information has for years cooperated with the Reclamation Service and there is every reason why it should do so with increased activity in the future.

While the Division of Information can have nothing to do with the construction of national highways, intersecting canals, oil and gas pipe lines, or the reclamation of waste lands, it can have a great deal to do with supplying information concerning these undertakings to such aliens as, under our laws, may be deemed eligible to enter the United States, and by cooperating with the governmental agencies having these projects in hand it can go far toward keeping wage earners profitably employed by furnishing accurate detailed information to all "who may desire the same" when they apply at our immigrant stations or elsewhere.

CONCLUSION.

Although it is not possible, for the reasons heretofore stated, to present tables, as in former years, to indicate the progress made and work done by the Division of Information, it is gratifying to be able to point to the part taken during the past year by the division, in helping to establish that which was a necessity and actually in progress before our country entered the war—the United States Employment Service. This great work inaugurated by the Commissioner General with the cordial approval and invaluable guidance of the Secretary of Labor will, as the Secretary says, "Stand out as one of the monumental accomplishments of the Bureau of Immigration."

To have been a part of the moving force in this great work was and is a matter of pride to the Division of Information as a whole, and in presenting this report the Chief of the Division regards it as his duty as well as an honor to express his thanks for the sympathetic assistance given the division by the Secretary of Labor, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, and the Commissioner General under whose immediate supervision this great work was begun and carried forward until the United States Employment Service, as a separate entity, began its career as one of the most useful of governmental agencies.

The exacting duties so well performed could not have been recorded as successful accomplishments were it not that every one who made up the staff of the Division of Information rendered faithful and efficient service. Always willing, never complaining, they cheerfully responded to every call for time or effort. The Chief of the Division in expressing his appreciation of their good work extends at the same time his thanks for their cooperation and assistance.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division of Information.

Filed and transmitted to the Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

OCTOBER 2, 1918.

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APPENDIX III

REPORT ON SEAMEN'S WORK

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APPENDIX III.

REPORT ON SEAMEN'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1918.*

SIR: In your letter of April 29, 1918, you designated the signer hereof, "at the request of the United States Shipping Board, to represent the Department of Labor at the conferences which the board is calling for the purpose of considering the questions involved in securing a supply of officers and seamen adequate to meet the fast increasing needs of our merchant marine." The conferences in question had been called by the Shipping Board for the week commencing April 29. The Shipping Board had asked the "shipowners and operators and the licensed officers and seamen of the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes to consider the questions involved in securing a supply of officers and seamen adequate" to meet the needs mentioned, because said board deemed it "most important to have unity of understanding, purpose, and action between the Shipping Board and all other departments and branches of the Government whose activities are interrelated with those of the Shipping Board in respect to the situation," and the Secretary of Labor was invited to participate in person or by representative because "as one of the signers of the so-called Atlantic agreement of August 8, 1917," he was aware of the nature and importance of the problem and would be able to give valuable "advice and counsel."

It is assumed that the writer was chosen as the representative of the Department of Labor largely because it had been his privilege to serve with the Commissioner General of Immigration as a delegate of the Department of Labor in the conference, called jointly on June 29, 1917, by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, between officials of their respective departments, officials of the United States Shipping Board, and representatives of the shipowners and seamen, respectively, of the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes, with the object of establishing "harmonious relations between seamen and shipowners and the removal of all obstacles, real or imaginary, that stand in the way of retaining the present force of seamen and adding to the number as necessity may require"; and also because he was subsequently chosen by the Commissioner General of Immigration and the Secretary to serve as the Department of Labor's member on the committee, appointed as the result of said conference and with the purpose of carrying into effect so far as possible the things accomplishment of which the conference had shown to be desirable.

In view of the above it seems pertinent, indeed necessary, to preface this report relating to things accomplished by the conference called in April, 1918, by the Shipping Board with a copy of the report of the committee appointed as the result of the conference called in June, 1917, by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor.

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That report, which by unanimous consent of the committee was submitted on its behalf to the two Secretaries by the chairman and the Department of Labor member, was dated August 9, 1917, and read as follows:

The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor:

On June 29, 1917, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor issued a joint call for a conference between officials of said Departments, officials of the United States Shipping Board, and representatives of the shipowners and seamen, respectively, of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes. The communication calling this conference read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 29, 1917.

DEAR SIR: The existence of a state of war has created abnormal conditions at sea, seriously affecting the supply of seamen and the proper manning of vessels. The contemplated building of large numbers of additional vessels and the manning of the same when afloat will make the problem more acute. A sufficient supply of seamen for the merchant vessels of our allies, as well as for American merchant vessels, is essential to the proper conduct of the war. The establishment of harmonious relations between seamen and shipowners and the removal of all obstacles, real or imaginary, that stand in the way of retaining the present force of seamen, and adding to the number as necessity may require, would be of immense value to the country in the present emergency.

For these reasons you, or such persons as the organization you represent may select, are respectfully invited to attend a conference to be held in the office of the Secretary of Labor in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, July 18, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which representatives of the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, the Shipping Board, the shipowners and the seamen of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes are invited to be present for the purpose of considering the whole subject of the training and supply of the necessary seamen for the merchant vessels of the United States and its allies trading in American ports, and all questions affecting the same.

Sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.
W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

The time for the holding of the conference was postponed, but such conference was finally held in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior on Wednesday and Thursday, August 1 and 2, 1917, when the subject of the call and numerous related subjects were discussed in extenso. The result of the conference was the appointment of a committee, six members of which would represent the employing shipowners, six members the interested organization of employees, one member of the Department of Commerce, one the Department of Labor, and one the Shipping Board. That committee now has the honor of submitting the following report of action taken and recommendations determined upon:

The committee met in the Interstate Building, Washington, D. C., at 3.45 p. m., August 8. The membership, with the exception of Capt. Ulster Davis, was present, the committee being made up as follows:

Representing the shipowner employers.—P. A. S. Franklin, president International Mercantile Marine Co.; H. R. Raymond, president Clyde & Mallory Steamship Lines; Frank C. Munson, president Munson Steamship Line; Ernest M. Bull, vice president A. H. Bull & Co.; David T. Warden, manager marine department, Standard Oil Co.; L. H. Shearman, vice president W. R. Grace & Co.

Representing the organized seafaring employees.—Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's Union of America; William S. Brown, of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association; Ulster Davis, of the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots; William A. Wescott, of the Masters and Mates of the Pacific Coast; H. P. Griffin, of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association; Thomas Conway, of the Firemen's Division of the International Seamen's Union.

Representing the Department of Commerce.—George Uhler, supervising inspector general Steamship Inspection Service.

Representing the Department of Labor.—A. Warner Parker, law officer Bureau of Immigration.

Representing the Shipping Board.—R. B. Stevens, vice chairman of the board.

Mr. Uhler was chosen by general consent as chairman of the committee; and it was the sense of those present that the committee should proceed in an informal manner and that no secretary would be needed in its work.

The general understanding of the membership was that the committee could not consider itself as representing the shipowner employers on the Pacific coast, because those employers were not to any appreciable extent represented in the conference which resulted in the appointment of the committee, and that it could not represent the shipowner employers of the Great Lakes, because those employers were not represented at all in the conference; that, therefore, so far as the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes are concerned, the committee's legitimate function could be nothing

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more than to make recommendations to the Government (the two departments and the Shipping Board); that, however, the committee was fully empowered to represent the shipowner employers on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Furuseth submitted that the one most essential thing to be done in order to accomplish the main purpose of the calling of the conference and the appointment of the committee would be for the committee to readopt and ratify the memorandum of understanding reached in the conference by the shipowners and the seamen's organizations held on May 8, 1917, with verbal modifications necessary to bring it up to date, and with the insertion of a clause covering pay for overtime cargo work and overtime ship work, respectively. This proposition, especially the insertion of a clause concerning overtime pay, was discussed at length by the various members of the committee, with the result that it was concluded unanimously to adopt Mr. Furuseth's suggestion.

Mr. Griffin then suggested that a clause should also be inserted in the memorandum of the understanding evidencing the committee's official recognition of the scale of wages and bonus for cooks and stewards, which had recently been adopted by the Atlantic and Gulf companies and the Association of Marine Cooks and Stewards. This proposition was also discussed at length and its adoption was finally decided upon, also without dissent.

Accordingly the memorandum of understanding of May 8 was readopted, with slight verbal changes not necessary to be described, and with the insertion of the two new clauses above mentioned; such memorandum, so modified, read as follows (new clauses in italics):

"MEMORANDUM.

"The conference between the Shipping Board, the Committee on Shipping of the Council of National Defense, and representatives of the International Seamen's Union was called to order at 9.30 a. m. on May 8, 1917. Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board was in the chair. Those present in addition were Vice Chairman Brent, Mr. White, and Mr. Stevens, of the Shipping Board; Mr. Raymond, of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines; P. A. S. Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine; Mr. Munson, of the Munson Line; Mr. Bull, of the Bull Line; Mr. Shearman, of the Grace Line; Mr. Warden, of the Standard Oil Co.; Commissioner Chamberlain, of the Bureau of Navigation. Representing the organized seamen, President Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union; H. P. Griffin, G. H. Brown, Oscar Carlson, Dan Ingraham, and P. J. Pryor.

"A general synopsis of the conference was as follows:

"The representatives of the steamship lines and of the organized seamen agreed with the Shipping Board that some action ought to be taken looking to an increase in the number of seamen in order to furnish men for the vessels trading to England and France carrying supplies and yet to continue an uninterrupted coastwise trade.

"To attain this purpose the representatives of the shipping lines in cooperation with the Shipping Board and the organized seamen tentatively agreed to cooperate for the attainment of this end in the following manner:

"Substantially all the steamship lines will agree to pay the following wage: Sailors and firemen, $60 per month; coal passers, $50 per month; oilers and watertenders, $65 per month; boatswains, $70 per month; carpenters, $75 per month; *overtime pay for cargo work, 50 cents, for shipwork 40 cents per hour.* Bonus going to the war zone, 50 per cent of the wages, wages and bonus to continue until crew arrive back in the United States; $100 compensation for loss of effects caused by war conditions. *The scale of wages and bonus for cooks and stewards at present in force be to maintained and continued during the continuance of this agreement.*

"That a certain number of boys, determined by the number of men carried, are to be employed in addition to the usual crew; that a number of ordinary seamen will be employed in proportion to the able seamen carried. Taken as an instance, a vessel now carrying 8 men on deck will carry 6 able seamen, 2 ordinary seamen, and 2 boys, such boys and ordinary seamen to have ample opportunity to learn the work usually demanded of able seamen.

"That the representatives of the organized seamen shall have access to and be permitted on docks and vessels during reasonable hours.

"The representatives of the seamen tentatively agree to join with the shipowners in an appeal to seamen now employed on shore to come back to the sea.

"That the bonus and other conditions arising from the war shall terminate with the war and that the wages set shall remain for one year, to the end that wages be stabilized and that the men now on shore may be induced to return to the sea.

"That the seamen will use earnest efforts in cooperation with the officers to teach seamanship to the boys and ordinary seamen."

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The following two paragraphs were added to the memorandum of understanding as of the date of the meeting of the committee, August 8:

"That the representatives of the organized seamen reported that this agreement had been put to vote of their unions and ratified by their membership.

"That this agreement is hereby ratified and confirmed on this 8th day of August, 1917."

And thereupon the ratification of the memorandum, so amended and extended, was indicated by the attachment thereto of the signatures of the representatives of the shipowner employers and such representatives of the seamen's organizations as were authorized to sign, with the understanding that it would be immediately submitted to Messrs. Oscar Carlson, G. H. Brown, and P. J. Pryor, of those organizations, for their signature, and was countersigned by R. B. Stevens, vice chairman of the Shipping Board, with the understanding that it would eventually be countersigned by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor.

The committee unanimously decided to recommend to the two departments and the Shipping Board that representations be made by the Government to the shipowner employers on the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes, respectively, having in view that such employers shall, as a further and very important means of producing the desired results, enter into an understanding with the seamen's organizations concerned of substantially the same nature as that adopted by the committee affecting business upon the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

The so-called "welfare plan" which is being operated by the Lake Carriers' Association, the principal shipowner employers on the Great Lakes, was discussed at some length by the committee. It concluded, however, that it was not in possession of sufficient information with respect to the nature and operation of that plan to offer any suggestions along the line contended for by certain speakers in the conference having in view the abolishment or modification thereof; that the committee's recommendation in this regard should be that the Government should invite the Lake Carriers' Association and others interested in the matter to appear before the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor and the chairman of the Shipping Board (or their appropriate representatives) and furnish such full and explicit information with regard to the "welfare plan" as would make possible a conclusion concerning what, if any, action should be taken in the premises.

Messrs. Furuseth and Parker reported to the committee, as a matter of interest, the fact that they had called upon the Provost Marshal General of the United States and discussed with him, and with Maj. Warren of his office, the question whether the draft exemption regulations could not be modified in practice so as to operate as an impetus instead of an impediment to the entry of men into the service of the mercantile marine. (The manner in which this incidental question was presented to Gen. Crowder is shown by the attached copy of a letter written to that official by Mr. Furuseth after he and Mr. Parker had their interview with Gen. Crowder and Maj. Warren.) They stated to the committee that their representations had been received with interest, and that they were in hopes that a method of applying the regulations which would encourage men to enlist in the hazardous occupation of seaman would result. The committee generally expressed satisfaction with this report, and it was the sense of the committee that further representations should be made to the Provost Marshal General, as the committee deemed it extremely important that the courage and patriotism involved in enlisting in the mercantile-marine service at this particular time should receive complete recognition by the Government and that the manner of proving in an individual case that the person is a seaman and that his services are of value to the Government should be made one that could readily be availed of by the seamen and at the same time show clearly his status and the valuable nature of his services.

Mr. Furuseth then submitted to the committee a rough draft of a "call" to men to come back to the sea or to respond to its lure for the first time. This draft did not meet with the approval of the representatives of the shipowners, and at the suggestion of Mr. Raymond it was tabled and a subcommittee was appointed by the chairman to draft a "call" which could be subscribed to by all concerned, and which would be calculated to create a proper impression upon the minds of those to whom its appeal might be directed and thereby produce the result of getting men to man the vessels. The chairman appointed as members of the subcommittee Messrs. Munson, Furuseth, Stevens, and Parker, and in pursuance of the original suggestion acted as a member thereof, ex officio, himself. This subcommittee was appointed with the understanding that it need not report back to the committee, but that its draft of a proposed call should be inserted in the report of the committee and in that manner submitted to the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor and to the chairman of the Shipping Board for final approval, the steps then to be taken necessary to its extensive publication and the procurement of the utmost possible publicity concerning it.

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With the understanding that the subcommittee would meet at 8.30 p. m. and proceed immediately with the work of drafting the "call," and with the further understanding that the preparation and submission of the report of the committee would be left to the chairman and Mr. Parker, the committee adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock p. m.

The subcommittee met promptly at 8.30 p. m. and proceeded immediately to the drafting of the "call." The draft finally decided upon reads as follows:

"THE NATION'S APPEAL FOR MEN TO MAN ITS MERCHANT SHIPS.

"The United States Government, the shipowners, and the seamen jointly issue this call to the sea.

"It is a call to men who have lived upon and loved the sea, but left it, to return. It is a call to young men who have felt the lure of the sea, but resisted it, to come now!

"*The message to those who have left the sea is this:* The conditions which caused you to leave no longer exist. Seamen are no longer bound by laws to the vessels on which they serve. The seamen's act has conferred this and many other blessings upon them. Economic and working conditions affecting the calling have been immeasurably improved. Attractive wages are being paid. The importance of the seaman as a factor in the life of the Nation is being recognized. The ancient and honorable profession of seamanship is again coming into its own.

"*The message to the young man, the novice, is this:* You can now give ear to the call of the sea and respond to its lure with confidence that upon the sea a career is again a possibility. The improvement in the conditions affecting the seamen's calling has necessarily increased its opportunities for the ambitious and industrious to secure advancement. Conditions on board vessels have been materially improved. When vessels are in port the seamen are as free as men ashore. The spirit of adventure of the young man should readily respond to this opportunity.

"*The message to all followers or would-be followers of the sea is this:* The United States of America, above all other countries, has proven itself the friend of the seamen. That Nation needs you now. Your 'bit' in its service can be a very large factor in the advancement of its interests and in the defense of those principles for which it has always stood—at this particular juncture, when history is being made, you can have a large and creditable share in the making of that history.

"Many of those in our country have answered the call to become soldiers or to join the Navy. This is the third call of the country to join in the work on ships which are carrying the soldiers, the ammunition, and the necessary commerce of the world to all ports. Sailors are as necessary as soldiers. Congress exempted seamen from the draft act, because seamen are giving important military service.

"Our country is building many steamers and it needs the men and the officers to man them as never before. The occupation of seaman affords excellent opportunities for seeing foreign lands and learning languages, as well as opportunities for aiding in the development of our commerce. Join the merchant marine now. Serve your country. There is a great future before you on the sea.

"An agreement has been reached between the shipowners and the seamen concerning conditions and wages, calculated to assure adequate recompense and reasonable comfort to those who return to the sea or for the first time respond to its lure, and such agreement has been countersigned by the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, and the chairman of the Shipping Board of the United States Government."

It was the sense of the committee that, although the ratified memorandum of understanding relates only to men, the "call" should be so worded as to constitute as strong an appeal as possible to officers as well, and it will be observed that the subcommittee in preparing the draft has attempted to couch it in terms calculated to reach both officers and men.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the committee.

GEO. UHLER,
Supervising Inspector Steamboat Inspection Service, Chairman.

A. WARNER PARKER,
Law Officer Bureau of Immigration,
Member for the Department of Labor.

The conference called by the Shipping Board held two sessions daily during the week, April 29 to May 4, 1918. The writer was present at all meetings, and by request of the chairman presided at one of the meetings, and at the next to the last meeting addressed the conference, endeavoring to summarize the discussions and to point out what remained to be done to give tangible effect toward the ac-

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complishment of the things which by consensus of opinion, were regarded as desirable or necessary.

The following matters were discussed:

1. Wages of marine engineers on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, as compared with wages on the Pacific coast; new rules, suggested by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the purpose of which was to bring conditions on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts into nearer conformity to those existing on the Pacific coast, being taken up seriatim.

2. Wages of masters, mates, and pilots; a wage scale suggested by the National Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots being considered in detail.

3. The agreement of August 8, 1917, between the various seamen's unions and the shipowners of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, regarding wages, overtime pay, bonuses, use of ordinary seamen and of boys on board vessels in such number and manner as to insure educating and training a supply of able seamen, etc. (which agreement is set forth in detail in the first part of this report), the necessity that such agreement shall be more fully observed by those already parties to it, and that it shall be applied to all vessels on the Great Lakes as well as to those on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf.

4. The improvement of conditions generally in the seafaring pursuits, with the purpose of inducing men and boys to come or to return to the sea, or, at least, not to discourage them from doing so; and, in particular, the furnishing of better food to the crews, and of improving living conditions (the forecastles) on board many ships; the Shipping Board being requested, by a special resolution of the conference, to appoint in each important port a committee of three (one representative each from the Shipping Board, the shipowners, and the seamen's organizations), with which complaints about living quarters could be lodged, and whose duty it would be to inspect forecastles and recommend changes wherever such inspections or changes could be made without delaying the sailing of ships.

5. The desirability of bringing about uniformity and exact compliance with the law by exemption boards in the matter of granting deferred classification to "mariners;" it being pointed out that great divergence existed in the understanding of such boards of the intent of the law and the Provost Marshal General's regulations on this subject. This matter was referred to the Committee of Five (the work of which is hereinafter described in some detail) for consideration and the adoption of such course of action as might be deemed appropriate.

6. The registration of all seamen (including licensed officers and deep-sea fishermen) under the draft regulations, so that ample assurance may be had that the calling in no sense or manner becomes a cloak to shield "slackers."

7. The furnishing of a proper card of identification to seamen and the discontinuance of the numerous cards now required.

8. The furnishing of a permit to officers of the seamen's unions under which they could go freely aboard vessels in United States ports.

9. The more prompt payment of indemnities in case of loss of life or loss of effects in the danger zone.

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10. The use of deck and engine-room crews to the fullest extent possible in the making of repairs on board vessels.

11. The use of towed barges in the coastwise trade—the necessity, if they must be used for economic reasons during the war, that they shall be sufficiently equipped with rigging, sails, machinery, etc., so that when it becomes necessary in a gale to cut them loose from the vessels towing them the men on board may have some chance to save their lives.

12. The securing of a supply of licensed officers and seamen for the new merchant vessels being launched for war purposes; in connection with which consideration and indorsement were given the work to the recruiting and training service of the United States Shipping Board; and whether any person not a citizen of the United States should be permitted to serve as a licensed officer.

13. The "crimping" system—all its evils and best methods of remedying them.

14. The necessity that the seamen's act shall be enforced, especially the provision thereof relating to "watch and watch" and the "language clause"—particularly on American vessels.

15. The necessity that all concerned shall sign the "Call to the Sea" (drafted as the result of the conference of August, 1917), and that such "Call to the Sea" shall be given the utmost publicity.

16. The Great Lakes situation in general—pay, overtime, forecastles, the so-called "welfare plan," etc.; and, in particular, the failure of the Lake Carriers' Association to cooperate with the seamen's unions in the same manner as the shipowners on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coast have been cooperating, and their failure to respond to the request of the Departments of Commerce and Labor to join in the conference of August, 1917, and of the Shipping Board to join in the present conference.

Most of the propositions above briefly described were referred to a committee of five (authority for the appointment of which was conferred upon the chairman on the second day of the conference), either in their entirety or in such respects as they could not be satisfactorily or finally adjusted in the conference itself; and all questions regarding wages not actually adjusted during the sessions of the conference were left by mutual agreement to be determined by the Shipping Board.

The committee above mentioned as finally determined upon consisted of Hon. R. P. Bass, of the Shipping Board, chairman; Messrs. F. D. Mooney and A. S. Hebble, of the shipping interests, and Mr. Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, and the writer of this report, the latter having been selected at the request of the seamen's organizations to fill one of the places allotted them on the committee. The writer hereof was made secretary of the committee.

The committee lost no time in taking up its duties—indeed, held its first meeting and started out to accomplish some of its objects on the afternoon of the day the conference adjourned (May 3). It has held a number of meetings since, and the work so far performed may be briefly described as follows:

(*a*) Arrangements were completed with the Provost Marshal General to insure a better understanding and more uniform enforcement by draft boards of the selective service regulations as applied to the

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cases of men who are seamen, especially of the exception in favor of "mariners," the use of that word (not generally understood to include all seafaring men) in said exception apparently having been, to a considerable extent, the cause of the misunderstanding.

(*b*) Representations were made to the War Department concerning a number of seamen who, as the result of the above-mentioned misunderstanding, had actually been inducted into military service but who were still in cantonments in the United States, not yet having been sent across seas; with the result that such seamen were released from military service and placed where, by virtue of their experience and training, they could be of much more value, to wit, in the merchant marine service. This matter, moreover, was so worked out as to care for all similar cases that might arise in the future.

(*c*) The "Call to the Sea" was promptly put in the way of being signed by all concerned, with the result that it was finally gotten in shape for publication and wide publicity.

(*d*) The matter of registering seamen and supplying them with a single identity card good for all purposes and preparing a plan under which the registration could be kept current, so that no one excused from military service to perform service as a seaman could abuse the the exemption by remaining ashore for unduly long periods between voyages, engaged the attention of the committee on various occasions. The support given the Department of Labor by the committee assisted said department in its discussions of the passport regulations with other departments to bring about the adoption of an identity card that could be used by seamen for all purposes; and while up to the date of the preparation of this report a registration plan had not been worked out in all details, the foundation had been laid for the eventual adoption of such a plan.

(*e*) The important subject of "crimping"—the sailors' boarding-house keeper evil—was considered from every angle. A memorandum was prepared by the committee, and on June 12 was submitted to the chairman of the War Labor Policies Board by the committee's chairman, himself a member of said board. In that memorandum the laws creating shipping commissioners and defining their duties were quoted, and the suggestion was offered that such commissioners should be made, as the law originally intended, the sole agency through which seamen could be employed—should be given a practical "monopoly of the handling of the business of securing work for seamen and employees for vessels in need thereof." It was pointed out that in such manner the boarding-house keepers or "crimps" could be forced out of business; and the importance was emphasized that, at any rate, "some definite action should promptly be taken to insure either that some existing agency be charged with the duty to act as an employment agency for the seafaring business or a new agency created that can attend to this work, always important, but especially essential during the existence of the war." It was also suggested in said memorandum that the shipping commissioners, after being given the broadened authority described, should be transferred to the Department of Labor, the department having charge of labor matters in general and of the enforcement of many provisions of law affecting seamen.

(*f*) With regard to the improvement of conditions in forecastles, the following things had been accomplished at the date of the preparation of this report, and plans had been laid for further progress: The

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Shipping Board was requested to issue an order, affecting all vessels under its control, requiring the thorough cleaning up of all living quarters on the ships: Mr. Howard, in charge of the Shipping Board's training school, was asked (to which he readily assented) to require that the forecastles on all vessels to which he sends men trained in his school shall be placed in thoroughly sanitary condition; and a a resolution was submitted to the Shipping Board by the committee, reading as follows:

Whereas one of the subjects referred by the conference to this committee is the improvement of forecastles on ships of the American merchant marine; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the committee that some plan should be devised and promptly put into operation calculated to bring about such conditions in the forecastles that the men being trained in the Shipping Board's training school will be willing to remain aboard boats when placed there, and that wherever the making of improvements involves alterations, as distinguished from simply amelioration of insanitary or uncleanly conditions, said matter ought to be handled in such a reasonable way as not unduly to delay vessels and at the same time satisfy all interested parties:

Resolved, therefore, That the Shipping Board be requested to designate some suitable person to take charge of this matter, conferring upon such person the utmost power possible to act finally, such person to have representatives, also appointed by the Shipping Board, in all important ports of the United States, the person in control and those under him to be charged with the duty of bringing about improvements in the forecastles both by directing that alterations be made therein and by taking necessary steps to insure cleanliness and sanitation; also that instructions be given the person so appointed to call into conference on these matters representatives of the shipping interests and of the seamen's unions and to endeavor in every instance to satisfy all concerned in any case in which a difference of opinion arises.

Of course the work of the committee is still in progress, and much remains to be done, but it is believed that already some things have been accomplished that will be of value not only during the continuance of the war but after peace is declared, when, let us hope, the way will be clear for the building up and maintenance of a merchant marine of which every American citizen may have just cause to be proud.

In submitting this report of progress at this time, however, the writer can not refrain from expressing regret that the Lake Carriers' Association has so far seen fit to stand aloof and to take no part in the concerted and harmonious efforts made by all the other great shipping interests of this country to further the procurement and training of men for seafaring pursuits. It is especially to be regretted that said association did not at least have representatives attend the conference and there explain its reasons for failing to enter into the plans so intelligently, heartily, and patriotically devised and carried out by all others concerned. That, it seems to the writer, was the place in which their explanation of their attitude should have been offered, and naturally their failure to respond to the invitation to sit down and counsel together, as well as their failure to cooperate, seemed to create a very bad impression upon everyone who attended the splendid meetings not otherwise marred.

The writer in his brief address to the conference attempted to express what he knew was the view of the Secretary of Labor, and also to emphasize his own opinion, formed after considerable study and observation, with regard to the importance to the full accomplishment of the purposes of those who had called and of those who had attended the conference of having all the shipping interests on the Great Lakes cooperate in efforts to create and keep at the maxi-

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mum of quantity and quality a supply of the right kind of men to run our vessels. To inform the bureau and department completely on this point, the following is quoted from the closing paragraphs of the address:

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment upon some of my notes, which I have made at this conference, and which deal with the conference of last August. I do not want to refer to that conference or to the results of that conference, or to the lack of results from that conference, in any spirit of criticism whatsoever. I believe that everybody who took part in it, and everybody who was advised of its results, tried to do what was for the best; but in some points we fell down, or there was a falling down somewhere, and we did not get the results that we expected from it. That matter has been discussed to a considerable extent here, and I need not go over the ground again to make my position clear.

But there is one thing certain with respect to that conference, all of the sessions of which I attended; and with respect to the committee which summed up the work, and on which I had the honor to serve; there was there the same spirit of patriotic desire to serve the country that we have found in this conference, and the failure to get the results which we hoped for and expected has not been due to the lack of the proper spirit, but it has been due, I think, to what we are all subject to—the weakness of human nature, that we can not always do what we want to do, that we sometimes fail notwithstanding our best efforts.

It was my judgment at that time, Mr. Chairman, that the most important thing accomplished in that conference was the drafting of the "Call to the Sea." I am not a sentimentalist; I have boasted all my life that I am a practical man; but we can not lose sight, in dealing with human affairs, of the sentimental side. The sentimental side in many human affairs is the practical side, as far as the accomplishment of results is concerned. We hear a great deal about psychology in these days. We have come, most of us, even those who are not students, to believe in it in a general sort of way; and I will tell you that we were dealing then, as we are dealing now, when we come to handle this matter of getting the seamen back to sea, with a proposition which is largely psychological, which, at its root, at least, is psychological.

The American merchant marine! That expression has appealed to me since the day I was old enough to take any interest in public affairs. I think everyone in this country will concede that we have made a miserable mess of it for many, many years. We certainly have not built up, as we talked about doing, the American merchant marine; and I believe, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is due to a very considerable extent, to the fact that we have not paid enough attention to the sentimental feature to the psychological phase of the question. I believe that that is going to be one of the greatest accomplishments of this conference, as it seemed calculated to be of the former conference, but in regard to which we fell down.

I think if I had been born on the seacoast I probably would have been a seaman myself; but I was born inland, and I had no chance to see what the sea was like. There are lots of men who feel that way, and there are men to whom the lure of the sea still calls; and I think if we can make it clear to the seamen, to the men who have been seamen, to the men who have desired to be seamen; if we can show them, as the result of this conference, as the result of the work of the committee and the conclusions of the Shipping Board finally upon this matter, that the sea is again a place to which a man can go and be decent and expect decent treatment, and expect to rise in his calling, I believe they are going back to the sea in sufficient numbers to meet the problem, the emergency which confronts us, and which, it seems to me, is the greatest problem that confronts the country to-day.

At the risk of seeming somewhat tiresome, because there has been so much said upon it by men who know more about it than I do, I am going to refer to the Great Lakes matter, principally for the purpose of expressing the hope that to-morrow we may find the Great Lakes representatives have come over, in the sense that they have concluded eventually to join in this conference.

In preparing the report of the work of the conference of last August and of the work of the committee, Gen. Uhler and I, we having been delegated by the committee to write the report and submit it to the two Secretaries, laid special emphasis—we emphasized it as much as we knew how—upon the importance of getting the Great Lakes' association into the arrangement which was then discussed and determined upon. We brought it not only in writing, but we brought it personally to the attention of our respective Secretaries, Secretary Redfield and Secretary Wilson, and I want to say this with regard to that report: After it had been written, and we took it personally, Gen. Uhler and I, to Secretary Redfield, the Secretary, at the time we

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presented it, was about to leave to attend a meeting of the Council of National Defense, He said: I want to look it over, and I will look it over as I go down the street, Mr. Parker, if you will come along with me." I walked for several blocks down Pennsylvania Avenue with him, and he went over the report, hurriedly, of course, but as he came to paragraph after paragraph and he noted the unanimity and patriotism, the spirit with which the whole thing had been actuated, he expressed his approval, and he said to me, "Mr. Parker, you may say to Secretary Wilson that I am ready to go with him as far as it is necessary to go to bring about the things which this conference has indicated are desirable, and I want you to say to Secretary Wilson that I consider that the work that this conference has done is the best piece of work that has been done since the war started."

That was about the 10th or 12th of last August.

I presented the report to Secretary Wilson immediately following, and Secretary Wilson expressed himself in very much the same way.

I desire to add this: While I have not had a chance to talk with our very busy Secretary for a minute since he sent me word, on the first day that this meeting was called together, that he wanted me to come here, I want to say, nevertheless, I believe I can state it as emphatically as I know how, that Secretary Wilson believes now, as he believed last August, that the accomplishment of the purpose of this conference, just as of the last August conference, is bound up to a very great extent in bringing the Great Lakes situation in harmony with the situation on the Atlantic and Pacific. He believes that if that can be accomplished all the other details are comparatively easy of adjustment.

I want to express, in conclusion, the appreciation of the Department of Labor of the fact that it was called into this conference by the Shipping Board and enabled to get this touch upon this very important matter, and especially I wish to express the appreciation of that department for the fact that the chairman of our meeting, Gov. Bass, has seen fit to select the humble representative of that department as a member of the committee to do the final work that this conference has led up to.

In these remarks the "Call to the Sea" was discussed along with the matter of the failure of the Lake Carriers' Association to participate in the conference because, especially at this time when the country is at war, that appeal for men to enter or return to seafaring pursuits could not be fully effective unless both the letter and the spirit of the call should be indorsed by all the shipping interests—those on the Great Lakes, the natural training school for the American youth in seamanship, no less than those on the east, west, and south coasts of the country. And in closing this report, the writer feels that he should reiterate the conviction, which several years of study of and participation in matters directly or indirectly affecting our merchant marine has produced, that these items at least are essential if our country is once more to be in the forefront in marine matters: Our vessels must be manned largely, if possible altogether, by seamen who are American citizens; the conditions and wages must be such as to induce the kind of citizens who formerly went to sea to do so again; the sailors must be freemen in the full sense of the word, as intended by the seamen's act; every facility for inducing boys to enter seafaring pursuits and for training them and keeping them contented therein must be availed of; and for the accomplishment of these things, especially the last mentioned, our great inland waters, in the ports of which (or in their vicinity) are the homes of so many of our boys, must be used to full capacity as our principal primary training school in seamanship.

Respectfully submitted.

A. WARNER PARKER,
Law Officer Bureau of Immigration.

To the SECRETARY OF LABOR,
(through the Commissioner General of Immigration).

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APPENDIX IV

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS

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APPENDIX IV.

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of alien arrivals at Ellis Island during the year just ended was 55,191, 54,817 of whom were admitted and 487 debarred. Of those debarred, 88 were refused admission on the statutory ground "likely to become a public charge," and 98 because of physical defects.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 1,131 cases in which warrants of arrest had been issued pending from last year and warrants were requested, issued, and served during the year in 1,147 cases, making a total of 2,278 cases handled. Under these proceedings the deportation of 114 aliens was effected, 865 warrants of arrest were canceled, and 1,299 cases remain pending. During the year 687 investigations were conducted in connection with other matters.

SEAMEN.

The strict enforcement of the provisions of the law relating to alien seamen has been almost impossible by reason of the very extraordinary conditions prevailing, the absolute necessity of this Government and its allies obtaining sailors to man their transports and merchantmen, and the contractual obligation of the steamship companies to return to United States ports members of crews who have been signed on in such ports and whose vessels have been torpedoed. Some confusion and embarrassment have been occasioned by the necessity of other governmental departments supervising to some extent the entry and departure of alien seamen, but it is believed that recent conferences, the enactment of some additional statutes, and the elimination of dual examinations have removed (or will in the immediate future remove or reduce to a minimum) the complications in question. During the past year 4,084 vessels other than United States transports or steamers manned by enlisted men of allied countries have reached this port, and their seamen personnel has approximated 180,000 in number. Their examination and the issuance to each man of a seaman's identification card has been a considerable task, greater even than the usual examination of the same number of arriving passengers.

Four thousand and ninety-six members of crews were reported as having deserted while their vessels were in this port, presumably to reship on other vessels.

As usual when a new statute is put into effect, there have been some misunderstanding and confusion, but in so far as the regular trans-Atlantic lines are concerned the requirements of the law seem to be well understood, and this part of our additional work is now proceeding in as satisfactory a manner as is to be expected. It is my opinion that this new feature of the immigration act will be an additional protection to the country and ultimately a safeguard and benefit to the seamen involved. The amended regulation whereby the steamship company or the master of the vessel is required to supply hospital treatment to any members of the crew who are found to be diseased can not but be a great boon to the individuals concerned and to their associates aboard ship, protecting the latter from contagion or infection. At the present time it is difficult to give full effect to these requirements because of the demands of the Army and Navy for all surplus hospital accommodations in or about the port of New York.

Within the past year 2,006 alien seamen applied for admission to the United States, of whom 1,987 were admitted and 24 debarred.

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Since August, 1917, we have been interrogating the members of the crews of neutral vessels which are to depart from this port with a view to identifying any alien enemies, slackers, or evaders of the selective draft act who were endeavoring to leave the country in this manner. During a part of this period the instructions were to examine only those who became members of the crew while the vessel was in this port, but inasmuch as this procedure seemed to leave some loophole if the entire crew was not inspected and identified, during the latter portion of the year every member of the crew was examined. In the course of the 11 months involved, 40,874 members of crews of 1,354 neutral vessels outward bound were examined, and 249 men were removed from such vessels.

STOWAWAYS.

It might be thought that owing to war conditions such close supervision would be kept of all vessels at ports of embarkation that there would have been few, if any, stowaways arriving at this port during the past year. Nevertheless, 302 of this class were apprehended, of whom 172 were admitted and 115 debarred. Some of those admitted were Belgians who had been driven into Holland and interned there, but made their escape from the internment camps.

ANARCHISTS.

Although one self-confessed anarchist was detained at the Ellis Island Station for a considerable portion of the fiscal year and a short time since removed to the Philadelphia Station for safekeeping until such time as deportation becomes possible, he arrived during the preceding fiscal year. It is not often that aliens of this class will give testimony that willl enable the board of special inquiry to exclude them as anarchists, they being very familiar with our statutes upon this subject. Unfortunately it is only after they have given expression to their views or taken overt action after landing that we are enabled to take them into custody, but legislation recently enacted will aid us materially in handling this dangerous class. We have received warrants for the arrest of 14 aliens as to whom some evidence has been received indicating that they are anarchists and have succeeded in apprehending nine of them. Their cases are pending at the present time. One of the cities in this district, Paterson, N. J., is reputed to be the headquarters of this organization, and with the cooperation of patriotic citizens of that locality we have had an extensive investigation made and procured what is thought to be valuable information as to the activities of some of the leaders.

GENERAL MATTERS.

There appears to be rather a common impression that because of the war immigration has ceased, but it will be noted that arrivals at this port have averaged approximately 1,000 a week. While this is a very great decrease from 3,000 a day, the average prior to the outbreak of the war, the character of the immigration, the changes in the processes of inspection, due in part to the new immigration statute, and the cooperation which we have extended to other branches of the Government service, have to a great extent increased our responsibilities and duties. The periods of detention of those found ineligible to land have been increased by reason of the infrequent sailings.

Although the immigration act of February 5, 1917, took effect May 1, 1917 (except as to the literacy test, which became effective May 5, 1917), no very definite conclusions can be reached even now as to the probable effect thereof, particularly as to the new requirements concerning the inspection of seamen and the application of the literacy test, by reason of the abnormal conditions prevailing. It has been shown, however, that attempts will be made to evade exclusion under the literacy clause of the law by giving false testimony as to the relationship existing between the applicant and residents of the United States in the hope that the applicant will be considered in one of the classes exempt from that requirement of the law. Notwithstanding the comparatively few arrivals, in a number of instances unmarried illiterate females have sworn that they were going to their husbands and by prearrangement the men concerned have appeared and corroborated the false testimony. It is only by requiring documentary proof or making investigations to determine the correctness of the claim that the subterfuge has been discovered. The imposition of the statutory fine of $200 and the requirement that the excluded alien shall be refunded the money paid for passage apparently has resulted in much more careful examination by the steamship companies abroad, and in consequence the number of illiterates applying for admission has considerably decreased.

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MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Comment is unnecessary as to the great importance of the medical examination of those applying for admission. The officers of the Public Health Service assigned to Ellis Island to assist in this work have cooperated to the very fullest degree. The change in the place of inspection, due to war conditions, has added greatly to their work. In the course of the fiscal year 1,354 alien passengers and 772 alien seamen were certified by medical officers for mental or physical defects.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

It has cost approximately $425,000 for the upkeep and maintenance of the Ellis Island Station during the past 12 months. Of this amount, approximately $70,000 was expended for the upkeep of the ferry boat *Ellis Island* and the cutter *Immigrant;* about $60,000 for the maintenance of aliens; $110,000 for alterations and repairs to buildings, other than the completion of the repairs of damages occasioned by the Black Tom explosion; and $170,000 for contingent and miscellaneous items, as coal, water, telephone service, and miscellaneous supplies.

THE REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

When it was determined that the vessels of Dutch registry lying in United State ports were needed for our use in the conduct of the war, the Immigration Service was called upon to care for the personnel of such steamers. There were 46 vessels lying in this port. The Navy took possession of the steamers and the officers of this service registered the officers and crew men and secured for them appropriate hotel accommodations, it being understood that they were to be treated as guests of the Nation until such time as it should become possible to repatriate them, if this were their desire. Some of the vessels in question had been lying in port for months and in the meantime some of the crew members had deserted, others had been admitted, and still others had reshipped on other steamers. At the time the vessels were requisitioned, March 21, 1918, there were 1,590 officers and sailors still aboard. Of these, 41 expressed a desire to abandon their calling, and they were duly inspected and admitted; 142 expressed a desire to continue their calling of seamen and they were permitted to do so, reshipping on other vessels. The crews of vessels taken at other ports, or at least such of them as wished to be repatriated through the port of New York, were ultimately brought here, the aggregate being 2,573 persons. Transportation to China or the Dutch East Indies was arranged by this service for 151; to the Dutch West Indies, 91; and to Holland, 1,651. On April 9, 1918, the Shipping Board took over the matter of the maintenance of the officers and crew men, and during the latter part of May we were notified that it was then in a position to arrange for the repatriation of such officers and crew men as still remained in this country. The board has expressed its appreciation of the assistance rendered by this service.

ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In previous reports reference has been made to the damage occasioned by the Black Tom explosion. It was so extensive that some of the repairs were not completed until the past fiscal year, one such item being the ceiling over the main registry floor. This ceiling is in the form of a Gustavino arch, and its installation has added so much to the general appearance of this large hall as to make this portion of the station one of the most attractive public institutions in the country. This has been augmented by the very recent completion of a red-tile floor laid to correspond with the pattern of the ceiling. It is indeed fortunate that Congress had appropriated a sum of money for the installation of the floor, as the one now in place is not only attractive but easily cleaned and sanitary and has enabled the War Department—to which this hall with other portions of the station has been loaned—to make use of this large floor for hospital purposes.

The concrete walk back of the first section of the granite-faced sea wall has been laid, which adds greatly to the appearance of the station and eliminates a hazard which prevailed by reason of the badly rotted condition of the old plank walk formerly occupying this space.

A concrete and metal-covered pipe tunnel has been installed between the power plant and the baggage and dormitory building; the second section of the concrete granite-faced sea wall has been installed on the southerly side of the ferry basin; the hot, cold, and salt water pipes in the baggage and dormitory building (which had been badly corroded or obstructed to such an extent as to be practically useless)

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mum of quantity and quality a supply of the right kind of men to run our vessels. To inform the bureau and department completely on this point, the following is quoted from the closing paragraphs of the address:

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment upon some of my notes, which I have made at this conference, and which deal with the conference of last August. I do not want to refer to that conference or to the results of that conference, or to the lack of results from that conference, in any spirit of criticism whatsoever. I believe that everybody who took part in it, and everybody who was advised of its results, tried to do what was for the best; but in some points we fell down, or there was a falling down somewhere, and we did not get the results that we expected from it. That matter has been discussed to a considerable extent here, and I need not go over the ground again to make my position clear.

But there is one thing certain with respect to that conference, all of the sessions of which I attended; and with respect to the committee which summed up the work, and on which I had the honor to serve; there was there the same spirit of patriotic desire to serve the country that we have found in this conference, and the failure to get the results which we hoped for and expected has not been due to the lack of the proper spirit, but it has been due, I think, to what we are all subject to—the weakness of human nature, that we can not always do what we want to do, that we sometimes fail notwithstanding our best efforts.

It was my judgment at that time, Mr. Chairman, that the most important thing accomplished in that conference was the drafting of the "Call to the Sea." I am not a sentimentalist; I have boasted all my life that I am a practical man; but we can not lose sight, in dealing with human affairs, of the sentimental side. The sentimental side in many human affairs is the practical side, as far as the accomplishment of results is concerned. We hear a great deal about psychology in these days. We have come, most of us, even those who are not students, to believe in it in a general sort of way: and I will tell you that we were dealing then, as we are dealing now, when we come to handle this matter of getting the seamen back to sea, with a proposition which is largely psychological, which, at its root, at least, is psychological.

The American merchant marine! That expression has appealed to me since the day I was old enough to take any interest in public affairs. I think everyone in this country will concede that we have made a miserable mess of it for many, many years. We certainly have not built up, as we talked about doing, the American merchant marine; and I believe, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is due to a very considerable extent, to the fact that we have not paid enough attention to the sentimental feature to the psychological phase of the question. I believe that that is going to be one of the greatest accomplishments of this conference, as it seemed calculated to be of the former conference, but in regard to which we fell down.

I think if I had been born on the seacoast I probably would have been a seaman myself; but I was born inland, and I had no chance to see what the sea was like. There are lots of men who feel that way, and there are men to whom the lure of the sea still calls; and I think if we can make it clear to the seamen, to the men who have been seamen, to the men who have desired to be seamen; if we can show them, as the result of this conference, as the result of the work of the committee and the conclusions of the Shipping Board finally upon this matter, that the sea is again a place to which a man can go and be decent and expect decent treatment, and expect to rise in his calling, I believe they are going back to the sea in sufficient numbers to meet the problem, the emergency which confronts us, and which, it seems to me, is the greatest problem that confronts the country to-day.

At the risk of seeming somewhat tiresome, because there has been so much said upon it by men who know more about it than I do, I am going to refer to the Great Lakes matter, principally for the purpose of expressing the hope that to-morrow we may find the Great Lakes representatives have come over, in the sense that they have concluded eventually to join in this conference.

In preparing the report of the work of the conference of last August and of the work of the committee, Gen. Uhler and I, we having been delegated by the committee to write the report and submit it to the two Secretaries, laid special emphasis—we emphasized it as much as we knew how—upon the importance of getting the Great Lakes' association into the arrangement which was then discussed and determined upon. We brought it not only in writing, but we brought it personally to the attention of our respective Secretaries, Secretary Redfield and Secretary Wilson, and I want to say this with regard to that report: After it had been written, and we took it personally, Gen. Uhler and I, to Secretary Redfield, the Secretary, at the time we

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presented it, was about to leave to attend a meeting of the Council of National Defense, He said: I want to look it over, and I will look it over as I go down the street, Mr. Parker, if you will come along with me." I walked for several blocks down Pennsylvania Avenue with him, and he went over the report, hurriedly, of course, but as he came to paragraph after paragraph and he noted the unanimity and patriotism, the spirit with which the whole thing had been actuated, he expressed his approval, and he said to me, "Mr. Parker, you may say to Secretary Wilson that I am ready to go with him as far as it is necessary to go to bring about the things which this conference has indicated are desirable, and I want you to say to Secretary Wilson that I consider that the work that this conference has done is the best piece of work that has been done since the war started."

That was about the 10th or 12th of last August.

I presented the report to Secretary Wilson immediately following, and Secretary Wilson expressed himself in very much the same way.

I desire to add this: While I have not had a chance to talk with our very busy Secretary for a minute since he sent me word, on the first day that this meeting was called together, that he wanted me to come here, I want to say, nevertheless, I believe I can state it as emphatically as I know how, that Secretary Wilson believes now, as he believed last August, that the accomplishment of the purpose of this conference, just as of the last August conference, is bound up to a very great extent in bringing the Great Lakes situation in harmony with the situation on the Atlantic and Pacific. He believes that if that can be accomplished all the other details are comparatively easy of adjustment.

I want to express, in conclusion, the appreciation of the Department of Labor of the fact that it was called into this conference by the Shipping Board and enabled to get this touch upon this very important matter, and especially I wish to express the appreciation of that department for the fact that the chairman of our meeting, Gov. Bass, has seen fit to select the humble representative of that department as a member of the committee to do the final work that this conference has led up to.

In these remarks the "Call to the Sea" was discussed along with the matter of the failure of the Lake Carriers' Association to participate in the conference because, especially at this time when the country is at war, that appeal for men to enter or return to seafaring pursuits could not be fully effective unless both the letter and the spirit of the call should be indorsed by all the shipping interests—those on the Great Lakes, the natural training school for the American youth in seamanship, no less than those on the east, west, and south coasts of the country. And in closing this report, the writer feels that he should reiterate the conviction, which several years of study of and participation in matters directly or indirectly affecting our merchant marine has produced, that these items at least are essential if our country is once more to be in the forefront in marine matters: Our vessels must be manned largely, if possible altogether, by seamen who are American citizens; the conditions and wages must be such as to induce the kind of citizens who formerly went to sea to do so again; the sailors must be freemen in the full sense of the word, as intended by the seamen's act; every facility for inducing boys to enter seafaring pursuits and for training them and keeping them contented therein must be availed of; and for the accomplishment of these things, especially the last mentioned, our great inland waters, in the ports of which (or in their vicinity) are the homes of so many of our boys, must be used to full capacity as our principal primary training school in seamanship.

Respectfully submitted.

A. WARNER PARKER,
Law Officer Bureau of Immigration.

To the SECRETARY OF LABOR,
(through the Commissioner General of Immigration).

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Since August, 1917, we have been interrogating the members of the crews of neutral vessels which are to depart from this port with a view to identifying any alien enemies, slackers, or evaders of the selective draft act who were endeavoring to leave the country in this manner. During a part of this period the instructions were to examine only those who became members of the crew while the vessel was in this port, but inasmuch as this procedure seemed to leave some loophole if the entire crew was not inspected and identified, during the latter portion of the year every member of the crew was examined. In the course of the 11 months involved, 40,874 members of crews of 1,354 neutral vessels outward bound were examined, and 249 men were removed from such vessels.

STOWAWAYS.

It might be thought that owing to war conditions such close supervision would be kept of all vessels at ports of embarkation that there would have been few, if any, stowaways arriving at this port during the past year. Nevertheless, 302 of this class were apprehended, of whom 172 were admitted and 115 debarred. Some of those admitted were Belgians who had been driven into Holland and interned there, but made their escape from the internment camps.

ANARCHISTS.

Although one self-confessed anarchist was detained at the Ellis Island Station for a considerable portion of the fiscal year and a short time since removed to the Philadelphia Station for safekeeping until such time as deportation becomes possible, he arrived during the preceding fiscal year. It is not often that aliens of this class will give testimony that willl enable the board of special inquiry to exclude them as anarchists, they being very familiar with our statutes upon this subject. Unfortunately it is only after they have given expression to their views or taken overt action after landing that we are enabled to take them into custody, but legislation recently enacted will aid us materially in handling this dangerous class. We have received warrants for the arrest of 14 aliens as to whom some evidence has been received indicating that they are anarchists and have succeeded in apprehending nine of them. Their cases are pending at the present time. One of the cities in this district, Paterson, N. J., is reputed to be the headquarters of this organization, and with the cooperation of patriotic citizens of that locality we have had an extensive investigation made and procured what is thought to be valuable information as to the activities of some of the leaders.

GENERAL MATTERS.

There appears to be rather a common impression that because of the war immigration has ceased, but it will be noted that arrivals at this port have averaged approximately 1,000 a week. While this is a very great decrease from 3,000 a day, the average prior to the outbreak of the war, the character of the immigration, the changes in the processes of inspection, due in part to the new immigration statute, and the cooperation which we have extended to other branches of the Government service, have to a great extent increased our responsibilities and duties. The periods of detention of those found ineligible to land have been increased by reason of the infrequent sailings.

Although the immigration act of February 5, 1917, took effect May 1, 1917 (except as to the literacy test, which became effective May 5, 1917), no very definite conclusions can be reached even now as to the probable effect thereof, particularly as to the new requirements concerning the inspection of seamen and the application of the literacy test, by reason of the abnormal conditions prevailing. It has been shown, however, that attempts will be made to evade exclusion under the literacy clause of the law by giving false testimony as to the relationship existing between the applicant and residents of the United States in the hope that the applicant will be considered in one of the classes exempt from that requirement of the law. Notwithstanding the comparatively few arrivals, in a number of instances unmarried illiterate females have sworn that they were going to their husbands and by prearrangement the men concerned have appeared and corroborated the false testimony. It is only by requiring documentary proof or making investigations to determine the correctness of the claim that the subterfuge has been discovered. The imposition of the statutory fine of $200 and the requirement that the excluded alien shall be refunded the money paid for passage apparently has resulted in much more careful examination by the steamship companies abroad, and in consequence the number of illiterates applying for admission has considerably decreased.

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MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Comment is unnecessary as to the great importance of the medical examination of those applying for admission. The officers of the Public Health Service assigned to Ellis Island to assist in this work have cooperated to the very fullest degree. The change in the place of inspection, due to war conditions, has added greatly to their work. In the course of the fiscal year 1,354 alien passengers and 772 alien seamen were certified by medical officers for mental or physical defects.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

It has cost approximately $425,000 for the upkeep and maintenance of the Ellis Island Station during the past 12 months. Of this amount, approximately $70,000 was expended for the upkeep of the ferry boat *Ellis Island* and the cutter *Immigrant;* about $60,000 for the maintenance of aliens; $110,000 for alterations and repairs to buildings, other than the completion of the repairs of damages occasioned by the Black Tom explosion; and $170,000 for contingent and miscellaneous items, as coal, water, telephone service, and miscellaneous supplies.

THE REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

When it was determined that the vessels of Dutch registry lying in United State ports were needed for our use in the conduct of the war, the Immigration Service was called upon to care for the personnel of such steamers. There were 46 vessels lying in this port. The Navy took possession of the steamers and the officers of this service registered the officers and crew men and secured for them appropriate hotel accommodations, it being understood that they were to be treated as guests of the Nation until such time as it should become possible to repatriate them, if this were their desire. Some of the vessels in question had been lying in port for months and in the meantime some of the crew members had deserted, others had been admitted, and still others had reshipped on other steamers. At the time the vessels were requisitioned, March 21, 1918, there were 1,590 officers and sailors still aboard. Of these, 41 expressed a desire to abandon their calling, and they were duly inspected and admitted; 142 expressed a desire to continue their calling of seamen and they were permitted to do so, reshipping on other vessels. The crews of vessels taken at other ports, or at least such of them as wished to be repatriated through the port of New York, were ultimately brought here, the aggregate being 2,573 persons. Transportation to China or the Dutch East Indies was arranged by this service for 151; to the Dutch West Indies, 91; and to Holland, 1,651. On April 9, 1918, the Shipping Board took over the matter of the maintenance of the officers and crew men, and during the latter part of May we were notified that it was then in a position to arrange for the repatriation of such officers and crew men as still remained in this country. The board has expressed its appreciation of the assistance rendered by this service.

ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In previous reports reference has been made to the damage occasioned by the Black Tom explosion. It was so extensive that some of the repairs were not completed until the past fiscal year, one such item being the ceiling over the main regustry floor. This ceiling is in the form of a Gustavino arch, and its installation has added so much to the general appearance of this large hall as to make this portion of the station one of the most attractive public institutions in the country. This has been augmented by the very recent completion of a red-tile floor laid to correspond with the pattern of the ceiling. It is indeed fortunate that Congress had appropriated a sum of money for the installation of the floor, as the one now in place is not only attractive but easily cleaned and sanitary and has enabled the War Department—to which this hall with other portions of the station has been loaned—to make use of this large floor for hospital purposes.

The concrete walk back of the first section of the granite-faced sea wall has been laid, which adds greatly to the appearance of the station and eliminates a hazard which prevailed by reason of the badly rotted condition of the old plank walk formerly occupying this space.

A concrete and metal-covered pipe tunnel has been installed between the power plant and the baggage and dormitory building; the second section of the concrete granite-faced sea wall has been installed on the southerly side of the ferry basin; the hot, cold, and salt water pipes in the baggage and dormitory building (which had been badly corroded or obstructed to such an extent as to be practically useless)

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have been renewed, and similar action has been taken as to the hot-water pipes in the main building, kitchen, and laundry building, and the railroad ticket offices; and the installation of new boilers for the power plant has been completed.

The regret that this office has expressed from time to time that Congress has not seen fit to appropriate a sufficient sum to erect and equip suitable quarters for the accommodation of cabin passengers who are held here has been emphasized recently by our desire to assist the War and Navy Departments to the fullest extent. Had such quarters as we have asked for from time to time during the past 12 years been available, they would have been of very material advantage to either the Army or the Navy. It is hoped that such an appropriation will be made, as such rooms will be extremely useful to one or the other of the departments named while the war continues, have been greatly needed by the Immigration Service in the past, and I have not the slightest doubt will be needed to the same degree when immigration is resumed after the war.

Reference has been made in previous reports as to the desirability of establishing a filtration plant which would enable us to use water from New York Bay for the purposes of cleaning and flushing toilets, etc. To use fresh water for these purposes is exceedingly expensive, and such use as we have made of salt water has proved unsatisfactory by reason of the great quantity of silt, sewage, etc., held in solution and the consequent clogging of the supply pipes. I believe that the installation of a suitable filtration plant would accomplish sufficient saving within a very short time to pay therefor.

Another very important installation which should be made is one for the bathing of all arriving aliens, and for the disinfection or fumigation of their property. There has been much said in recent years as to the Americanization of the foreign-born population, and it is my opinion that the first step in this direction should be to make them acquainted with habits of bodily cleanliness and sanitation before permitting them to leave this station.

FEEDING CONCESSION.

In last year's report I set forth somewhat in detail the innovation which had been tried in operating the feeding concession at the Ellis Island Immigrant Station. The same plan was pursued during the year just closed, with the exception that the contractor's profit was reduced from 10 to 7 per cent. The arrangement has worked very satisfactorily, but owing to the decrease in immigration and the advance in values of articles of food the necessary charge per meal has been somewhat in excess of that previously prevailing, having reached a maximum during one month of 29.83 cents per meal. During the time required by the Navy Department to install its own equipment for feeding the men stationed here, advantage was taken of the contract between the concessionaire and the Department of Labor for their maintenance, and since that time for the furnishing of bread, supplied from the commissary contractor's bakery. I am informed that both of these arrangements have been very satisfactory to the Navy. I am still of the opinion that the prohibition against the Government's using any portion of the immigration appropriation for the conduct of the commissary department at any immigrant station should be eliminated. It may happen that no bids are received for the concession in question (in fact, there was but one received the last time proposals were solicited), or conditions may be such that it is inadvisable, for the protection of the country, to have any but Government employees at this or some other immigrant station which may be used, as is a considerable portion of Ellis Island at the present time, as a concentration place for enlisted men of the Navy and the treatment of sick and disabled soldiers.

ENEMY ALIENS AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Although the German and Austrian vessels lying in this port were seized by the United States Government during the preceding fiscal year and many of the officers and crew men thereon had been transferred from Ellis Island to Hot Springs, N. C., prior to July 1, 1917, there remained here 623 of these officers and crew men. Of these 593 were transferred to Hot Springs, N. C., 21 were admitted, 4 died, 2 were transferred to the Philadelphia Immigrant Station, 2 were placed in the Dr. Combes sanitarium by reason of insanity, and 1 placed in a sanitarium on account of tuberculosis. Also, 299 alien enemies were arrested upon warrants of the Department of Labor. Of these 227 were admitted after careful investigation, 65 were transferred to the Philadelphia Immigrant Station, 2 are in a sanitarium on account of insanity, 2 were transferred to Hot Springs, N. C., and 3 are still detained at this station.

By reason of lack of suitable accommodations elsewhere the Department of Justice was granted the privilege of detaining at Ellis Island alien enemies arrested by it.

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It developed that some of these were also subject to arrest under the immigration law, principally by reason of the fact that they had entered without inspection. There were 22 such aliens subject to the jurisdiction of both departments, 12 of whom were transferred ultimately to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 9 were admitted after careful investigation, and 1 was placed in a sanitarium after it had been found that he was insane. Of 484 alien enemies committed to this station by the Department of Justice for temporary detention, 103 were in due time taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment; 40 were transferred to the Mercer County prison at Trenton, N. J.; 7 were transferred to the Tombs Prison in New York City; 162 were ordered discharged by the Department of Justice; 171 were returned to the custody of agents of that department; and 1 still remains at Ellis Island.

Seventeen persons were temporarily detained at the request of the Naval Intelligence Bureau. Of these 1 was transferred to the Mercer County prison, and, after due investigation by the Navy authorities, 16 were released.

Three hundred and thirty-seven persons who, under the terms of the President's proclamation, were suspected of being alien enemies were found among arriving passengers or crews and detained here. Of these it was ascertained that 22 were in fact United States citizens (who were of course, released), 106 were admitted by a board of special inquiry after due examination and the ascertainment that the grounds for their original detention were not founded upon fact, and 209 were excluded. Of those who were excluded, 8 have been deported, 65 were admitted under conditions imposed by the Departments of Justice and Labor, 124 were transferred to the Philadelphia Immigrant Station, 1 reshipped foreign, and 11 are still detained here.

All these alien enemies were, while detained here, in the custody of the immigration authorities and were in some instances very difficult to control. The task of seeing to it that they did not escape and conducted no correspondence or interviews except in accord with the limitations necessary by reason of their status added much to the duties and anxiety of the officers here. They were inspected twice daily by medical officers; it was necessary carefully to examine all packages received for them, and to obtain proper clothing and other necessaries for those who had been arrested and delivered to us with practically no personal effects. Facilities and assistance were furnished the representative of the Department of Justice who censored all mail received for or written by these alien enemies.

PROTECTING ALIENS FROM FRAUD AND LOSS.

Notwithstanding the great decrease in immigration, the unscrupulous did not overlook any advantage there might be to prey upon the new arrivals or their relatives or friends already domiciled here. One form of fraud which was attempted was to assert that certain so-called bankers were in a position to transmit funds abroad for the relief of relatives in the war-ridden countries. Even before such actions as these became illegal and treasonable under the trading with the enemy act, it was almost if not wholly impossible to transmit funds to any one located in the central empires, and it was extremely difficult to transmit money on private account to some of the allied countries. Nevertheless these so-called bankers obtained hundreds of thousands of dollars, made various fictitious explanations to the depositors for failure to transmit or delay in delivery, and in the meantime used these vast sums of money for their personal advantage. Through the efforts of employees attached to this office the most notorious firm engaged in this business was indicted by the New York County authorities. The president of the concern fled from the United States, but was apprehended and brought back for trial. His trial is still pending. The activities of our officers resulted in the termination of the operations of some other so-called bankers along similar lines.

In last year's report mention was made of the activities of a band of Chaldean beggars who posed as priests or ministers of the gospel and solicited funds for the relief of the starving inhabitants of Persia, pocketing all receipts. The arrest by the immigration authorities of a large number of these swindlers stopped the practice for a time. Some of those taken into custody were deported, but shortly thereafter it became impossible to deport the others, and upon assurances given to the department they were paroled under certain conditions. As was feared at the time, the majority of those so paroled did not comply with the conditions referred to, and, after the lapse of what they considered a sufficient time to lull the authorities into the belief that they were conducting themselves properly, they again took up their begging practices. As they wander from place to place, it has been rather difficult to apprehend them, but some have been taken into custody and will be detained until it becomes possible to deport them.

It might be thought that in such times as these unscrupulous lawyers would desist from imposing upon the newly arrived, who not infrequently have suffered great

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hardships in endeavoring to reach the United States, but there are a few whose cases have come to our notice who have taken advantage of prevailing conditions to extort still higher fees in such cases as have come to them. Of course it is fairly well known that seldom, if ever, is a lawyer able to secure a more favorable decision in behalf of an alien than the alien or his relatives can obtain in the usual course of official business, the majority of such cases being merely questions of fact rather than interpretations of law. In one instance this office secured the disbarment of an attorney who had diverted to his own use a deposit made with him as collateral for a bond, and in another, compelled the avaricious lawyer to disgorge and refund to his client his ill-gotten gains, with the exception of a reasonable fee.

EMPLOYEES.

Since the outbreak of the war there has been a steady decrease in the number of employees at this station due to transfers to other stations or departments of the Government, resignations, deaths, and enlistments in the Army or Navy. Twenty-six employees in the Immigration Service have enlisted and a great many more who were ployed at Ellis Island, either in the medical division or with privilege holders, have also joined the colors. Of our own men, two hold the rank of major, another that of captain, still another is a captain in the navy, and several of the others were noncommissioned officers when last heard from.

As reported in the course of official correspondence, inspection of arriving aliens aboard ship or at the steamers' piers, due to the relinquishment to the Army and Navy of a large portion of Ellis Island, has increased the difficulties of our work, and by reason of the widely separated points at which the inspections must be made it is obvious that an increase in our force of inspectors is imperative. A like increase must be made in the number of medical officers, and it is hoped that this enlargement of the force will be made without delay.

USE OF ELLIS ISLAND FOR WAR PURPOSES.

I have heretofore referred to the detention here of alien enemies, both those arriving and those who were taken into custody by the Department of Justice. In March last we turned over to the Navy Department for concentration purposes the entire baggage and dormitory building, quarters previously used as a ticket office, and several rooms to be used as offices. All the hospital buildings, including their equipment, were placed at the disposal of the Army for the reception and care of returned sick and wounded soldiers, the Department of Labor, however, retaining the custody of the entire plant. There has been the heartiest cooperation between the commanding officers of the Army and Navy in charge of the respective quarters referred to and this office, and both of the other departments have expressed their appreciation of such cooperation and the great advantage to them of having the immediate use of the well-equipped buildings which we have lent them.

I do not wish to close this report without inviting the bureau's attention to the cheerful and efficient way in which the officers and employees here have performed their duties, under the unusual conditions which have prevailed, the remarkable manner in which they have responded to the call for the purchase of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, their activity in Red Cross work, and all other efforts to assist the Government in winning the war. Such a spirit is to be expected of all loyal citizens and particularly Government officers, but they have gone even beyond what might be considered reasonable limitations, if there be such, in this respect.

CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

APPLICATIONS.

Within the year 97 Chinese applied for admission at New York, 93 being admitted upon primary inspection and 1 by the department under bond, and 3 deported. With the exception of a few who were holders of return certificates entitling them to readmission, these applicants were officials returning to China and other members of the exempt class presenting properly authenticated section-6 certificates.

A total of 697 Chinese applied for the privilege of transit through the United States destined to other countries, which was granted in 693 cases, the other 4 being rejected and deported upon the ground that they were afflicted with a contagious disease. The departure of 646 Chinese to whom this privilege was granted at other ports was verified.

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DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Three cases were considered under departmental warrants charging entry without inspection, with the result that two of the Chinese arrested were actually deported and the other is awaiting deportation.

SEAMEN.

During the year 293 vessels arrived at this port having aboard 7,998 Chinese seamen, of which number 283 deserted and 93 "signed off," stating that it was their intention to "reship foreign."

The increase in the number of desertions over previous years indicates that Chinese laborers in the guise of seamen are using as a means of gaining illegal entry to this country the privilege of shore leave granted under the present regulations. Another way of gaining unlawful entry which is now being taken advantage of is through the privilege accorded Chinese seamen of "signing off with the intention of reshipping foreign." They can not enter the coastwise service, and in many instances, because of their unwillingness to go into the war zone, find it exceedingly difficult to reship. As a result, even though they may have left their vessels in good faith, they are naturally sooner or later compelled to enter the labor market. After they are landed and have secured employment it is almost impossible to locate them or identify them as seamen, for the reason that they destroy their identification cards and if arrested claim American birth, succeeding in practically every instance in establishing by perjured testimony their status as American citizens. It is apparent that the privileges granted under the present regulations and here referred to are being abused, and that they open up an exceedingly broad field for the introduction into this country of Chinese laborers.

The issuance of seamen's identification cards and the recording of same have added materially to the work of the office.

STOWAWAYS.

One Chinese stowaway arrived at this port. He was apprehended while attempting to land surreptitiously and deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Of the $2,650 allotted for the expenses of this district, $2,589.77 was expended.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 65 Chinese arrested on the charge of being unlawfully within the United States, which, with the 9 cases pending and the 5 under orders of deportation but not in custody at the close of the previous year, made a total of 79 cases considered. Fifty-two were discharged, 18 deported, 7 are awaiting deportation, and 2 are pending. The results obtained show clearly the futility of attempting to secure the deportation of Chinese by judicial process. The complaints in these cases were distributed among nine commissioners and in no case was an order of deportation entered where any defense was offered.

In two of the cases the arrests were made as the outcome of an investigation conducted by this office in connection with an application for a native's return certificate. It was discovered that the applicant had previously applied for admission to the United States at Montreal as the minor son of a domiciled merchant, admitting birth in China, and had been rejected, and that the witness who appeared in his behalf in support of his claim of American nativity had recently secured admission through the port of San Francisco as a merchant in that city, while as a matter of fact this office established that he had been a laundryman in Englewood, N. J.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Criminal prosecutions against Chinese for conspiracy under section 37 of the penal code and aiding and abetting the unlawful landing of a Chinese laborer were instituted in two cases, in both of which the defendants entered pleas of guilty and were sentenced to pay fines of $150 each.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Only one writ of habeas corpus was sued out during the year, that being a case wherein deportation had been ordered by the department. These Chinese were originally arrested under the prior immigration act and a writ secured in their behalf

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was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the order directing that the relators be returned to Canada, the country whence they came, or released from custody. The latter action was taken, and the Chinese were immediately rearrested under the new act. The district court in dismissing the writ held that under the act of February 5, 1917, they were properly deportable to China and entered the order accordingly.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the same diligence has been exercised as in the past, no smuggling schemes have been discovered. It is believed, however, that the number of unlawfully resident Chinese laborers has increased during the past year, which is attributed mostly to the presence here of Chinese who arrived as members of the crews of vessels and subsequently deserted.

The unusual precautions which are now taken around the docks would seem to render it almost impossible for any Chinese to be smuggled into the country through this port.

PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Twenty-one applications for return certificates were filed by Chinese desiring to return through this port, all of which received favorable consideration, 19 of the applicants being exempts and 2 natives. One hundred preinvestigations were conducted by this office in the cases of Chinese departing through other ports, as follows: Exempts, 53; natives, 90; laborers, 37.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

There were 235 miscellaneous cases referred to this office for investigation, and, as set forth in previous reports, it is impossible to approximate the number of other investigations made relative to the unlawful residence of Chinese, for the reason that unless the facts developed justify arrest no formal record is made.

PERSONNEL.

In closing, it is but just that the inspector in charge should attest to the loyalty and patriotism of the officers assigned to this district. In addition to the performance of their regular duties in an efficient and conscientious manner they have at all times been on the alert for violators of the several war measures. As a result, on numerous occasions information has been furnished and personal assistance rendered the various other departments of the Government having direct charge of war activities. All of the officers have subscribed liberally to the several Liberty loans and the purchase of war savings stamps, as well as to the welfare organizations engaged in war work. Furthermore, through our efforts and solicitation the local Chinese have responded generously to the various "drives," and have invested through this office in war savings stamps to the extent of $3,500.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2, COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

APPLICATIONS.

The total alien arrivals this year for the district aggregate 6,209, as compared with the total for last year of 19,276; 5,926 aliens were admitted and 283 excluded. In addition, 1,269 returning horsemen were inspected at the port of Boston.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

While deportations have practically ceased, owing to war conditions, it is notable that the record of warrants issued for this district during the year totaled 635, and surpassed all previous years by 30 per cent. Warrants of deportation were issued in 354 cases.

ANARCHISTS.

With the possible exception of alien spies in the employ of our enemies, the most dangerous aliens in this country to-day are those comprised within the class known as anarchists. Under the present law, of course, there is no provision for deporting alien anarchists after a residence in this country of five years, a fact which is quite

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fully appreciated by this class of aliens, many of whom do not hesitate openly to profess their belief. In pursuance of the campaign inaugurated during the spring against alien anarchists (in cooperation with the Department of Justice) 36 arrests were made, most of which cases are still pending.

SEAMEN.

During the year, at the port of Boston, 21,312 seamen from foreign ports were inspected by our officers, and seamen's identification cards issued; while 4,000 identification cards have been issued at Boston to fishermen entering the United States from Canada and Newfoundland "for fishing purposes only." Many of these fishermen have been obliged to deposit head tax in the sum of $8, to be refunded in the event of their return to Canada or Newfoundland within six months.

STOWAWAYS.

The number of stowaways has not been abnormally large, 19 having arrived during the year, of whom 13 were deported and 6 admitted.

ESCAPES.

Only 5 alien passengers escaped during the year. Three of these escaped at the steamship dock after their preliminary inspection, 1 escaped from the immigration station, and 1 stowaway escaped from an arriving freight vessel.

Attention is invited to the easy avenue of escape or of unlawful entry which, owing to existing conditions, may be open for diseased seamen under the provisions of amended rule 10 of the immigration regulations, under which it is now mandatory to remove from ship to hospital any alien seaman afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease for treatment until cured or until his affliction can be pronounced no longer a menace to others. Where an immigration hospital is available, the problem is comparatively simple. At Boston, however, where dependence must be placed on a marine hospital or a contract hospital located at a distance from the immigration station, the situation is very different, as no practicable means can be taken to have the aliens properly guarded or restrained.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted for the district was $25,000, while disbursements totaled $34,014.16. In connection with the internment of enemy aliens, expenses were incurred amounting to $15,066.78. Fines in court cases were imposed to the amount of $4,500, and administrative fines were assessed under section 9 and other sections of the immigration act aggregating $8,980.

The unusually large number of fines imposed in illiterate cases, considering the small volume of immigration at the present time ($7,800), can be accounted for only by the laxity of steamship officials at the foreign ports of embarkation to properly investigate the cases of prospective passengers. This office has taken considerable pains to point out the existing conditions to the steamship officials, and it is hoped that an improvement may eventually be looked for in this direction.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Ten Chinese persons were arrested during the year and 6 cases were pending from the previous fiscal year. Six of the Chinese were discharged, 5 on the ground of nativity in the United States, 4 were deported, and 6 cases are pending or awaiting deportation at the end of the year.

CIVIL SUITS AND CRIMINAL CASES.

Only two cases of importance were disposed of, both being contract labor actions brought against the Salts Textile Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Magee Furnace Co., of Taunton, Mass. The former was an action instituted in the amount of $20,000, covering the importation of a considerable number of silk weavers to work in the company's plant at Bridgeport, and was compromised by the payment of $4,000 and costs. The case against the Magee Furnace Co. arose by reason of the concern's inserting advertisements for help in Canadian papers, and was settled by a payment in compromise of $500.

The case against the International Silver Co., of Meriden, Conn., is still pending, although it is expected that it will come up for argument on demurrer some time after August 1.

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The case of the United States against the River Spinning Co. was decided by the circuit court during the past year adversely to the Government, the court holding that following the solicitation and promise of employment to an alien contract laborer there must be an actual migration into the United States, and that any attempt to migrate which is frustrated by the alien's being stopped at the border is not sufficient, the court thereby refusing to follow the reasoning in the cases of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. (239 Fed., 130), and United States v. Morrissey (245 Fed., 923). The district attorney at Providence has expressed a desire to appeal this case.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Inability to effect deportations (except to Canada) has operated to discourage the active cooperation of local and State officials in this branch of our work. With an available force of inspectors, there is no doubt that we could take the initiative in a number of directions and secure substantial results in the enforcement of those provisions of the law relating to sexual immorality. As it is, we have endeavored, particularly through the activities of one of our matrons as special officer, to keep in touch with the local courts and probation officers, and have thereby effected the arrest and deportation to Canada and Newfoundland of a considerable number of women and girls of the immoral classes.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The steady decrease in immigration, together with the increasing demand for labor, has resulted, first, in the establishment of a balance between supply and demand in the labor market; and, second, in the phenomenal situation of employers seeking labor.

With the establishment of an understanding between the Dominion and American Governments affecting the migration of workers and the practical cessation of immigration from Europe, the usual contract-labor field has been greatly restricted, and no cases of importance developed during the year. A number of preinvestigations were undertaken at the request of corporations desirous of securing permission to import one or more skilled laborers on the ground that like labor unemployed could not be found in this country. An investigation in substantially every case justified the contention of the applicants, who were given the desired permission. Incidentally the experience of the year illustrated the wisdom of that clause of the new law providing for investigation and decision in advance of the arrival of alien workers whose cases under the old law could not be determined until arrival and inspection by the immigration officers.

The case of the Magee Furnace Co. illustrates the almost revolutionary changes due to the European war. In response to advertisements for help in some Canadian papers last year a number of men secured work with this firm at Taunton, Mass. Warrants of deportation were eventually issued for nine contract laborers in addition to the members of their respective families. At the last moment, however, the company was able to show the importance of its product as well as the impracticability of filling vacancies that would be created by the deportation of the men involved. The settlement finally made provided for the retention in the company's employ of all but two of the workers.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical inspector in charge at the Boston Immigration Station reports that the work of his division, in spite of the greatly decreased immigration, has actually increased as compared with former years. This fact is due mainly to the requirements of the present immigration law touching the inspection of the crews of vessels arriving from foreign ports.

While immigration has greatly decreased the proportion of detained aliens has largely increased, so that this year, as in the past, the detention quarters have often been badly overcrowded and great care has been necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases among the persons detained therein.

Beginning in April special measures were adopted for the detection of venereal diseases among the crews of arriving vessels. The present regulations provide for the removal from ship and treatment in hospital of all cases of venereal disorders, thereby greatly diminishing the risk of spreading infection in certain parts of the city.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The high-water mark reached last year in the record of investigations has been surpassed this year in spite of the constantly decreasing immigration. The total number of investigations last year was 524, of which 374 related to applicants for

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admission and 202 to other matters. These figures refer to requests for investigations received from other offices and do not include numerous cases of a strictly local nature of which no statistical record is kept. A total of 16,702 requests for verifications of landing have been handled, as compared with 9,415 last year.

STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

In past years we have assigned considerable space in our annual reports to an account of the unfavorable conditions under which we are compelled to do business at the Boston Immigration Station. These conditions, as have been pointed out, are inherent in the building itself and are therefore practically incurable. We are continuing to make the best of a bad situation.

PERSONNEL.

On the whole the officers and employees of this district have worked faithfully and well. They have cheerfully responded to such extra demands upon their time and energy as those implied in the recent campaign against the anarchistic classes. It is probably unnecessary to comment on the failure of salaries to keep pace with the soaring cost of living. Nevertheless, I am bound to testify to the persistence among the personnel of a spirit of willingness and achievement worthy of much more substantial recognition.

GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION DURING THE WAR.

The department's suggestions relative to cooperation with other branches of the Government during the period of the war have been steadily borne in mind. A number of opportunities for such cooperation have appeared and have been uniformly embraced. Several of our inspectors with special and valuable qualifications have been transferred to the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and to the Navy Intelligence Service. A steady demand is made upon our resources for the services of translators, interpreters, and censors.

During the winter the New England division of the American Red Cross requested the use of our steam sterilizer in connection with the preparation of surgical dressings. For a period of nearly two weeks the sterilizer was utilized for this work, doing from 50,000 to 60,000 dressings a day.

Recently the local officials of the Department of Justice requested the use of our station for the temporary detention of so-called "slackers" rounded up in groups and held for examination. We were able and willing to accommodate several groups of 50 to 60 young men who were safely guarded until such time as their cases could be disposed of through regular channels.

ILLITERACY TEST.

The year under review is the first in which the illiteracy test has been applied, and while immigration by reason of war conditions has been in many respects abnormal, the experience of the year affords some opportunity to observe the actual operation of the illiteracy provision of the new immigration law under practical working conditions. This provision, as was anticipated, has served to restrict immigration in two ways: it has prevented the embarkation of numbers of illiterate aliens who, under the old law, would have gained admission to the country, and it has turned back at the port of arrival those of a more venturesome temperament who sought to gain entry in spite of their inability to read. It is extremely probable, however, that a number of such illiterates have gained admittance in violation of law. We are, at any rate, forced to this conclusion by reference to the record of the considerable number who were caught in the attempt to circumvent the efforts of the immigration officers. On one ship alone there were detected seven illiterate alien girls and young women who were attempting to secure fraudulent entry through false claims of relationship.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry within the past fiscal year was 530, of whom 442 were admitted and 33 deported. Owing to the international situation there are no regular transatlantic lines now bringing passengers to this port.

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DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 365 cases of aliens suspected of being unlawfully in the country was considered, resulting in the issuance of 137 warrants of arrest. Seventy aliens were ordered deported, deportation being effected in 21 cases and suspended in the remainder because of war conditions. One Chinese warrant case is being held in abeyance from the previous fiscal year.

SEAMEN.

Members of ships' crews to the number of 3,638 were examined for the purpose of being paid off and discharged from the vessels on which they arrived, they claiming intention to reship foreign. Three hundred and sixty-seven seamen applied for admission to the United States, of whom all but 30 were admitted, these last being allowed to reship in lieu of deportation. Thirty Chinese, 27 Japanese, and 668 seamen of other nationalities were reported as having deserted from vessels at this port.

STOWAWAYS.

Alien stowaways to the number of 33 were found aboard arriving vessels, 8 of whom were admitted and the remainder deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for the year was $15,000, disbursements being $35,702.74. Head tax to the amount of $3,176 was collected, as was also a fine of $50 for violation of section 35 of the immigration act, through the bringing of a diseased alien as a member of the crew of a vessel.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Only two new cases of this character arose during the year, but there were a number pending from the previous fiscal year. Four cases are now pending on appeal to higher courts, and two Chinese persons were discharged during the year on appeal to the district court.

CIVIL SUITS AND CRIMINAL CASES.

There was one suit (under public charge and school attendance bond) pending from last year, which remains still undisposed of. No criminal prosecutions were handled in this district during the year, and no writs of habeas corpus were applied for.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The cases of nine prostitutes and women of the immoral classes and 19 procurers were investigated, resulting in the actual deportation of two women and one man; one warrant of deportation is still pending, the alien at present serving a sentence in jail.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In addition to the work of examining arriving aliens, seamen, etc., which is done principally on the Philadelphia side, the United States Public Health Surgeon on duty at this port takes care of the detained aliens at the station (Gloucester City, N. J.), including alien enemies, the number of whom has averaged over 200 at all times during the fiscal year. In his work at this station he is assisted by two nurses, one or the other of whom is on duty at all hours of the day and night. The medical officers also take care of the military guard on duty at this station.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Twenty-one cases of suspected violations of the alien contract labor law were investigated during the year.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The work of the various societies interested in the welfare of immigrants has been comparatively light recently in this district, due to the opportunities for employment and the great demand for all kinds of help, also to the fact that immigration is at low ebb. The Prisoners of War Relief Committee, of New York, has extended considerable assistance to the alien enemies held at this station.

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CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Twenty-nine applications for return certificates were considered, all but four being granted, the former consisting of 5 merchants, 4 minor sons, 5 natives, 2 students, and 9 laborers.

INVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 729 investigations were conducted in this district in immigration matters, as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 50; after admission on bond, 5; warrant cases, 196; naturalization matters, 126; other matters, 358. Fifty-eight investigations were also conducted in connection with Chinese business. The 126 investigations stated to have been made in naturalization matters consisted of nunc pro tunc inspections for naturalization purposes. These statistics of investigations do not include 1,947 requests from the Bureau of Naturalization for records of arrivals or 125 searches made for records of arrivals for the War Department in connection with military registration, etc.

In addition to my duties as commissioner of immigration for this district, I have been designated as a commissioner of conciliation under this department, and have spent considerable time on such work. This also holds true of the assistant commissioner, who has acted as special representative for the Director of Labor, United States Shipping Board, and is now acting as assistant to the Director General of the United States Employment Service.

USE OF DETENTION QUARTERS, HOSPITAL FACILITIES, ETC.

During the past year this station has been used principally as an internment station for alien enemies, although there have been quite a number of other immigrants detained here, principally warrant cases, pending investigation and deportation. Most of the alien enemies have been transferred to other camps, and the station is now being used as a detention station for aliens whose deportation is contemplated as soon as conditions permit.

PERSONNEL.

The work of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws at this port and in this district, the various investigations and other work incident to the war in which this country is now engaged carried out in cooperation with the various other Federal departments, and the work incident to the care of the many aliens detained here, with the handling of their cases, have taxed our force to the utmost, and we are urgently in need of clerical assistance. It has only been by the earnest and faithful cooperation of the various officers and employees that we have been able to accomplish the results attained.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPLICATIONS.

Aliens, mostly seamen and stowaways, to the number of 317 applied for admission during the year, but this number includes a few who were admitted as the result of warrant proceedings on payment of head tax. Twenty-six were actually deported and the cases of a few are pending at the close of the year.

General immigration on passenger vessels from foreign countries has practically ceased; the cause for this complete stoppage has been outlined in reports for the two or three preceding years. A few alien immigrant passengers have arrived sporadically on vessels from South American and West Indian ports, but in the closing month of the year a ship arrived with some 80 or more passengers from Central America, the vessel having been destined to New York, but taking refuge in this port because of the operations of enemy submarines off the coast.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Investigations were made in 47 cases as to amenability to warrant of arrest process, resulting in the issuance of 29 warrants, of which 2 were served by officers of other districts. Six warrants referred by other jurisdictions were served, and at the close of the year action is still pending in two cases. Cancellations were ordered in 24 cases, and actual deportation made of 9 aliens.

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All those arrested during the year and not deported are either detained in institutions without expense to the service or at liberty under bonds or on their own recognizance. No Chinese were arrested on administrative warrants during the fiscal year.

SEAMEN.

The number of foreign vessels and vessels from foreign ports arriving, which were boarded, was 951. The number of vessels for the year exhibits a considerable decrease from the preceding one, and this decrease began to be apparent at the beginning of the present calendar year, since which time arriving shipping requiring immigration inspection has appreciably diminished.

A total of 33,333 alien seamen arrived on both American and foreign vessels, but this substantial number, of course, includes in some instances one or more arrivals of the same man. The total of departing alien seamen was 32,657 and the number of desertions reported, 1,031. Permission to reship foreign, under the provisions of rule 10, was granted to 2,784.

Eighty-one vessels carrying Chinese crews aggregating 1,848 seamen of that race arrived in the year, which is quite a decrease from the preceding period. Only 4 Chinese have been reported as deserters—an incredibly small number, but which must be accepted inasmuch as departures are not now verified. Two Chinese crews applied for the privilege of reshipping foreign.

A party of Japanese seamen, including officers, was granted transit privilege to Japan through a Pacific port, but only about one-half actually departed.

No horsemen's certificates were issued, but 519 persons holding such certificates issued at other ports arrived from abroad.

The beginning of the year saw the inauguration of the registering of alien seamen under the rule carrying into force the so-called seamen sections of the new immigration law. This had been necessarily delayed because of the impossibility of obtaining the identification cards. Many contingencies arose in the administration and enforcement of rule 10 which were not explicitly covered by it and assumedly not foreseen by its framers. These problems have been varied and interesting, but they have been met and handled in this district with a thorough appreciation of the beneficent purpose of the law, and of the importance of according exact justice to the seaman, while at the same time not unduly hampering the shipping interests in these critical moments, it being realized that the facility with which the vessels are dispatched is of the utmost importance in getting needed supplies abroad.

It has been a matter of comment and pride that the submarine menace has not to any great extent deterred seamen from reshipping for voyages through the danger zone, it being known that many seamen who have been several times torpedoed have eagerly expressed a desire for promptly reshipping, and this is a great tribute to the bravery and sense of duty of the seafaring class, whose work is so indispensable in these times. The vessels chartered through or by the Shipping Board seem to have the least difficulty in obtaining full complements, and this is probably due to the comparatively advantageous conditions of employment and terms of payment.

The bureau's expressed desire for statements and comments of experience in enforcement of the law and rules is the reason for the somewhat lengthy discussion here of the seaman question. It is unfortunate, but so far unavoidable, that the necessity of overseeing and controlling arrivals in and departures from the country, developed since our entry into the war, has resulted in an overlapping to some degree of the functions of several agencies of the Government with regard to the personnel of merchant vessels; and to obviate this, and in the interests of efficiency and expedition, it is hoped that the power granted by the Overman Act will be utilized in the near future to devolve upon some one service the administration of all laws and regulations regarding seamen. It is, perhaps, a natural and pardonable assumption that the Bureau of Immigration is the one particularly fitted for such exclusive control.

If such single control of the seaman feature is not brought about, then there should be at the larger ports some form of clearing house wherein the work of the various bureaus might be coordinated and friction and lost motion obviated. This matter will become increasingly important as the war progresses and so many vessels are added to our merchant marine by construction or charter.

Obviously, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Scharrenberg *v.* Dollar Steamship Co., which brought about the deletion of subdivision 11 of former rule 10, this district abandoned its former practice of obtaining head tax from seamen who express the purpose of quitting the service of a foreign vessel and signing on vessels of American register. It seemed permissible and equitable to assess a tax on a person who intended joining a vessel of this country and being thereby placed to all intents and purposes, at least so long as he wished, on the same footing as an alien who had been

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admitted upon payment of head tax and was working on shore. While the question submitted to and decided by the Supreme Court was specifically with regard to the application to alien seamen of the contract-labor features of the law, yet the language used in the decision was so definite and embracing that no doubt remains that the other features of the immigration law would likewise be inapplicable in the cases of bona fide seamen.

However, unless the bureau advises to the contrary, it is assumed that aliens found employed on American coastwise vessels, even though holding the identification card of this service, can be arrested on warrants if they have not been regularly admitted to the country, and assessed head tax if the warrant should be canceled by the department; or that those who declare a purpose of leaving a vessel engaged in foreign commerce to obtain employment on a coastwise ship can be regularly examined and taxed. It is realized, though, that some confusion will result, as ships apparently can be and are alternated frequently between foreign and coastwise commerce under the control exercised by the Shipping Board and the exigencies of the maritime carrier situations.

The assumption outlined in the foregoing paragraph is principally derived from reading the court decision referred to, which restricts itself to the consideration of the status of alien seamen employed on a ship of American registry engaged in foreign commerce, and the holding therefore is not nearly so broad as can be inferred from the explanatory note in the department's circular of April 18, 1918, which states broadly that no distinction can properly be made between vessels of American registry and those of foreign registry in the enforcement of the immigration law. It might be commented upon in passing that the present Congress, in amending the naturalization laws, seems to hold that employment upon a merchant or fishing vessel of the United States is equivalent to a residence on shore for naturalization purposes, or, in effect, that the deck of an American vessel *is* constructively American soil.

Seamen, as a class, have been treated with great liberality in the pertinent sections of the immigration law and rule 10, following the financial and economic freedom and betterment accorded them by the seamen's act of 1915. Under the new rule, when examined on the expressed intention of remaining in the United States, and even when his identification card is so marked as to indicate that he would be excludable or his admission doubtful, and although such exclusion might be mandatory under the general provisions of the law and allowing of no appeal, yet he is treated in such a liberal and special manner that even if found excludable by a board of special inquiry, he is granted the privilege of appeal denied to other aliens. Again, if within the draft age, the seaman is exempted as a follower of a necessary industrial occupation, which his calling assuredly is. With all these concessions it is thought as a reciprocal measure that his stay on shore in this country between voyages should be reasonably limited by regulation of some department, during the period of the war, when it is so vitally necessary that vessels be retained in port as brief a period as possible, and that every effort be made to this end. If all measures concerning the control of seamen were placed with this department, or some one other, a method of checking in and out might readily be devised which would reasonably accomplish this, such as periodical visits to and reports from sailors' boarding houses and shipping agents.

STOWAWAYS.

Thirty-three destitute stowaways arrived during the year, mostly citizens or inhabitants of South America and the West Indies. Of these, 24 were excluded and deported or allowed to reship foreign, while 10 were admitted. No alien workaways were found during the year.

ESCAPES.

One Chinese seaman ordered to be kept on board escaped from his vessel, for which a civil action was instituted against the master, which resulted successfully.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted to this district for the expenses of carrying on its work was $4,500. Severe economy has been practiced, so that the district is able to report an unexpended balance at the close of the year approximating $525. In libel proceedings $200 in fines were assessed; an administrative fine of $300 was imposed upon the master of a vessel for returning to this port on the succeeding voyage a stowaway who had been excluded and deported on the same vessel. This fine was subsequently remitted by the department.

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CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

None were arrested during the year, not because there is any reason to believe that all Chinese in the district have at some time or other been lawfully admitted or are of American birth, but for the continuing reason commented upon in reports of the preceding year, which is in effect that no good purpose would be served in increasing the number who would more than likely obtain a judicial decree of American citizenship by birth, as a claim of nativity is usually advanced.

The appellate court of one of the judicial districts comprised within this immigration district has recently handed down a decision which is most disappointing and restrictive in the enforcement of the arrest provisions of the exclusion laws. This case grew out of an appeal of an arrested laborer, an alleged native born, from the order of deportation of a lower court, which affirmed a commissioner's order. The appellate court in a majority opinion asserted, among other features, the doctrine that the burden of proof imposed upon the arrested person by the act of May 5, 1892, shifted to the Government at a stage in the proceedings where the defendants had submitted a prima facie case of American nativity by the testimony of witnesses (who, in the case in question, did not testify as to their knowledge of defendant in this country prior to the age of 5) and that the affirmative proof demanded by the statute meant merely the establishing of such a prima facie case as would call for rebuttal.

The court further held that notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chin Bak Kan case, 186 U. S., 193, construing the statute referred to above, a differentiation should be made between the case of a Chinese person who on arrest asserts American citizenship by birth and that of an "alien" who has come into the country and is attempting to avoid removal; that with regard to the first there is a lawful presumption of the right to remain, and as to the other a similar presumption in favor of deportation.

Because of these holdings and other features of the opinion and because of the strong and favorable opinion of the minority member, the Chief Justice of the court, who expressly dissented from both the conclusions of law and fact of the majority, and the obvious importance to the service in this part of the country of neglecting no measures to obtain a reversal or modification of this decision, request was made that this particular case be appealed to the Supreme Court. The Department of Justice, however, has recently declined to prosecute such appeal.

As in some other districts, there is every reason to believe that information is furnished of specific Chinese alleged to be unlawfully in the country as a result of being smuggled over one of the borders, for the express purpose of causing an arrest, which will be followed by a claim of American birth at trial, supported by the fortuitous testimony of elderly Chinese, which testimony the Government could not directly controvert in one out of a hundred cases.

At the close of the year three arrest cases remained untried before higher courts.

CRIMINAL CASES.

A fine of $200 was imposed upon the master of a vessel, upon his plea of nolo contendere, for not preventing the escape of a certain seaman. A matter which may lead to an important criminal proceeding is pending at the close of the year.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There were but three cases of this nature which had our attention during the year, one of them resulting in a deportation, the man involved being sentenced to a prison term for the offense of impersonating a Federal officer. An alien girl originally excluded as immoral, but granted landing under bond, has lapsed into her former mode of life, and efforts are being made to locate her in another district. Another case was settled by the marriage of the parties concerned.

CONTRACT LABOR.

No cases of importance involving violations of these features of law have come to hand, although a few applicants for admission have been rejected as coming under promises of employment.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The public health surgeon in charge of the medical inspection of aliens reports the examination of 332 aliens and 22,765 alien seamen, the greater proportion of the latter having, of course, been examined on board ships on arrival. Certificates were furnished this office in 1,543 cases.

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The provision in the new seamen's rule conferring authority to require the production of the seaman at the immigration office, or elsewhere, for completion of the medical examination, when necessary, is a commendable and desirable feature, the lack of which has frequently been embarrassing in the past. It is obvious that the surgeon is often unable to diagnose accurately on shipboard, where his time is necessarily limited and where he does not have at hand every needed facility or appliance.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There have been no direct reports of prospective or actual smuggling through this port during the year, but the usual searches of fruit steamers from the West Indies and Central America have been maintained with entirely satisfactory results. The cooperation of the customs authorities in this work is appreciated and most efficient. The number of fruit vessels searched was 80.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Applications for preinvestigation of status, for various reasons, to the number of 9 were received and investigated. Of these, 5 had favorable action, 3 were denied, and 1 is pending at the close of the year. The number of preinvestigations is the smallest in years, but the decrease in departures is thought to be general throughout the country.

INVESTIGATIONS.

In Chinese matters additional to the above, 7 investigations were made regarding applicants for admission as exempts at Pacific ports, and about the same number as to persons who had been admitted previously thereat. Investigations extraneous to Chinese, recorded in files, were: On requests from other jurisdictions, 22; on miscellaneous subjects, 32; nunc pro tunc investigations to provide a basis for naturalization petitions, 18. Of 2,034 requests for verifications of landings from various sources and for various reasons, but principally for naturalization purposes, 1,752 were complied with. Numerous inquiries were made in an informal manner, in the course of daily business, and not recorded, such as to determine primarily the legality of domicile of seamen, Chinese, etc.

This office has extended and accorded full cooperation during the year to the Department of Justice and other investigative branches, in matters pertaining to alien enemies, to incoming and departing seamen, and in numerous other ways. A smooth-working agreement is in force with the United States marshal whereby aliens who apply to him for work permits or who are referred to him concerning registration and who can not satisfactorily account for a lawful original admission to the country are referred promptly to this office for investigation. These cases are usually found to be those of former seamen on German vessels who had entered without inspection, through desertion. The Department of Justice has found our arrest process a ready and efficient means of securing some control over enemy aliens in whose cases the evidence obtained by it had not so far warranted definite decision as to internment or prosecution.

In the checking out of new crews of departing neutral vessels, under departmental instructions of July, 1917, every effort has been made to prevent the departure of enemy sympathizers or draft evaders, and this work has been carried on in conjunction with the Customs Service, the Department of Justice, and the officers and employees of the Office of Naval Intelligence particularly. During the year 189 vessels were so examined, entailing work at all hours of the day and night.

It should be added that the various departments mentioned and others in the district afford just as prompt and efficient cooperation to this service.

REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH VESSELS.

An interesting feature of the year's duties was the taking over, in March, under the President's proclamation, of five vessels flying the Netherlands flag in this harbor. One of the five was a ship of large size. Aided by several inspectors from another port, temporarily detailed here for the work, the task of taking over, assuming charge of, and administering to the wants of the crews was carried out promptly, diplomatically, and efficiently. The work devolving on this service in this regard was ably supplemented by the duties performed by the customs and Naval Reserve forces. The officers and crews were literally treated as "guests of the Nation" and no legitimate expense spared nor task neglected which would add to their comfort or mollify the natural resentment of some of their number at being dispossessed of their vessels. Those of the officers who so desired were subsisted at the best local hotels, while others and the crews were fed on board.

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On the sixth day after the seizure the personnel of the vessels, with the exception of a very few who desired either to stay in this country or to be sent elsewhere, were conveyed to Hoboken by special train for repatriation to Holland on a steamship of the Holland-America Line. The number moved was 110, all of whom, except certain officers who declined the privilege, had been paid a half month's wages in advance by the United States Shipping Board.

INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS.

One German enemy alien, posing as a native of a neutral country, was taken off an American vessel from South America and subsequently interned by the Department of Justice. Several citizens of Austria-Hungary have likewise been removed from vessels, and all of these whose cases are not now pending have been granted permits to enter.

STATION.

The group of buildings comprising the new immigration station at Fort McHenry was turned over to the War Department when near completion and became the nucleus for one of the largest base hospitals decided upon for the treatment of wounded and ill soldiers.

A small amount of public property of the service was destroyed in a fire which consumed the large pier of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. at Locust Point, formerly used as a landing station for immigrants.

PERSONNEL.

In January, 1918, the Employment Service was separated from the Bureau of Immigration, resulting in the separation of forces, the transfer of six or seven employees, and the securing of other quarters for the employment and distribution work. My present small force of officers has rendered cheerful and efficient service. During our first year of war no task has been too difficult or tedious, and they merit appreciation and thanks for duties well performed.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

APPLICATIONS.

The applications reported for Norfolk were 737; Newport News, 789; and Wilmington, N. C., 7; a total of 1,533, of which number 1,499 were admitted and 34 debarred. The total number of applications for 1917 was 1,460, showing an increase of 73 for 1918. Fifty aliens were held for board of special inquiry during the year.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Warrants of arrest were applied for in the cases of 75 aliens, one of which was sent to another district for serving. Of the warrants, 7 were canceled and 16 were executed, and 52 aliens included above were allowed to reship foreign.

SEAMEN.

A total of 371 alien seamen applied for admission at all ports for the year, of which number 16 were excluded. In addition, there were 1,018 escapes or deserters, now included in statistics. The handling of alien seamen is one of the principal duties of the service at Norfolk and Newport News. During the fiscal year, 76,873 seamen arrived at Norfolk and 69,859 at Newport News on vessels of foreign registry or in the foreign trade, a total of 146,732. At the above rate it will be seen that there is a large number of seamen in port at all times, necessitating an immense amount of work in connection with same, such as issuing form 685, seamen's cards, manifesting and inspecting seamen who abandon their calling, and handling various features which are constantly coming up in connection with seamen. Long experience in handling seamen shows that some new question is constantly arising. However, under the new law, and the requirement for hospital treatment of diseased crew men now in effect, the seaman question is at present covered in a much more satisfactory manner than ever before.

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The number of deserting seamen for the year was 978, of which number 525 deserted at Norfolk, 452 at Newport News, and 1 at Wilmington, N. C., this being a decrease of 198 from the preceding fiscal year.

STOWAWAYS.

Thirty alien stowaways arrived at ports in the district during the fiscal year; 8 were admitted and 22 deported. Sixteen stowaways arrived at Norfolk, 11 at Newport News, and 3 at Wilmington, N. C.

ESCAPES.

Three aliens escaped from the Norfolk detention room, 1 of whom was an alien enemy, who returned the next day and gave himself up.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the fiscal year $1,328 in head tax was collected at Norfolk, $1,884 at Newport News, and $16 at Wilmington, a total of $3,228. Administrative fines amounting to $900 were certified during the year, all such fines being remitted by the department except one fine of $10 under section 36 of the immigration act. The allotment for the fiscal year was $6,400. Owing to unusually heavy detentions of aliens the deficit is in the neighborhood of $1,500.

ARRIVING VESSELS.

During the fiscal year, 1,983 vessels of foreign registry or in the foreign trade arrived at Norfolk and 1,531 at Newport News, a total of 3,614, or an average of 10 vessels a day for every day in the year for both ports combined. It is understood that only New York exceeds Norfolk-Newport News in the number of vessels arriving.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year there were investigated 6 cases of laborers' applications for return certificates, also such an application from 1 student and 1 native-born Chinese, respectively. Probably owing to war conditions and prosperous business in this vicinity, the number of Chinese visiting China was unusually small for the fiscal year. In addition to the foregoing, there were 3 preinvestigations, 2 warrant cases, and 2 investigations to determine lawful residence.

During the year there were some 340 investigations of various kinds other than Chinese matters, 75 having been warrant cases, 126 naturalization cases, 18 alien enemy investigations, and other miscellaneous investigations.

CHINESE SEAMEN.

Chinese seamen to the number of 9,662 were on board vessels arriving at Norfolk and Newport News during the fiscal year. The number for the fiscal year 1917 was practically the same.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

This office cooperates to the fullest extent possible with other branches of the Government in the detection of alien enemies, slackers, and suspects of all kinds, and this class of endeavor constitutes an important part of the work of the force here. It is with pleasure I can state that the relations between this office and the other Government offices of the district are most cordial.

ANARCHISTS.

The two States contained in this district are populated mostly by native-born Americans, and no instances have come to our notice or been reported in the press of alien anarchists or persons having such tendencies.

INTERNED ALIEN ENEMIES.

During the year 18 alien enemies were removed from American and neutral vessels or taken in from other sources and detained. Of this number, 7 were released and 11 transferred to other immigration stations or turned over to the Department of Justice,

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applications for entry having been denied. A few of these alien enemies were later admitted at other stations, manifests and head tax having been received here. All of the officers and crew men from German and Austrian vessels tied up at Newport News and Wilmington were handled during the fiscal year 1917, and were interned or otherwise disposed of outside of the jurisdiction of this office.

REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH VESSELS.

A task of considerable magnitude and one which involved a large amount of work, much of which was performed by officers and employees of the district outside of regular working hours, was the carrying out of instructions contained in department telegram of March 17, 1918, relative to disposing of the officers and crew men of 11 Dutch steamers taken over by the Government. Nine of these vessels were anchored at Newport News and 2 at Norfolk, and the crews totaled 378 persons. All were finally disposed of, 265 in one party having been repatriated to Holland via New York; smaller parties consisted of Dutch West Indians, Javanese, and Chinese, who were repatriated to their homes. A few of the crew men were admitted to the United States as immigrants, and some few were discharged to reship, though the majority were repatriated, following their desire to be so disposed of. One Dutch East Indian died in hospital at Newport News, while 14 Chinese seamen had disappeared when wanted here to accompany a party to New York for repatriation. The latter left no trace behind them. The total expense incurred in this district on account of handling these crews was in the neighborhood of $7,300, including cost of transportation to New York. These expenses were paid by the United States Shipping Board, on vouchers prepared in this office, so that the local allotment did not suffer. The local force was insufficient to handle the crews alone, so the competent officers from other districts detailed by the bureau were indispensable in handling the work with dispatch and in a generally satisfactory manner.

PERSONNEL.

There has been a steady increase in the quantity of work to be done in this district, caused by the immigration law of February 5, 1917, and also by the performance of extra duties arising on account of the state of war. It is believed that it would have been impossible to keep up with the work had it not been for the detail to this service of Naval Reserve men, three of whom are now designated as imigrant inspector (excepted). Under date of April 16, 1918, Immigrant Inspector James E. Williams, stationed at Newport News, Va., was appointed inspector in charge of the district, to succeed Inspector in Charge William R. Morton, transferred to Providence, R. I. Several of the officers and employees have received increases in pay during the fiscal year, and the recipients are duly appreciative. Norfolk and Newport News, owing to vast war activities thereat, are now practically the most expensive cities in the country in which to live, and the officers and employees in the service are having a hard time, even with the increases granted, to make both ends meet, while it is practically impossible to lay by any savings. It means a real sacrifice for them to invest in war savings and thrift stamps and Liberty bonds, because the money is needed for current living expenses; but despite this condition all are doing what they can to aid the cause in this regard.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

APPLICATIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, 11,701 aliens applied for admission at ports of this district, of which number 11,618 were admitted and 80 deported, 3 awaiting deportation at the close of the year. The number of applications was 3,499 less than in 1917.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 30 warrants of arrest applied for within the past year, as the result of 56 cases investigated. Deportation was effected in 14 cases, while 10 aliens were conveyed to other ports for deportation or are awaiting deportation at the present time, and 8 cases are now pending.

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SEAMEN.

During the year 299 alien seamen applied for admission, 17 of whom were rejected. One Chinese seaman and 206 of other races were reported as deserting from vessels in this district.

STOWAWAYS.

Only 20 stowaways were found on board arriving vessels, of whom 12 were excluded and 8 admitted, one of the latter by the department on appeal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Disbursements for the year totaled $4,416.86, the allotment being $3,500, a deficit of $916. Head tax was collected to the amount of $50,916, and administrative fines aggregating $2,355 were assessed, $1,400 of which was for the bringing of illiterate alien passengers.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Four new arrest cases arose during the year, besides which one was pending from the previous year. In 3 cases deportation was effected, 1 was dismissed and proceedings were instituted under the immigration act, and in the remaining cases the Chinese person was discharged.

No civil or criminal proceedings under the immigration statutes were had during the fiscal year and but one writ of habeas corpus was applied for, which is now pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No transactions have occured under this heading in this district during the past year. Local city officials in conjunction with officers from Camp Joseph E. Johnston have practically cleared the city of Jacksonville of professionally immoral women. The city is now in better condition than ever before in its history in this particular.

CONTRACT LABORERS.

A verdict in favor of Julio Rodriguez, plaintiff, *v.* Saturnino Pardo et al. was returned by the jury at Tampa, Fla., and attorneys for the defendants moved the court for arrest of judgment, the result of which was the settlement of the case by agreement, the defendants paying the plaintiff $250 and all court costs. The United States attorney advised against bringing suit in this case on behalf of the Government, there being in his judgment insufficient evidence for a successful prosecution.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

All medical officers in this district have performed their duties in an efficient and prompt manner. Their work has been entirely satisfactory and it is believed that no diseased aliens have escaped their observation.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

With the exception of two Chinese smuggled from Havana, Cuba, into Key West, Fla., in the early part of the fiscal year, no Chinese smuggling has been uncovered within this district. The two Chinese referred to were apprehended and deported, but sufficient evidence to warrant the institution of proceedings against the smugglers could not be secured. A close watch has been kept at all ports of entry for violations of the Chinese-exclusion law, but no evidence of smuggling has been obtained. An officer in this district detailed in connection with Chinese matters in Georgia recently obtained information from confidential sources which, if dependable, indicates the possibility of the presence of several contraband Chinese in that State and also in Florida. It is not believed that Chinese laborers could be smuggled into Florida from Cuba without the fact being discovered by officers of this service; isolated instances might not be detected, but any continued operation would certainly be discovered. It is, therefore, felt that it may safely be stated that Chinese smuggling from Cuba through this district is not at the present time a question to cause concern.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Two applications for return certificates have been received during the year, both of the merchant class, one having been granted by the bureau, while the other remains pending.

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INVESTIGATIONS.

Fifty general investigations were conducted in the course of the fiscal year, of which 25 were connected with naturalization matters.

STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

The Charleston Immigration Station was turned over to the Navy Department under instructions dated August 22, 1917.

It will also be appropriate to state under this heading that the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. has completed the building at Key West to be used as an immigration detention station. The company has furnished the building complete, and it will be used in the future for the detention of aliens arriving at that port who, for any reason, can not be promptly admitted. This building was erected and furnished by the steamship company without cost to the immigration appropriation.

PERSONNEL.

Conditions brought about by the war have resulted in many changes in the personnel of this district during the past year. Vacancies caused by enlistments and transfers to other branches of the Government service have been filled by the transfer of officers from other districts and new appointees, and it is a pleasure to be able to state that harmonious conditions continue to exist and all officers and employees are working together for the good of the service. Their efforts have resulted in a satisfactory administration of the affairs of the district during the past year. A thorough working understanding has existed at all times with the officers of other departments, and there has been no friction or misunderstandings to impair the efficiency of the joint operations made so necessary and important by reason of the war.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

The cases of 35 alien enemies have been handled in this district during the year, some of whom applied for admission voluntarily at ports of entry, some were removed from neutral vessels, and others were arrested under departmental warrants; 18 were interned, 11 were admitted, 4 deported, and 2 were excluded and subsequently paroled, written reports being required of them semimonthly. Investigations have been made in a number of cases of domiciled alien enemies on request of the United States marshals and other officers of the Department of Justice, in which no action could be taken by this service on account of the time limits fixed by the immigration act.

REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH VESSELS.

Nine Dutch vessels were taken over by the United States Government in ports of this district, 4 at Key West, 2 at Boca Grande, 2 at Mobile, and 1 at Charleston, and of the 205 officers and crew men of said vessels, 170 were repatriated to Holland by way of New York, 2 reshipped foreign from ports of this district, 32 reshipped from Norfolk, Newport News, and Baltimore, and 1 was admitted to the United States. The officers of the several vessels were carefully and fully informed in accordance with departmental instructions, and no untoward incident occurred in connection with the transaction. Officers and crew men were promptly quartered in local hotels, where they remained until arrangements could be perfected to repatriate them. The naval authorities accorded every assistance to officers of this service in connection with this work.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, AND TENNESSEE.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number applying for entry was 4,623, of whom there were admitted 4,548 and deported 75. During the year 4,429 United States citizens arrived. Thirty-one of the rejected aliens were interned as alien enemies, of whom 19 were subsequently granted admission by the department. Seven Chinese were admitted at New Orleans, 86 admitted in transit under bond, and 326 admitted at other ports in transit passed out at this port; 10 Japanese applied for admission, 9 being admitted

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and 1 rejected and deported. The conditions brought about by the present war have caused a slight decrease in the number of aliens applying for admission as compared with the previous fiscal year, when 5,105 aliens were examined.

SEAMEN.

One hundred and forty-four seamen applied for admission, 27 of whom were excluded and 3 escaped. It is believed that the last named have reshipped foreign.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the number of 39 were apprehended, 27 of whom were admitted and 12 deported.

ESCAPES (EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN).

Six aliens escaped from the immigration station, 5 of them having been promptly recaptured, and the sixth is now in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and warrant of arrest has issued in his case. In addition 2 aliens escaped from ships in port, 1 of whom was apprehended.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical force during this year has been entirely inadequate, as the volume of business has been entirely too great for one surgeon to attend properly. I do not believe anyone could have rendered better service under the circumstances than the medical officer who has been assigned to service here.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The usual precautions have been taken during the past year to prevent the smuggling of Chinese into this district from Mexico, Cuba, and West Indian ports. No cases requiring special mention have occurred during the time covered by this report.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

There were handled by this office during the year the cases of 17 merchants, 4 natives, and 1 laborer, applying for return certificates, which were granted in all but one case.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made in 6 warrant cases arising in this district and in 4 naturalization cases, and 148 certificates of arrival were issued. In Chinese matters other than applications for return certificates 3 cases were investigated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax amounting to $21,700 was collected within the year and $2,570 assessed in fines against transportation companies. The allotment for this district was $4,000, actual expenses being $5,127, of which $295.15 was expended on station and equipment.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON.

APPLICATIONS.

There were but 97 applications of aliens for admission during the entire year, of whom all but 4 were admitted. One case was pending at the beginning and 1 at the close of the year, respectively. Passenger service between Galveston and European ports has been almost entirely suspended, and the same is true with regard to Latin-American countries.

A considerable increase in immigration through this district may be expected during the coming fiscal year, due to the fact that the Ward Line proposes to establish about July 15, 1918, a regular freight and passenger service between Texas City and Havana, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Tampico.

The reduction in the work of the Immigration Service which might have been expected in view of the very great reduction in immigration has not materialized. The

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fact that both aliens and American citizens have usually arrived singly or in pairs on tramp steamers, private yachts, tugs, and even oil barges, has greatly augmented our work. Then, too, the decrease in immigration has been offset in a very large measure by the greater amount of effort required in handling seamen under the new law and rules, by the necessity until recently of granting all warrant hearings in cases of alien seamen before boards of special inquiry instead of by an individual inspector, by unusual complications in handling deportation cases in general, owing to war conditions, and by a very large amount of cooperative work with other branches of the Government service made necessary also by the war.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

At the beginning of the year there were pending 28 warrants of arrest and 34 warrants of deportation. Warrants were issued in 55 new cases arising within the year. At the close of the year 30 warrants of arrest and 59 warrants of deportation are pending, of which latter 38 are for aliens now serving penal sentences in penitentiaries, 8 are for aliens whose present whereabouts is unknown, 6 aliens can not be deported because of war conditions, and the remainder of the warrants are awaiting execution. A number of aliens, especially those who can not be deported on account of war conditions, have been released upon their own recognizance.

A large number of the warrants secured during the past fiscal year were for Mexican aliens of the criminal class, inmates of the Texas State Penitentiary. In many instances these aliens entered the United States without inspection. In most cases they were likely to become public charges at the time of entry, and in a number of instances the aliens had been sentenced, subsequent to the passage of the act of February 5, 1917, to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude. It is believed that the deportation of this class of aliens is highly desirable.

SEAMEN.

During the past fiscal year 561 foreign vessels arrived at ports in this district, and 593 American vessels arrived from foreign ports. The total number of seamen arriving on the above vessels was 34,297, of whom 1,194 were Chinese. There were 292 deserting seamen reported, and 65 seamen were admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

Of the 292 deserting alien seamen only one was a native of the Asiatic Zone described in section 3 of the immigration act, while 6 were citizens or subjects of Japan. Permits were issued to 646 seamen to be discharged to reship foreign. None of these were of the Japanese or Chinese race.

Departmental warrants of arrest were obtained for 17 deserting seamen, 7 of whom were deported.

REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH VESSELS.

On March 21, 1918, the Dutch steamship *Mijdrecht* was taken over at Port Arthur, Tex., by officials of the Navy Department for the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. At the time there were aboard the *Mijdrecht* 19 members of crew, 13 of whom were subjects of Holland who had signed on the vessel at Amsterdam, while the remaining 6 were of various nationalities and had been signed on at Port Arthur. All were taken in charge by this service: and the former were given their choice of being discharged to reship foreign, of applying for admission to the United States, or of being repatriated to Holland at the expense of this Government, being considered guests of the Nation until their departure from New York. They were quartered at the best hotel in Port Arthur and arrangements were made for their table board at the best restaurant until they would be sent by way of Galveston to New York, from which place they were furnished passage to their own country. Every care was taken to accord these aliens the best of treatment; and, on their departure from Galveston en route to New York, all expressed their appreciation of the courtesy with which they had been treated. The six members of the crew signed on at Port Arthur were paid their wages in full and discharged to reship foreign. The expense of caring for these aliens and returning them to their homes was taken care of immediately by the Immigration Service, to be refunded later by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

STOWAWAYS.

Twelve stowaways arrived on vessels during the fiscal year, 8 of whom were admitted and 4 deported, 1 of the latter being illiterate, and 8 being afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment for this district was $10,500, while expenditures reached the sum of $10,161.11. Fines amounting to $60 were assessed under section 14 of the immigration law for improper manifesting.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

But one case of this class arose in the year, involving a deserting seaman. This matter is pending at the close of the year.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Soldiers are now stationed near almost every city or town of considerable size in this district with the result that all restricted districts are closed, and every effort is being made by city, State, and Federal officials to rid each community of both prostitutes and the parasites who live on their earnings. This service has assisted and cooperated with the above-mentioned officers in every way possible, but there have been no deportations as a result of this work.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Three cases of reported violations of the contract labor provisions of the law were investigated during the year by the section-24 inspector detailed to work in this district.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical inspection of alien seamen now required under the provisions of rule 10 has added to the duties of the medical examiners. Without exception the work of these officers has been satisfactory. Their willing and careful discharge of duty has at all times been helpful to the immigration officers with whom they have worked.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

While a careful watch was kept for any indications of smuggling, no such matters came to the attention of the service; and it is believed that no such operations have gone on in this district during the fiscal year.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Two applications for return certificates were investigated, the certificate having been granted in one of these cases, while the other is now pending.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 12; warrant cases, 147; naturalization matters, 87. In Chinese cases, 6 investigations were made to determine lawful residence and 1 relating to an application for admission.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

At all times the officers of this service have assisted and cooperated with those of other Government services engaged in work incident to the war, devoting an immense amount of their time and effort to this class of work. In most of such cases no written record was made by our officers, and it is therefore impossible even to estimate their number.

ANARCHISTS.

This office failed to discover any activities of alien anarchists in this district during the past year. A number of members of the Industrial Workers of the World are being closely watched and warrants have been secured for several aliens belonging to this organization.

PERSONNEL.

If affords me pleasure to state that the various officers and employees in this district have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently and that our relations with all other branches of the Government service are most cordial and pleasant.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING PORTO RICO.

There arrived during the year in this district from foreign countries 2,088 aliens, of whom 2,053 were admitted; in addition to which 276 aliens arrived from insular possessions (the Virgin Islands), of whom 271 were admitted. Fifty-two aliens were excluded by boards of special inquiry, of whom 13 were admitted by the department on appeal.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Two warrant cases were closed during the year by the deportation of the aliens involved and in 2 others the warrant of arrest was canceled and the aliens permitted to remain in the United States.

SEAMEN.

Twenty-five alien seamen applied for admission during the fiscal year, all of whom were admitted; 11 seamen were reported as deserters, 3 of whom shipped foreign, 2 signed on an American vessel bound for the mainland, while the 6 have not been apprehended. It is believed, however, that they sought the first opportunity to reship foreign. There were 15,778 alien seamen examined in ports of the district.

STOWAWAYS.

Four alien stowaways were found on arriving vessels, 3 of whom were excluded and deported.

CONTRACT LABORERS.

There are no section-24 inspectors attached to this district, and the present force has not the time to investigate cases of suspected contract laborers who are admitted upon arrival on account of lack of evidence to debar. It is believed that a large percentage of the immigrants from Spain arrive as contract laborers. They are, however, so well posted on the contract-labor features of the immigration law that it is somewhat difficult to secure sufficient evidence to exclude. The service has been more successful this year than in the past in this respect, as is shown from the fact that 9 aliens have been deported as contract laborers from this district. In one contract-labor case perjured testimony on the part of the witness resulted in his indictment by the Federal grand jury. The trial in this case has not yet been held.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Under the present regulations medical officers are required to examine not only all alien passengers applying for admission, but also all alien seamen arriving in ports of the United States aboard ships each time they so arrive. At this port no medical officer is detailed exclusively for the examination of aliens, but on account of the great amount of additional work connected with the medical examination of seamen, recommendation has been made for the assignment of a medical officer to be detailed exclusively for immigration work at this port.

SHORE LEAVE.

Shore leave has been denied to all aliens destined to other than Porto Rican ports arriving on vessels proceeding to the vessel's destination, except in unusual cases, and then only when the alien was able to establish thoroughly his identity and nationality and when the immigration authorities were thoroughly satisfied that the Government was assuming no risk whatever.

REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH VESSELS.

As a result of the taking over by the United States Government on March 21, 1918, of the four Dutch vessels then in the harbor of San Juan, this service, under instructions from the department, assumed charge of the officers and crew men thereon, totaling 178 persons—37 officers and 141 crew men. The immigration officers boarded the vessels simultaneously with the naval authorities, and after the latter had informed the respective masters that the United States had taken over the vessels under international law, the former informed the officers and crew men that the immigration authorities assumed charge of them; that they would, until each of their cases was finally disposed of, be treated as guests of the Nation; their wages paid and all their rights under the laws of the Netherlands affecting officers and crew men of merchant marine observed; that such of them as desired would be repatriated as soon as trans-

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portation could be arranged; that if any desired to land for reshipment foreign or to make application for regular admission into the United States they were at liberty to do so; that those desiring repatriation would be quartered and subsisted at hotels at Government expense until arrangements could be perfected for their transportation home, and that arrangements had already been made ashore for the accommodation of those desiring repatriation. The officers and crew men were finally disposed of as follows: Six repatriated direct to Dutch West Indies; 145 repatriated to Holland by way of New York; and 27 returned to mainland under shipping articles. Before leaving this port, each and every one took occasion to express his appreciation of the good treatment accorded them by our Government.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Under section 1 of the present act, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands are foreign to each other for immigration purposes. There appears to be no reason why this should be so. Both groups of islands belong to the United States, are near neighbors, and aliens entering either group are subject to the same restrictions. I therefore have the honor to suggest that this matter be taken up with Congress with a view of having section 1 amended in this respect. It is also recommended that the Immigration Service be established in the Virgin Islands.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax to the amount of $13,008 was collected during the year, and administrative fines aggregating $34,800 were assessed and collected.

PERSONNEL.

While the alien arrivals were light this year compared to last, the volume of work done was much larger, owing to the necessity of closely examining the crews of all vessels and also to the inauguration of the identification-card system. The employees have without exception performed their respective duties diligently, loyally, efficiently, and enthusiastically. The 5 and 10 per cent increases in pay accorded employees during the fiscal year were very much appreciated. The increased cost of living over the previous year, however, more than offset this increase in pay. In order to do justice to the employees a further substantial increase in salary is necessary.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 18, COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

Despite the fact that there has been a marked decrease in Chinese immigration at this port during the past year, there has not been a corresponding decrease in the activities of the force at this station, by reason of the number of Japanese applying for admission in excess of the preceding year, and of the many problems growing out of the present war emergency.

The investigation which was instituted during the previous year, and to which reference was made in my last report, was completed during the present year, and I believe I can safely say that the efficient and thorough manner in which the investigation was conducted and the resulting changes in personnel and methods of procedure has reduced to a minimum the possibility of corruption and systematic fraud at this station This investigation brought about the promulgation of new rules of procedure which, with few exceptions, have proved very beneficial, both in securing a more expeditious disposition of pending cases and in restricting the possibilities of fraud.

Specific reference will not be made to these rules except with regard to that requiring the completion of vital statistics (the so-called Mortuary Record) concerning Chinese in the State of California. The matter was taken up with the Secretary of the State Board of Health, through whose cooperation permission was obtained for an officer of this service to have access to the records in Sacramento, from which complete data will be secured. It is hoped and believed that the information thus secured will be of great assistance, both in helping to establish bona fide claims and in disproving those which are fraudulent.

APPLICATIONS.

There were pending at the close of the fiscal year 1917, 333 cases, including 303 Chinese and 7 Japanese. New applications to the number of 17,644 were considered, of which 5,316 were Chinese and 5,403 were Japanese. Total admissions for the year

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were: Chinese, 5,157; Japanese, 5,382; other races, 6,852; total, 17,391. Three hundred and twenty-six aliens were deported, of whom 251 were Chinese, 24 Japanese, and 51 of other races, while 260 cases remain pending at the close of the year (211 Chinese, 4 Japanese, and 45 others). There were 236 Chinese persons excluded under the provisions of the exclusion laws.

The oriental immigration at this port, with the exception of Japanese, has fallen off during the past year; the East Indian and Malay, by reason of the specific provisions of the present immigration law: the Korean, largely because of his antipathy to Japanese rule and his consequent disinclination to accept the required passport from that Government; while the Chinese decline is probably the effect of the more efficient examinations resulting from the investigation above referred to. There has also been a considerable decrease in the numbers of Spanish and Portuguese aliens arriving at this port from the Hawaiian Islands, due either to an improvement in the economic conditions in those Islands or to depletion in the numbers previously reported by the Territorial government. One possible result of the present war on immigration at this port is the increasing number of immigrants of Russian and Armenian nationality, who have usually sought admission to the United States through Atlantic ports, it being noted that the majority of those now seeking entry here are members of families of aliens previously admitted at an eastern port.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 253 cases, as a result of which 205 warrants of arrest were issued by the department. Warrants of deportation were issued in 104 cases, 41 of which warrants have been executed, 6 of the aliens concerned being Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 34 of other races.

Notwithstanding the increased number of Japanese immigrants admitted, it is worthy of mention that fewer cases were reported to this office as subject to deportation than were considered last year; which fact strongly contrasts with the Chinese, concerning whom a greater number were investigated with a view to deportation, despite the decreased immigration from that source.

While the new immigration law makes deportation possible with a much larger class of undesirable aliens than did the old law, it appears defective in that it does not yet extend to the worst class of confirmed criminals. There are a number of aliens now confined in Folsom Penitentiary—to which only "second offenders" are sent—who, though incorrigible, are not amenable to section 19 of the act because of the fact that the conviction under which sentence is now being served was had prior to the passage of the present law; so that the country can not be rid of this lawless element unless and until another crime (and still a fourth—where conviction and sentence was beyond the five-year limitation) is committed, conviction secured, and the sentence served, thus burdening the community with these aliens for the unserved portion of their present sentences (in one case an indeterminate one from 1 to 50 years) and for the period of the next sentence. There can be little doubt that this is a defect for which remedial legislation should be enacted.

SEAMEN.

Nearly 15,000 (14,666) seamen's identification cards have been issued during the year, and the number will be greatly in excess of those figures next year, there having been a marked increase since abolishment of subdivision 11 of rule 10, excepting from the operation of the rule vessels of American register. While at first considerable opposition to the provisions of the rule was manifested by some of the steamship representatives, there is now a greater spirit of cooperation; and, except in some minor points, the rule is being enforced with little interference with the work of the vessels or serious inconvenience to the seamen.

During the year 875 alien seamen have been admitted; and there were 4 Chinese seamen and 360 alien seamen of other nationalities who deserted during that period.

STOWAWAYS.

Thirty-seven stowaways, 11 of whom were Japanese and 1 Chinese, were apprehended during the year, 23 of whom were admitted and 14 deported.

ESCAPES.

Exclusive of seamen, only 3 aliens escaped during the year, all of whom were alien enemies, 2 having been subsequently apprehended and interned at other points, and the third apprehended and deported.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the fiscal year just closed a total of $97,184 was collected, which is greater than the amount collected during the previous year by $62,228. This increase is largely due, of course, to increased head tax provided for under the new law. Administrative fines to the amount of $7,795 were assessed during the year. The total allotment for the expense of this jurisdiction was $55,500. Expenditures amounted to $57,235.21, leaving a deficit of $1,735.21. This deficit will be reduced, however, by appropriate credit on account of maintenance of crews of Dutch vessels seized by this Government.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Seven Chinese arrest cases were pending from the previous fiscal year, and 5 new cases were instituted; 2 Chinese persons were ordered deported by United States commissioners, and 9 cases are now pending, either before commissioners or courts.

Of the pending cases, 3 of the Chinese involved are serving sentences in San Quentin prison, and 1 is on trial as a draft evader.

CIVIL SUIT.

One civil case, pending from last year, still remains undisposed of.

CRIMINAL CASES (INVOLVING CHINESE).

Under this heading there were pending from last year 10 cases, and 32 new cases arose during the year, in which are included 20 cases involving the prosecution of officers formerly connected with this station, as a result of Mr. Densmore's investigation. Eight cases have been disposed of by dismissal and 34 are now pending.

William Fox, who was indicted in January, 1914, together with several other defendants for a violation of section 8 of the act of 1907, and who fled to Mexico, returned via San Diego in the early part of May, 1918, and surrendered himself to the immigration authorities. He was removed to this district, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to 11 months in the Alameda County Jail. He was the last of the defendants in that famous case in which the launch *Calypso* was used to smuggle a large number of Chinese from Mexico to a point near Monterey, Cal.

In one case involving five defendants, who were indicted under section 37 of the United States penal code charged with conspiracy to bring into the United States Chinese not entitled to enter, one of the defendants was sentenced to 18 months at McNeils Island, 2 to 9 months in the San Francisco County Jail, and 2 to 30 days in the latter jail.

In another case involving 4 defendants indicted under section 37 of the penal code for conspiracy to bring in Chinese, 2 defendants were sentenced to 8 months in jail, one to 6 months in jail, and one paid a fine of $10. In each of these cases the defendants entered the plea of not guilty, but later changed the same to guilty, and were sentenced as above.

CRIMINAL CASES (INVOLVING ALIENS OTHER THAN CHINESE).

One new case arose during the year, one was pending from last year, one was disposed of, and one now remains pending.

The case finally disposed of this year involved 3 Japanese, who were indicted under section 37 of the penal code for conspiracy to violate the immigration act. Two of these defendants were fined $250 each, and the third was sentenced to serve 6 months in the Alameda County Jail.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Twenty-four cases of this character were pending at the beginning of the year, and 35 new cases arose. Thirty were disposed of favorably to the department and 8 unfavorably. The above figures relate to cases in which Chinese were involved, while in addition 5 cases arose within the year affecting aliens of other races, together with 7 pending from last year. In 5 of these the disposition of the case was favorable and in 5 unfavorable to the department.

Appeals have been taken from decisions of the district court favorable to the Government in several cases involving the right of the department under the act of February 5, 1918, to arrest and deport on administrative warrants alien Chinese found in the

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United States in violation of the exclusion acts. These appeals are based upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Woo Jan case, counsel for petitioner contending that the said act does not give the department authority to so arrest and deport and that deportation can only be made in strict accordance with the Chinese-exclusion acts. It has been intimated that one or more of these cases will be carried to the Supreme Court if necessary for a final decision as to the rights of the department as the act now stands.

The number of new cases arising on habeas corpus proceedings during the past year is only three less than that of the preceding year, although the number of arrivals shows a far larger proportionate decrease.

PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Despite the difficulties surrounding the departure of American citizens of Chinese race—through the requirement that those of draft age furnish permits from the military authorities and the more recent restrictions placed upon other Chinese seeking return certificates—the number of applications which received favorable consideration increased during the year. A total of 935 cases was considered, 850 of which received favorable consideration, while in 85 the return certificate was denied. Of the return certificates granted, 392 were for native-born Chinese, 343 for members of the exempt classes, and 115 for laborers.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations in general matters were conducted as follows: Cases of applicants for entry at other ports, 197; cases of applicants for return certificates at other ports, 22; after temporary admission, 151; after admission on bond, 22; to determine lawful residence, 37; ad interim investigations (prior to arrival of applicants), 251; applicants for duplicate certificates of residence, 13; applicants for duplicate certificates of identity, 10; naturalization matters, 381; applicants for certificates of identity, 1,089.

The reduction in the number of Chinese applications for admission has made possible the institution of investigations concerning Chinese admitted on section 6 certificates, the results of which are very interesting. While the reports of these investigations are not yet complete in all cases, the result of inquiries in 48 cases shows 50 per cent to be following occupations consistent with the status under which admission was secured, 35 per cent to be unknown at the destinations given at the time of entry or to have disappeared under circumstances indicationg that admission was not sought in good faith, the remaining 15 per cent being classed as doubtful.

It may also be of interest, especially to other Chinese ports of entry, to report the result of an inquiry concerning the value of the so-called Kung Yick Exchange Co.'s drafts drawn at Hong Kong on the Canton Bank of San Francisco, usually in the sum of $1,000, and very frequently presented by section-6 applicants. Although considerable time had elapsed between the date of these drafts and the date of this inquiry (in one case one year) no funds were available at the bank to meet the order, and the intimation was then given that it was customary for funds to be deposited by local interests to cover this character of paper. There can be little doubt that these drafts are worthless, and are presented for the purpose of making a proper "showing."

COOPERATION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

In performing the work in this district this office has had the advantage of the heartiest cooperation from all local branches of the Federal service, both with regard to matters pertaining to the prosecution of the war and concerning violations of the immigration or Chinese-exclusion acts. Officers of the Department of Justice and of the Military and Naval Intelligence have furnished invaluable assistance, particularly the officers of the latter organization.

ANARCHISTS.

While there are doubtless large numbers of aliens with more or less anarchistic tendencies residing in this community, this office has so far been unable to secure information warranting the institution of steps looking toward their deportation.

INTERNED ALIEN ENEMIES.

During the fiscal year 740 alien enemies have been temporarily detained at this station, of whom 18 were taken from German vessels seized at Seattle, 17 from German vessels in San Francisco Harbor, the balance being brought to this port by United States transports from Manila. Of that number, 1 was released on his own recogni-

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zance under departmental instructions, 2 departed for Hawaii under "permits to depart," 1 was transferred for internment at Ellis Island, 77 for internment at Gloucester City, and 590 for internment at Hot Springs, N. C., 69 being still under detention at this station.

CREWS FROM DUTCH VESSELS.

Upon receipt of instructions, this office immediately conferred with the officers of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence in San Francisco with respect to the disposition to be made of Dutch officers and crews from the four vessels taken over by the Government in this port. As a result of that conference, 171 Chinese and 71 Javanese crew men were removed from the steamers to the immigration station, such action having been unavoidable by reason of the fact that the Navy Department desired to place the vessel in dry dock immediately for repairs and alterations. The 127 officers and petty officers from these vessels were comfortably quartered in first-class hotels in San Francisco under price agreements for their board and meals. Such officers were subsequently conveyed to New York for repatriation to Holland, with the exception of 5 who proceeded direct to Java. The oriental crews mentioned were all repatriated through this port, the Javanese to Batavia and Soerabaia, Java, and the Chinese to Hongkong.

In addition to the above-mentioned, a stewardess and 107 Chinese crew men from Dutch vessels taken over in Atlantic ports were delivered into my custody, the latter having been placed in detention at the station, while the former was quartered in a local hotel and in a sanitarium until arrangements were made for their repatriation to Hongkong and Java, respectively. The total expenses incident to maintenance of officers and crews, and their repatriation, was $45,360.98, in addition to which an expense of $954.67 was incurred on account of the stewardess referred to (hotel, medical attendance, sanitarium fees, etc.) up to the close of the fiscal year.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the Japanese Association of America, and the Travelers' Aid Society have representatives who visit the station in the interest of detained aliens; in addition to which considerable interest is manifested in their welfare by representatives of Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist missions in San Francisco, the latter devoting their attention to the cases of the Chinese exclusively.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The chief medical officer again presents this year the urgent need for proper isolation for aliens afflicted with contagious diseases. This matter has been consistently presented for the bureau's consideration in past years, but the urgency of the situation makes it my duty again to point to the seemingly just criticism which would be directed against the service if failure to make proper provision in this regard results in any extensive epidemic among aliens detained here.

PERSONNEL.

The greater part of the work done at this station is of such a nature and the conditions under which it is performed are such that the most exacting qualifications are necessary in the personnel, if any degree of success is to be attained in the administration of the law. An ideal Chinese inspector requires a judicial temperament (and preferably a legal training), good judgment, a resourceful mind, and uncompromising principles and conscience. The bureau is well aware of the tact, discretion, and ready knowledge of the law and regulations required in the case of immigration officers at a port of entry. The existing demand for efficient help places the Government at a distinct disadvantage in filling vacancies, by reason of the greater remuneration paid by private employers; and this office during the year has lost many of its most dependable employees through their resignation to accept more lucrative employment on the outside. These facts seem to make it imperative that a more suitable and equitable adjustment of the salary question be had at an early date.

Despite the low salary paid to inspectors and other employees in this district, the spirit of loyality, cooperation, and cheerful response of most of the employees to all demands made upon them is attested by me with full appreciation.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, WASH., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The total number applying for entry, including 106 pending from the previous fiscal year, was 6,919, of whom 6,756 were admitted, 72 deported, and 91 are pending; 500 Chinese were admitted, 13 were debarred under the exclusion laws, and 1 as a contract laborer, and 7 are pending; 5,166 Japanese were admitted, 32 debarred, and 47 Japanese cases are pending. All but 142 of those admitted were in possession of passports, 141 of which number were deserting seamen.

The total number of arrivals this year is about 5 per cent less than for the previous fiscal year, due entirely to the falling off of Russian immigration owing to war conditions. The number of Japanese arrivals, which constitutes the great bulk of the arrivals in this district, increased by more than 17 per cent. As heretofore, the Japanese arriving on the Pacific Coast are of the better class and are able with few exceptions to comply with all the provisions of the immigration law. There are but few violations of the agreement between the two countries regarding the issuance of passports to Japanese laborers.

The foregoing figures relate to arrivals at the port of Seattle.

APPLICATIONS, CANADIAN BORDER.

This district was enlarged on the 1st day of July, 1917, by the inclusion of that portion of the Canadian border west of the eastern line of Montana. During the year 310,270 passengers crossed this section of the border, all of whom had to be interrogated. Of this number it was found necessary to regularly examine 18,354 for permanent residence, with the following result: 11,262 were ascertained to be citizens of the United States; total aliens applying at the border, 5,031; total aliens applying at Canadian seaports for admission to the United States, 1,564; total aliens applying for admission from and through Canada, manifested and admitted, 6,595; total rejections, 497.

In addition to the foregoing, the border ports examined the following number of nonstatistical aliens, to wit: Alien visitors' certificates issued, 8,258; aliens in transit, 4,542; detained at boats and trains, 68; not properly presented (unable or refused to pay head tax), 306. A grand total of 31,528 passengers were handled by Canadian border and seaport stations in this district.

The increase in the size of the district has very materially increased the volume of work as well as the responsibilities. I am pleased to state that I found the Canadian border so well organized and in such excellent working order that it has been a pleasure to take up the additional work. The principal difficulty encountered has been in connection with the handling of the many head-tax problems which have presented themselves. Head tax along the eastern portion of the Canadian border is handled by the Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal, whereas, in the western portion it is handled through the office of the Collector of Customs. I believe, however, that within a short time a method will be evolved that will prevent unnecessary delays in making refunds, etc., which will prove satisfactory both to the aliens and to transportation companies.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight warrant cases were considered in the year, of which 1,057 were investigated. Sixty-one aliens were deported on warrant proceedings. Sixty-two warrants of deportation and 28 warrants of arrest, issued during the past year, remain unexecuted, as also 4 warrants of arrest issued prior to July 1, 1917.

SEAMEN.

A total of 839 vessels arrived, carrying 6,962 Chinese seamen and 15,370 seamen of other races. Eighty seamen were admitted to reside in this country and 1 was debarred. One hundred and seventy deserting seamen were reported, of whom 1 was Chinese and 141 Japanese.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the number of 20 were apprehended, 17 of whom were deported, all of these latter being Japanese.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax amounting to $44,968 was collected at this port and $23,224 at Canadian seaports and border ports. Administrative fines in the sum of $1,085 were assessed. The allotment for the district was $50,000, of which $48,234.55 was expended.

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CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Three new arrest cases arose during the year and 1 remained pending from the previous year. One case is now pending, and of the aliens involved in the remainder, 2 have been deported and 1 released.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Applications for return certificates under rules 13 and 15 of the Chinese regulations were disposed of to the number of 311, of which 146 were for laborers, 165 for exempts; 290 certificates were granted and 16 refused; 1 application was withdrawn and 1 is now pending. Four such cases were appealed to the bureau, of which appeals 1 was sustained, 2 dismissed, and 1 withdrawn.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Eleven applications were made to courts for writs of habeas corpus, in addition to 2 that were pending from last year. Of this number, 7 were released and 6 were remanded for deportation.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There were no prosecutions for violation of the alien contract labor law in this district during the present fiscal year. The following decision may be somewhat of interest:

Kikuji Inouye applied for admission under contract to teach school at Guadaloupe, Cal. The contract was entered into by the board of education of the Kumamoto Province of Japan upon the application of the Japanese Association of Guadaloupe. Kikuji was rejected on the ground that he was coming to the United States in violation of the alien contract labor law and that teaching is not a recognized learned profession so as to bring him within the exemption of the law as defined in subdivision 2 of rule 27. After his appeal was dismissed by the department a writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and Judge Neterer, of the local Federal court, upheld the decision of the department and remanded him for deportation.

Numerous applications have been made to import skilled labor from and to Canada since the agreement was entered into in January last between the two governments that skilled labor could not be imported into either country without the consent of both governments. No applications have been made to bring agricultural laborers from Canada into the United States through this district.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the year 600 certificates were rendered by the medical officers at Seattle and Port Townsend, and 465 aliens were certified at Canadian seaports and border ports in this district for the following diseases: Uncinariasis (hookworm), 543; trachoma, 6; other diseases, 516. Of this number, 553 were treated, cured, and later admitted.

SMUGGLING.

There has been comparatively little smuggling of aliens across the border from Canada during the past year. It is believed that many more aliens entered the country surreptitiously for the purpose of evading the military rather than the immigration law. A number of slackers and deserters have been arrested along the Canadian boundary and turned over to the military authorities.

But one Chinaman was arrested during the year for attempting to enter the United States unlawfully, and he was taken before the courts and released.

HINDUS.

The enactment of the present law fixing a prohibitive zone from which certain classes of aliens are not permitted to come to the United States has virtually solved our Hindu problem. The laborers are not permitted to come, and this being the case but a limited number of the exempt classes will care to remain permanently in this country. The result of the recent trial at San Francisco will have a most salutary effect on reducing the operations of that class of aliens who attempt to carry on propaganda in this country which is inimical to our best interests. A large portion of the undesirable Hindus have already left the United States and the remaining portion of the better class will be able to carry on their occupations in this country in a peaceful manner.

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A large number of Hindus arrived in the Philippine Islands from India in 1913 and a few months later came to this district and applied for admission to the mainland. Acting on instructions from the bureau they were arrested and later ordered deported. Habeas corpus proceedings were then instituted in the Federal court, and the decision of the court being in favor of the Government, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. These cases were disposed of this year, the Hindus being released and the bonds canceled. Although the Government lost the decision in these cases, the action taken had the desired effect and prevented thousands of Hindus from flocking to the mainland through a subterfuge of residing in the Philippines for a few months.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

This service has cooperated with the Department of Justice, the Military and Naval Intelligence Services, and other investigative branches of the Government dealing with war activities to the full extent of our power; numerous investigations of suspected enemy spies and people suspected of hampering war activities have been conducted and valuable information has been gathered and turned over to one or another of the mentioned branches of the service for final action.

This district has been very active in connection with alien anarchists and kindred organizations. Sixty-three anarchists were arrested on department warrants, of whom 14 were released upon proof that the arrested parties were naturalized citizens, the balance of the cases being still pending. In addition to the above, 161 members of the Industrial Workers of the World were arrested on deportation proceedings on the ground that they were advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property subsequent to their entry to the United States; these cases, also, are still pending.

The service has in numerous instances received information relative to alien enemies, investigated same, and where evidence warranted, taken them into custody and delivered them to the Department of Justice representatives, and in practically every such case the aliens have been interned.

PERSONNEL.

The officers of the entire district have performed the arduous and difficult duties of the past year in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner. They appreciate very much the salary increases the bureau and department have been able to secure for them. I again repeat my recommendation of last year that a plan be adopted whereby officers could feel assured that promotions will follow a certain period of satisfactory service.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number applying for entry to the Hawaiian Islands this year was 4,887, of whom 4,718 were admitted and 125 deported. This shows a decrease in alien arrivals from 1917 of 1,057. While this is true, there is a notable increase in dangerous contagious disease cases, and I am of the opinion that this has been brought about in view of the number of deportations in the previous year and the careful work done by the examining surgeons.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has brought in during the year 2,938 Filipinos, of whom 2,469 were males and 469 females. There were 1,116 departures for the Orient. The bulk of the immigration, as heretofore, has been largely Japanese, 4,023 having applied for entry this year, of whom 3,882 were found to be admissible, while 108 were deported.

There were 2,188 certificates issued to aliens to depart for the mainland, including 537 Portuguese, 929 Spaniards, and 137 Japanese.

One of the remarkable features of the labor situation is that while the Japanese population has increased in the past 10 years nearly 3,000, the number of Japanese on the plantations has decreased about 8,000, and their place has been taken by Filipinos. There is a noticeable shortage of common laborers in the islands. The Chinese laborers have either become old and returned to China or have accumulated enough money to go into some other pursuits, so that comparatively few of them are common laborers. The rice industry, in consequence, can not be extended in this Territory, although it would greatly help to solve the food problem if this were possible. It is only the Chinese who cultivate rice in these islands.

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Of the Japanese admitted, 1,264 were children, 576 were laborers, and 1,702 were wives, 1,017 of these being "correspondence brides," of whom 9,043 have been admitted at this port in the last eight years. With few exceptions these women have been farm laborers.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Ten warrants of arrest were issued during the year, of which nine were served. Fourteen warrants have been executed and three canceled.

SEAMEN.

The number of vessels boarded during the year from domestic ports totaled 343 and from foreign ports 199, a total of 542. The total number of Chinese seamen checked out by boarding officers on the arrival and departure of vessels was 8,212, of Japanese seamen 12,109, of Javanese 1,739, and of others 15,352, a grand total of 37,412. Three hundred and forty-six seamen were discharged to reship foreign and 11 escaped, of whom 8 were Japanese.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 14 stowaways were apprehended, of whom 10 were admitted and 3 deported. One case of this character remains pending.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax amounting to $33,228 was collected, and administrative fines totaling $5,000 were assessed. The allotment for this district was $10,000, and the total of disbursements was $9,997.87.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One new case arose during the year, and one was pending from last year. One of these cases was disposed of through dismissal. Conditions are such here that not many similar cases arise, owing, of course, to the difficulty of Chinese persons entering unlawfully.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Eighteen habeas corpus cases were pending from last year, and 19 new cases arose. Ten of the aliens were deported, 1 was released by the court, 2 were remanded to our custody for further proceedings, in 2 cases the warrant of deportation was canceled, 2 were released by order of the department, and 1 went to China voluntarily; 19 cases remain pending.

All cases on appeal to the United States Circuit Court were decided favorably to the Government. In the local United States court two cases were decided against us.

One feature of the habeas corpus proceedings practically amounts to a nullification of the immigration laws. Nearly always, when an alien in detention applies for a writ of habeas corpus and the writ is denied, or if issued, dismissed, he notes an appeal and is released on bond, pending appeal. In this manner almost any alien, however clear the case against him, if able to secure an attorney and give a bond, can secure admission temporarily, and this usually means several years.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year there has been one deportation on account of "white slavery," the alien's deportation being effected after he had served a jail sentence of nine months.

CONTRACT LABOR.

A number of Japanese school-teachers have been brought in under contract, and are now at large under habeas corpus proceedings, as stated in the preceding paragraph. Four cases involving bank and steamship office clerks are now pending.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work of the medical officers of the United States Public Health Service at this station has been eminently satisfactory. The conscientious performance of their duty has greatly reduced the number of arrivals having contagious diseases.

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CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 328 applications for return certificates was acted on favorably during the year, 10 applications were denied, 61 were withdrawn, and 65 are pending at the close of the fiscal year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted as follows: Applicants for entry, 19; warrant cases, 16; naturalization matters, 28; alien certificates for insular territory, 2,188; certificates of citizenship to go to mainland, 76; section 6 Chinese to go to mainland viséed, 2; identification cards, 1,170. Miscellaneous investigations in Chinese matters were made in 49 cases.

PERSONNEL.

The men in the service here are worked to limit of their ability and largely overtime, and I feel compelled again to call the bureau's attention to the fact that the force is insufficient for the full and proper enforcement of the law. The showing made in regard to shipping and seamen is respectfully called to your attention to emphasize the need of an officer who can give his entire time to the work of boarding vessels.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

APPLICATIONS.

There were but 28 applications for admission during the year, all of whom were admitted, in addition to which 5 deserting seamen remained in the country and are included in the statistics of admissions. These figures relate to mariners who renounced their calling as deep-water seamen and sought admission as alien immigrants, either to work ashore or in the coastwise trade.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Seventy-nine warrants were issued in the past year; 14 warrants were canceled, 13 aliens were deported, and 28 aliens have been ordered deported, but deportation has been suspended owing to war conditions. The cases of 249 aliens were considered, in 224 of which investigations were had.

The cases considered with a view to deportation exceed by practically 300 per cent those so considered in the last fiscal year, and the warrants applied for exceed those of 1917 by over 400 per cent. A thorough investigation has recently been made at the Morningside Hospital, Portland, Oreg., where are maintained at Government expense the insane from the Territory of Alaska; 14 aliens being found there amenable to deportation. The Canadians and Mexicans among them we expect to be able to deport now, and the Europeans after the war. The maintenance of these aliens is costing the Government $5,600 per year.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 28 applied for admission, and were admitted. Fourteen seamen deserted from vessels in this port.

During the year 29 vessels, other than those in the coastwise trade, arrived and were boarded in this district, and examination made of their crews, consisting of 428 aliens, of whom 166 were Japanese and 28 Chinese.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for this district for the year was $4,000, of which $3,475 was expended. One vessel was fined by the court $200 for failure to detain an alien stowaway, this proceeding being had under section 10 of the immigration act.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

But one arrest was made this year under the Chinese-exclusion laws, and that was promptly pressed to a successful conclusion. This office had planned and was about to make several arrests of certain Chinese unlawfully here, only to discover that they had departed for Canada. It was then learned that several hundred contraband

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Chinese from the coast States had done likewise. This is believed to be largely the result of the registration requirements of the selective service law. Many will recross after the war, and against this eventuality it is suggested that this service secure complete records from the proper authorities of all Chinese registered under the draft law and especially those posted as deserters.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Two cases were pending from last year, and one new case was instituted, two of such cases having a successful outcome, while in the other the defendant was acquitted by the jury.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Investigations of the Mann Act proper come within the particular province of the special agents of the Department of Justice, though this office cooperates wherever it may, taking especial interest and part where aliens are involved. Vigorous prosecutions have made white slavery in this district to a degree unpopular and unprofitable. Some parasites still venture to live off and traffic in women, the most common and secure method being to keep one or two as "chambermaids" in connection with the operation of cheap lodging houses. This office deported one of these offenders last spring and has brought about the arrest of eight others, three Greeks, two Japanese, one Italian, and one Chinese. Two of these Greeks have been notorious procurers and panderers in this city for years. We hope to prevail in all these cases, and if we do it will have a strong deterrent effect and go a long way toward making the community a more decent place to live in. With the unstinted support of all officials concerned, active and competent immigration officers can accomplish much good along these lines.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

There has been a slight decrease in Chinese preinvestigations as compared with last year. A total of 58 cases were considered, 48 return certificates granted, 5 applications granted, and 5 cases are pending. Of the 48 cases favorably acted on, 10 were of the merchant class, 15 were citizens, 19 were laborers, 3 were students, and 1 was the son of a merchant.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

There has been virtually a 500 per cent increase of general investigations in this district, due to vigorous enforcement of the law and to the many calls put upon us by other departments of the Government because of our experience with aliens and our records concerning them. This assistance has been heartily accorded all branches of the Government. During the year, 264 investigations were made in warrant cases, 44 in cases of applicants for entry, 109 in naturalization matters, and 345 in other cases arising in connection with the enforcement of the immigration law; in addition, a total of 57 investigations in Chinese matters were conducted, other than preinvestigations of status, referred to in the preceding paragraph.

PERSONNEL.

To the personnel of the district credit is due for the dispatch of a great deal more business than last year, at less expense, and with a reduced complement. Only by assiduous application to work by all and complete loyalty to the service and its interests has this been possible.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 19, COMPRISING WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PITTSBURGH.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Cases of aliens believed to be subject to deportation were investigated in 72 instances, resulting in the issuance by the department of 50 warrants of arrest. Seven warrants were canceled, 12 aliens were deported, and deportation of 11 was suspended on account of the war. Nine cases are pending at the close of the year, warrants are held in abeyance in four other cases, and one alien, against whom proceedings were instituted, has died. Six investigations were made in Chinese matters and one warrant executed.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the first 10 months of the fiscal year, this district formed a part of District No. 4, and the financial affairs of the entire district were handled by the Commissioner of Immigration at Philadelphia. Effective May 1, 1918, the State of West Virginia and 13 western counties of Pennsylvania were detached from District No. 4, and District No. 19 was created with headquarters at Pittsburgh. The amount allotted this district for May and June was $800, and expenditures were made totaling $662.56, leaving a balance of $137.44.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Owing to the fact that the office force at this station was almost depleted by transfers to other services, very little was done in Chinese matters during the year. I am convinced that a number of cases should have been brought before a United States commissioner, and doubtless others should have been handled on departmental warrants, but with the available force it was impossible to do more than keep track of the four cases of this nature pending from last year, three of which were disposed of by orders of deportation against the Chinese. One is still pending. In one of the cases in which deportation was ordered, a spurious claim of nativity in the United States was successfully controverted.

A Chinese person in this district has recently resorted to a suit in equity to compel the department to recognize his claim to United States citizenship.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Application for writ of habeas corpus was made in one case during the fiscal year, the case of Jew Fay ordered deported on a departmental warrant. The court had previously been reversed on a case involving the same points at issue, and refused to grant the writ.

WHITE-SLAVE CASES.

Two so-called "white slave" cases were investigated during the year, but not sufficient evidence was procured to justify prosecution. In one of these cases warrant of arrest was issued and it is pending at the close of the year.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Five investigations were conducted during the year involving the alien contract labor law, but no suits were instituted.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Thirty-three cases were considered under this heading, 23 return certificates being granted, 5 denied, and 5 applications are now pending.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted as follows: Applicants for entry, 60; after temporary admission, 10; after admission on bond, 8; warrant cases, 72; naturalization matters, 52; other matters, 32; Chinese matters, 51.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

This office has been, and is, working in the closest harmony and cooperation with the office of the Special Agent, Department of Justice, the Secret Service, and the Military and Naval Intelligence Services. These various services have rendered material assistance to us from time to time, and we have never hesitated to return the favor whenever there was an opportunity to do so.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Investigations were made in 164 cases out of 167 considered, with a view to the institution of deportation proceedings, resulting in application for 108 warrants, 102 of which were served. The following indicates the department's action in these cases: Warrants canceled, 18; warrants executed, 31; pending final decision, 37;

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deportation suspended on account of war, 21; suspended for other reasons, 7. Two of the aliens involved in these proceedings have died. Seventeen warrants were issued for suspected anarchists.

Twelve warrants of arrest have issued in the cases of Chinese persons, 10 of which cases are pending at the close of the year. One of the aliens has died, and deportation in the remaining case has been suspended.

SEAMEN.

The enforcement of rule 10 of the immigration regulations, as applied to lake traffic, is being carried into effect with the assistance and cooperation of the customs officials. During the current navigation season identification cards have been issued to 125 alien seamen.

Twenty-five alien seamen are reported as having deserted from lake steamers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for this district for the fiscal year was $3,500, and disbursements amounted to $3,050. One fine of $1,000 was imposed in a contract labor case, through civil proceeding.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

No new cases under this heading arose during the year. At the close of the last fiscal year there were nine cases reported as pending. During this year one Chinese was apprehended who had been previously ordered deported but who had forfeited bail, in consequence of which the records showed the case dropped. His deportation was finally accomplished. One other Chinese was deported, whose case was pending from last year, after having been reviewed by the Supreme Court, which denied a writ of certiorari.

One Chinese arrest case has been pending in the district court since May, 1916, and has not yet been decided.

Our failure to take up new cases before courts in this district can hardly be criticized, in view of the most certain lengthy delay in the prosecution of every case, and the long drawn out legal battles in regard to this particular race, which are not privileged to any other race or class of people with whom the service must deal.

CIVIL SUITS.

Two civil suits were pending from last year, both of which are still pending. One case instituted against the Pringle Barge Co. for an alleged violation of the contract labor law was dismissed following the decision of the Supreme Court in Scharrenberg *v.* Dollar Steamship Company that the contract labor law does not apply in the case of a seaman brought to the United States on an American vessel.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

Nine habeas corpus cases were pending from last year, all relating to Chinese persons arrested upon departmental warrants. One of these was discharged as a United States citizen, and the remaining eight were discharged following the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Woo Mon, alias Woo Jan, to the effect that the act of February 20, 1907, did not confer upon the department the authority to hear and determine under administrative process cases of violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. These Chinese have been rearrested on warrants issued under the new immigration act, and their cases are pending at the present time.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There have been no prosecutions under this heading during the current fiscal year, although the numerous investigations have been made with regard to aliens of the immoral classes.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There has been no section 24 inspector assigned to this district during the year. Three cases of this class are reported under the heading of civil suits. Recently there have been several investigations made with respect to parties whom it was desired to import by permission of the department to fill positions of one particular class or another. Investigations have also been made regarding United States citizens whom Canadian firms desire to import from the United States to fill certain positions in their plants.

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WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

This district received the cooperation of all the public-health surgeons located therein in connection with immigration matters.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Twenty-four cases were considered under this heading, and 19 certificates were granted (15 natives, 3 laborers, and 1 merchant), 3 denied, and 2 cases are pending.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted during the year: Applicants for entry, 118; after temporary admission or admission on bond, 31; warrant cases, 190; naturalization matters, 137; other matters, 148. Chinese cases to the number of 83 were investigated.

PERSONNEL.

Owing to reductions in our force on account of sending two officers to the Department of Justice shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year, and further in view of the many duties pertaining to the Employment Service, which devolved upon the writer and several of the office force, culminating in the final transfer of all employees experienced in clerical and office details, the work on immigration matters has been very seriously handicapped, and the writer feels that in view of all these circumstances, coupled with certain enforced absences, no apology need be offered for figures in the statistical tables which may be found slightly less in some instances than in the preceding year.

The officers and employees attached to the district have been faithful and loyal in the discharge of their duties, and are to be commended for their spirit of sacrifice in continuing in their positions without complaint in spite of the lack of such material increase in pay as would be commensurate with the increased cost of living. This statement is not made, however, with any failure of appreciation of the bureau's and department's efforts in our behalf.

GENERAL COMMENT.

There has been the heartiest cooperation between the immigration service in this district and the officials of the Department of Justice with respect to the handling of cases of mutual interest to both offices. Twenty-five warrant cases have resulted from reports furnished by officials of that Department, and there have been many other investigations which did not result in the issuance of warrants.

Brief comment may not be amiss upon one incident which arose during the year, namely, the testing in the local district court of the provisions of the law and rule respecting subpœnas. A firm of Cleveland attorneys had the only known copy of the testimony of a Chinese witness in a court case. This witness, who was a laborer, returned to China within a few months after he had so testified, and later attempted to secure readmission as a merchant of San Francisco. The fact that he testified in Cleveland, and the testimony so given by him, were matters touching upon his right to reenter the United States, as this information contradicted his claim of mercantile status. The attorneys were requested to furnish a transcript of the testimony, which they refused to do. Accordingly they were subpœnaed, and upon their further refusal a petition was filed in the district court praying for an order to compel the production of the testimony. After due hearing the request was granted and the testimony furnished. This, I believe, was the first court action under the subpœna provision of the act of February 5, 1917.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

The total number of warrant cases considered was 462, of which 384 required investigation. Orders of deportation were received in 143 cases, 56 warrants of arrest were canceled, 14 cases are pending before the department, and 45 before this office at the end of the year. Eight Chinese cases were investigated, in five of which warrants were issued. One Chinese alien was ordered deported, and the remaining cases are still pending.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for the year was $14,000, and total disbursements were $14,281.20. No fines were assessed in civil or criminal proceedings during the year.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Twenty-nine cases of this class were pending from last year, and eight new cases instituted during the year, a total of 37 cases handled. The institution of new prosecutions has been limited by the congested condition of the court calendars, and the fact that it has been found impossible to secure action on other than war cases. No orders of discharge have been entered by United States commissioners or district courts during the year; one order of discharge was entered by the District Court of Appeals. In nine cases deportation has been ordered by commissioners, all of which were appealed. Four Chinese were ordered deported by district courts, three of whom have been deported. Thirty-one cases remain pending before commissioners and courts.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES.

No new cases were instituted during the year, and no pending cases (five civil and one criminal) were disposed of.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

No habeas corpus cases containing interesting new points were decided during the year; except that Judge Carpenter ruled during the year that a Chinese admitted with a section 6 certificate does not become deportable simply because he subsequently engages in laboring work. One habeas corpus case was pending from last year, and two new cases arose. Two are still pending.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Sixty-seven applications for return certificates were acted upon during the year, 55 of which (15 laborers, 21 natives, 8 merchants, and 11 students) were favorably reported on. Other investigations in Chinese matters were made as follows: For ports of entry, 93; application for duplicate certificate, 1; delivery of certificates, 16; miscellaneous matters, 43; cancellation of certificates, 4; examined for position of Chinese interpreter, 2.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted: Cases of applicants for entry, 62; after temporary admission or admission on bond, 10; warrant cases, 38; inspections for naturalization purposes, 386; other matters, 112.

This office has given due consideration to that most excellent provision of the present immigration law which provides for the deportation of alien convicts. The limited number of inspectors attached to this station and the great territory to be covered made it difficult to get preliminary data without serious expenditure of time and money. A form has recently been devised which enables officers at the prisons to supply us with accurate data on which to base requests for verification of landing and warrants of arrest. By the use of this form the expense of determining the status of hundreds of alien convicts in this district has been reduced one-half.

On July 5, 1917, 105 residents of Rockford, Ill., pleaded guilty to failure to register under the selective-service law and were sentenced to one year in the Chicago House of Correction. Fifty-eight were found to be aliens and warrants for their arrest were served. Thirty-five have been ordered deported. Nine warrants have been canceled because the aliens proved residence of more than five years here, and 14 cases are still pending. Many, if not all, of these aliens are members of that body of malcontents who are most susceptible to anarchistic propaganda, and their deportation can not fail to be beneficial to this country.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

This office has cooperated heartily with the Department of Justice and other investigative branches of the Government dealing with war activities. All information of value has been completely investigated by our own officers, according to the circumstances of each particular case. The experience of our officers as investigators and the ability of some of them to speak foreign languages have been useful to other services

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on numerous occasions. And it is only fair to say that other branches have aided this service in many ways. Particularly is this true in dealing with alien anarchists, against whom a vigorous campaign has been waged during the past two months.

ALIEN SEAMEN.

The number of vessels arriving in this district from foreign (Canadian) ports is small The total number last year was 101; up to the close of this fiscal year there had been 25 entries—6 by vessels of foreign register and 19 by American vessels.

There still remains some confusion in enforcing rule 10 in conjunction with the espionage laws. Vessel officers are required to have water-front passes, and they can not understand the necessity of securing another card from our service; or, if they have one of our cards, the necessity for a water-front pass from the Department of Justice.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

The principal items under this heading are as follows: Warrants of arrest served, 67; deportations effected, 25; warrants of deportations in hand and not executed at close of year, 66 (some aliens on parole, and others detained under and by State authority). A total of 87 cases was investigated during the year, and 15 are now pending.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of $1,800 was allotted by the bureau for the operation of this district for the fiscal year, and expenditures totaled $1,316.51, leaving a credit balance of $483.49.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. was charged with importing two aliens from Canada under promise of employment at Minot, N. Dak. Civil suit under the contract-labor clause was instituted, and verdict for the defendant company was rendered on erroneous instructions from the presiding judge, the Department of Justice refusing to sanction an appeal. The Sheffer & Rossum Co., of St. Paul, Minn., was charged with advertising in Canada for leather workers in violation of the immigration law. However, after investigation, the case was dismissed on recommendation of this office.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Seventeen Chinese filed applications for return certificates, of which 14 were granted and 3 denied.

Four other Chinese matters were investigated. One Chinese was arrested by the Duluth office under department warrant, which was later canceled. Alien was then arrested on commissioner's warrant under the exclusion law and discharged on hearing.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Claims of 10 alleged American citizens in Canada, whose return to the United States was sought by the Dominion authorities, were investigated by this office. Investigations were made in 118 cases prior to arrival or admission of aliens. Other miscellaneous investigations were made from time to time. One hundred and eighty-one aliens have been given nunc pro tunc examinations for naturalization purposes, and 119 of such cases are open at the end of the year.

PERSONNEL.

I respectfully urge the immediate assignment of an additional experienced inspector to this station. It is impossible to cover satisfactorily the vast territory embraced in this district with only two inspectors.

The bureau is to be congratulated upon its attempt to adjust and equalize salaries of officers doing the same kind and class of work approximating the higher salaries now paid in the naturalization and other services.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSOURI, IOWA, EASTERN NEBRASKA, EASTERN KANSAS, AND EASTERN OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

Among the factors which have greatly increased our work this year, in spite of the decreased immigration, are features of the new law, particularly those applying to convicts and anarchists, while the demand for nunc pro tunc inspections for naturalization and numerous investigations made necessary by the registration law have added immensely to the demands of our service. Reports from the Canadian authorities regarding deserters from the British and Canadian military forces have required careful attention, and the activities of the I. W. W. have called for inquiry and consideration.

We are watching very closely the development in the trial of the I. W. W. members at Chicago. Various sections of this district have been disturbed by the activities of this organization, this being particularly true in Oklahoma and Nebraska.

I beg to renew the suggestion made in my report of last year that the bureau should lose no time in availing itself of the immensely valuable information which is available throughout the country from the records of the registration and draft boards, disclosing the physical, moral, or mental unfitness of numerous aliens who are amenable to deportation. A broad and general investigation of these facts and conditions should be undertaken without delay, and proper steps taken to institute warrant proceedings in every case in which such evidence is obtainable from the draft records.

The enemy alien registration act recently passed by Congress has resulted in a tremendous rush for naturalization in this section of the country, and greatly increased the work of our offices in various lines incident to petitions for naturalization.

The application of the act of February 5 as to aliens convicted of crime committed in America has brought surprising results. In various parts of the district where I had rather expected to find the local prosecutors and superintendents of prisons luke-warm or unwilling to assist in bringing about the deportation of these classes, the reverse has proven true. At the present writing there are more than 50 warrants in our hands in the cases of aliens in the various penitentiaries and reformatories in this district, awaiting action when I have sufficient inspection force, while several hundred other cases have been reported, which have not as yet been made the subject of inquiry.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

It is estimated that 1,500 cases were given consideration, while formal investigations were had in 608 cases. One hundred and twenty-eight warrants were issued, in addition to 113 on hand and unserved at the beginning of the year. Eighty-seven warrants were served this year and 17 are waiting determination at the close of the fiscal year. Forty-two aliens have actually been deported and 128 warrants of deportation are on hand awaiting execution. Thirty-six cases of Chinese believed to be subject to deportation were considered, as a result of which one warrant was secured.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment for the year for this district was $10,000, disbursements amounting to $11,551.96.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

In the handling of Chinese matters before the judicial branch we have met with a reasonable degree of success. We have had the cooperation of the United States attorneys. This fact is true, however, that owing to the great congestion of the courts caused by slacker, espionage cases, etc., we are unable to get as prompt action in these (Chinese) cases as heretofore.

Two Chinese arrest cases were pending from last year and one new one was instituted. One alien has been deported and the other two were discharged.

CIVIL SUITS.

Three suits were pending from the preceding year and one new proceeding was instituted, two remaining undisposed of at this time. The case disposed of was settled by compromise, the defendant paying $200 and costs. This was an action involving the importation of farm labor.

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CRIMINAL CASES.

But one criminal case is recorded this year, which was pending at the beginning of the year. The defendant was discharged after the grand jury had failed to indict her for perjury, this being a case involving white slavery.

In addition to the above, a Chinese alien, Sheung Wah, is awaiting action of the grand jury on the charge of uttering a fraudulent certificate of residence.

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

Eleven habeas corpus cases were pending at the beginning of the year and four new cases arose. Three cases were disposed of by discharge of the aliens and the balance are still pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

White-slave matters in this district during the past year do not appear to have shown any decided increase of activity. This evil surrounding the Army camps and cantonments has been and is being handled by the military authorities, who are receiving the cooperation of the local officials.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were handled as follows: Applicants for entry, 76; after admission, 5; warrant cases, 136; naturalization matters, 131; other matters (estimated), 1,500.

Chinese matters were also made the subject of investigations as follows: Applicants for admission, 7; preinvestigations, 34; warrant cases, 1; miscellaneous matters, 20; to determine lawful residence, 28.

Investigations are limited only by the capacity of the working force. Not one-fourth of the legitimate work of the immigration service in this district can be handled owing to the depletion of our force under present conditions.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS.)

Sixty warrants of arrest were applied for during the year, as a result of the consideration of 418 cases, in 132 of which investigations were made, 56 warrants were issued, and 28 were pending from last year. Twenty-one aliens were deported, 14 warrants were canceled, 8 aliens escaped, and 41 cases are still pending. In Chinese cases, one warrant was issued during the year, and one case is undisposed of.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for the year was $4,700, and disbursements were $4,614.13.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One case held over from last year is still pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

As stated in my report for last year, there are no openly conducted "restricted districts" either in Montana or Idaho, and therefore evidence upon which to deport aliens of this class is difficult to obtain, especially with the limited office force in this district.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

A total of 31 cases involving applications for return certificates was considered, 22 certificates have been granted and 2 denied.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Twelve investigations were made in connection with applicants for entry, 5 in connection with warrant cases from other districts, 204 aliens were examined for naturalization purposes, miscellaneous investigations were made in 34 cases, and 83 cases

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of aliens entering without inspection were disposed of. Chinese cases other than preinvestigations were handled to the number of 16.

A number of cases of alien enemies have been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, with the result that several aliens have been interned under presidential warrants.

PERSONNEL.

Notwithstanding that about six months of the year the field work has been done principally by one inspector, more cases were investigated and more warrants issued than in the preceding year. This district has been seriously handicapped because of unsufficient field force, and much more could be accomplished if the needed force were supplied.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, WESTERN NEBRASKA, WESTERN KANSAS, AND WESTERN OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS.)

There were 30 warrant cases pending from the previous fiscal year, and during the present year 112 warrants were received. Twenty-two aliens were deported on warrant, 9 warrants were canceled, and 111 cases are pending, 59 of the last number relating to Mexican aliens who were allowed to enter as agricultural laborers. Thirty-one aliens are under order of deportation, but have not been deported on account of existing conditions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Allotment for this district was $2,000 and disbursements were $1,584.86.

CHINESE ARREST CASES.

Three Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, of whom two were deported.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Thirteen laborers applied for return certificates, all being granted. Two students applied for return certificates, which were granted. Two "merchant's sons" were investigated for ports of entry, and were admitted. Five other investigations were made in Chinese matters, and three certificates of residence were forwarded the bureau for cancellation.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

Thirty-four investigations were made where certificates of arrival for naturalization purposes were issued; 58 investigations in the cases of arriving aliens, and 75 miscellaneous investigations were also conducted. We have also assisted the Department of Justice and the Secret Service in numerous investigations.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number applying for entry to Alaska during the year just closed was 3,603, of whom 3,589 were admitted and 14 debarred. The admitted aliens are classified as follows: Immigrant aliens, 259; nonimmigrant aliens, 78; transients, 2,479; tourists, 773.

The figures show a decrease this year of 50 per cent in the number of statistical aliens applying for admission. This is due to the fact that the high wages prevailing practically throughout the United States have turned the tide, and instead of migrating to Alaska each spring, men are now leaving in large numbers to accept employment below. As a result the population of the Territory is much less than at any time since the gold rush of 1898. Immigration through this district is entirely through Canada, and the restrictions imposed by the Canadian military laws are reflected in our figures.

The percentage of aliens debarred increased about 50 per cent, due principally to the illiteracy feature of the present statute.

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CHINESE.

During the past year no Chinese business was transacted with the exception of the checking of members of the crews of vessels and the Chinese employed in the canneries located in this vicinity.

JAPANESE.

Transit privilege was allowed 56 Japanese, destined either to Vancouver or Victoria, B. C., from upper British Columbia and Yukon Territory, and vice versa. Two Japanese of the immigrant class were admitted and one was debarred under the provisions of the executive order.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were under consideration during the past year 28 cases of this kind, resulting in the submission of 9 applications for warrants, all of which were served. Deportation warrants were issued in 6 cases and executed in 3. Three arrest warrants were canceled by the department. Two deportation warrants remain unexecuted, and one case is still pending.

SEAMEN.

Fourteen seamen made application for admission, all of whom were admitted. Only 4 desertions were reported, none of these being Chinese or Japanese. One stowaway was found on a Yukon River steamer, and upon examination was admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax to the amount of $1,928 was collected and $20 was assessed in administrative fines for failure to furnish crew lists.

The sum allotted from the immigration appropriation for the operation of this district was $1,550. The total expended was $1,576.55.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Fourteen aliens were examined for naturalization and appropriate certificates of arrival issued.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

But one case of this kind warranting prosecution arose during the year, that of Manuel Lopez, a Hawaiian-born Portuguese, charged with having brought an alien woman from Canada for an immoral purpose. The case of one prostitute was taken up and she is now under order of deportation to Canada.

Small red-light districts continue to exist in the various mining camps throughout the territory.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The closest relations are maintained with United States marshals and attorneys throughout the territory, also with the various investigating officers who are from time to time detailed to this part of the United States by other departments. The white population of Alaska does not exceed probably 40,000 at the present time, and is to a considerable extent composed of unnaturalized foreign-born. Many of these have gotten into the clutches of the law as a result of their disloyal remarks, and sentences of from six months to a year, with heavy fines, have been imposed upon them by the courts. One alien now serving a sentence of a year for seditious utterances is under order of deportation to Norway, and the case of a Swede convicted of the same offense is now before the department. The moral effect of a few expulsions for such offenses, especially upon a community having in its midst a number of aliens possessed of proclivities of a similar nature, is very beneficial, and certainly meets with the approval of the public at large.

It is a pleasure to report that the relations existing between the officers of this district, as well as with officials of other branches of the Government service, have been most harmonious.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, MONTREAL, CANADA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, COMPRISING CANADIAN ATLANTIC SEAPORTS AND THE CANADIAN BORDER EAST OF THE EASTERLY LINE OF MONTANA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL.

APPLICATIONS.

Although the number of aliens accounted for statistically is shown to be considerably less than was reported in previous years, the bureau's attention is drawn to the fact that the fewer aliens were manifested by no means represents any corresponding diminution in the volume of inspection work which officers in this district were called upon to perform.

It can be safely said that the present immigration law, because of each of its provisions, including payment of head tax, having been made applicable to all aliens, and because of the many new features which officers are required to apply, has become a most difficult measure to enforce along the land boundaries, and places upon the officers such work and responsibilities that substantial increase in help has been shown to be an urgent necessity ever since the law became operative.

Continuance of war conditions that serve to make transoceanic travel increasingly difficult have of course prevented the arrival at Canadian ocean ports, as well as at our own United States ports, of aliens of the immigrant class in any considerable numbers. The staff of officers continued at Canadian seaports is now only sufficient to keep our organization intact and to meet all the obligations resting upon our service as a party to the Canadian agreement, and the wisdom of continuing officers at Canadian ports during the prevalence of the war has been demonstrated in unnumbered instances when our officers have been the medium through which most valuable information of a confidential character has been supplied our Government, and the services rendered by these faithful employees by way of caring for submarine victims that have been landed at Canadian ports during the year have been invaluable.

During the year 35,514 applicants for entry to the United States were admitted and 5,599 debarred (of whom 2,306 were of the nonstatistical class), making a total of 41,113 examined and recorded in immigration statistics. Of this number, 40,840 were recorded at Canadian border ports and 273 at the Atlantic seaports of Canada. All those examined at the Atlantic seaports were admitted, while at the border 5,599, or 13.61 per cent, were debarred. There were in addition to those included in the following figures 3,927 refused examination on account of being either unable or unwilling to provide for payment of head tax; 1,257 returned from the border for board of special inquiry, who failed to appear for examination, and 370 referred to boards of special inquiry by inspectors on duty at railway stations and docks who also failed to appear for examination, making a grand total of 46,667 applicants. There were also 19,839 United States citizens returning to again take up their permanent residence in the United States after having had a residence in Canada, and 20,919 aliens of the non statistical class were admitted for transit purposes. Seven thousand two hundred and fifty-one of the aliens admitted to the United States in this district were males between the ages of 18 and 40.

Chinese immigration.—The total number of Chinese applying for entry was (including 29,712 in transit) 29,747, of whom 29,724 were admitted and 23 debarred, all of the latter on the ground of being afflicted with trachoma. These figures include 7 regular Chinese applicants who were admitted for temporary purposes, or were readmitted after a brief absence in Canada, not included in the statistical figures previously given.

Japanese immigration.—Japanese to the number of 12 applied for admission, of whom 8 were admitted and 4 debarred. All those admitted were non laborers, entitled to passports. The 4 debarred were classed as laborers, 3 being without passports of any kind, while 1 held proper passport but was debarred as a contract laborer. All were residents of Canada.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS, NOT INCLUDING CHINESE).

Under this head the following is reported: Cases considered, 2,525; cases investigated, 1,061; warrants applied for, 1,354; warrants issued, 1,284; warrants served, 991; warrants canceled, 426; warrants executed, 565.

The cases of 447 United States citizens ordered deported from Canada to the United States were investigated. Two hundred and eighty-five such deportations from Canada actually occurred during the year, and 54 cases are pending, while 108 cases were dropped because of nonproof of American citizenship or for other reasons.

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EXPULSIONS (CHINESE).

Twelve warrants were applied for in cases of Chinese aliens on the grounds of entry without inspection and being found in the United States in violation of the exclusion laws, this occurring as a result of investigations conducted in 34 cases. Seven of these Chinese were deported, and 13 cases are pending at the close of the year.

Much time and labor would be spared were our service so organized as to provide at each of the important stations officers especially trained in the handling of department warrants, but with the never-ending changes in the personnel, service of warrants must be disposed of as best we may.

It will be observed that the Dominion authorities again effected the deportation from Canada of a large number of United States citizens who were found deportable under Canadian law, and as in previous years the matter of investigating the citizenship of these deportees before authorizing their return to the United States has entailed a vast amount of work.

I have many times called attention to the difficulties met with in providing for the return to the United States of citizens thereof under order of deportation from Canada who, by reason of long absence from the State where last domiciled, have lost the right to return thereto for public care. In justice to all concerned, the Government should arrive at some working understanding with the authorities of the various States which would provide for the prompt reception and care of dependent citizens ordered deported from Canada.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for this district for the year was $40,000, and expenditures totaled $27,535.54. Head tax in the sum of $216,248 was deposited in the New York subtreasury, while $1,272 is held on special deposit on account of head tax at the close of the year. The total amount of fines assessed in criminal cases was $6,039.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISIONERS AND COURTS.

Two Chinese persons were arrested on commissioners' warrants, one of whom was discharged and one deported, while two cases pending before higher courts at the close of the previous year are still undisposed of.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES (CHINESE).

Six cases of this character were pending from the previous fiscal year, and writs were secured in eight new cases during the present year. On final disposition five of the aliens were discharged, one was deported, and eight cases are pending on appeal to circuit courts of appeals.

In the last three reports attention has been invited to the lack of prosecutions for violation of the contract-labor features of the law. In spite of the fact that there are a large number of aliens debarred every year as contract laborers, for the past three years there has not been a single action instituted, so far as the writer is informed, in cases of the nature under discussion.

There is also a decided variance in the different judicial districts as to the seriousness with which a violation of the immoral features of the immigration law are regarded. In one particular judicial district, although there were a number of cases in which women had been imported for an immoral purpose, we were able to bring only two cases to a successful conclusion, and in these cases the defendants were fined $10 each. As opposed to the action taken by the court and Department of Justice officials in that district, particular attention is invited to the fact that in the eastern district of Michigan 14 cases involving a violation of the immoral features of the law were successfully prosecuted, the penalties ranging from $50 fine and imprisonment to a sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000 imposed.

CHINESE SMUGGLING PROSECUTIONS.

Of cases of this character there were pending at the close of last year 23 cases, and 10 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. One conviction was had, proceedings were dismissed in 10 cases, and 1 bond was forfeited, and 21 are still pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year 157 prostitutes, or alien women entering the United States for an immoral purpose, were apprehended by our officers at the boundary, and of this number 95 prostitutes or immoral women were debarred by boards of special inquiry,

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as were also 53 procurers. During the same period 35 prostitutes and 19 procurers or persons receiving proceeds of prostitution were deported under department warrants.

The following cases involving a violation of section 3 of the act of February 20, 1907, and section 4 of the act of February 5, 1917 (attempting to import alien women for an immoral purpose), were handled in this district: Cases reported to United States attorneys who advised against prosecution, 10; cases carried to a successful conclusion, 18; grand jury failed to indict, 1; cases pending, 3.

In connection with the deportation of women and girls on the grounds of immorality, I have to state that aside from the activities of such institutions as the Florence Crittenton Homes and the Salvation Army, there has been no particular activity on the part of reform societies looking to the welfare of these unfortunates. Our service, however, has been instrumental in rescuing many young girls and returning them to their parents who otherwise might have been led into a life of shame.

In this connection it should not be understood that the figures given of women and girls apprehended in the act of entering the United States for an immoral purpose represent the sum total of the number actually apprehended. In questioning aliens, officers must necessarily exercise considerable tact and diplomacy, and particularly is this true where immorality is concerned. Where only circumstantial evidence exists, no concrete evidence being obtainable, the aliens are generally excluded as persons likely to become public charges, although all the facts surrounding the case indicate that the aliens are entering the United States either for the purposes of prostitution or for joining their paramours. Numerous cases could be cited as an illustration of the foregoing.

In every instance where possible aliens who are debarred or turned back for board of special inquiry are returned to Canada without being detained over night, and it is seldom that a jail or other public institution is resorted to in these cases. In some warrant cases, however, where the aliens are so excessively immoral that various welfare societies do not feel capable of looking after them by reason of the fact that their facilities are inadequate for the detention of persons seeking to escape, it has been necessary to place them in county jails, but in every instance where this was done the character of the alien was such that temporary jail detention would not be at all likely to work any particular hardship.

In summing up the situation, I believe we are justified in stating that the handling of females of the immoral class has been carried out in the most judicious manner possible, and in every instance where the opportunity offered steps have been taken looking to the restoration of the unfortunate girl or woman to her parents or husband, as the case might be, and by so doing, many erring young girls have been led back to the paths of rectitude and many husbands and wives have become reconciled.

CONTRACT LABOR.

A total of 509 aliens were debarred by boards of special inquiry as contract laborers. Of this number, 254 appealed to the department, 48 of whom were admitted on appeal. Thirty cases were pending at the close of the year.

There is assigned to duty in this district at the present time but one officer employed under the authority of section 24 of the immigration act, said officer being stationed at Buffalo. He has investigated numerous contract labor cases, and also a large number of applications made by employers in the United States to import labor under the provisions of rule 27 of the immigration regulations.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the year for which report is now being submitted, via the ports of this district, approximately 9,500,000 passengers crossed the boundary from Canada to the United States, and of this immense traffic less than 50,000 were subjected to the scrutiny of our medical officers.

Of the less than 50,000 aliens who were subjected to medical inspection at the various stations in this district last year, 521 were found to be afflicted with physical or mental ailments that served to debar them outright, and 1,336 were found suffering from minor physical or mental defects which were deemed contributory causes for exclusion.

It will be noted that the percentage of aliens medically inspected who were found physically or mentally undesirable is high, and it seems only reasonable to contend that the extension of medical work along the Canadian border would in all probability result beneficially to the country. There are 61 ports of entry to the United States within the limits of district No. 1, and medical officers are provided at only the principal ports—24 in number.

In view of the experiences which we are already meeting in connection with the examination of returned soldiers and their dependents, I feel that I can not too

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emphatically suggest that in my judgment the bureau may well afford to give earnest consideration to the strenghtening of that branch of the service which pertains to the medical inspection of aliens, particularly in this Canadian border district.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year our records show that there were a total of 2,904 investigations conducted by officers in this district in regard to general immigration matters, and 202 investigations in connection with the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws, a grand total of 3,106. These may be classified as follows: Applicants for entry, 417; after admission, 125; warrant cases, 918; naturalization matters, 431; other matters, 1,013. The Chinese investigations were: Cases of applicants for entry, 27; preinvestigations, 50; after temporary admission, 3; warrant cases, 42; to determine lawful residence, 62; Chinese smuggling, 18.

PERSONNEL.

Experience of the past year serves to convince me more strongly than ever that some immediate action should be taken by the bureau and department looking to strengthening the personnel of the force employed in this district, so that more efficient inspection may be had.

The first serious impairment of the personnel resulted from many of our best officers leaving for military training camps. A second instalment of our best officers resigned to accept employment in other departments of Government work at substantial increases in salary; other good officers were called to the colors under the selective service regulations; and lastly a badly depleted eligible register resulted in the appointment of many inspectors to fill the above vacancies whose lack of adaptability to our work was painfully apparent from the moment of their identification with the service.

It is cause for much regret that the best officers in our service are permitted to leave for employment in other branches of the Government service on account of more attractive salaries. Seriously considered, immigration work seems as vital to the welfare of the country as is the work to which our officers go in other departments. Revenues now resulting from the head tax will justify appointment to and retention in our service of the very best men obtainable. Under the present policy it has become practically impossible to find suitable help to fill positions of a supervisory character.

I respectfully submit that a higher standard of work can hardly be looked for so long as the upbuilding and strengthening of the service remains dependent upon the policy just outlined. If the maximum of good is to be had from the enforcement of the immigration law now operative, it seems most essential that our service must be made attractive to men possessed of qualifications to warrant the expectation that if taken into the employment of the bureau they will develop in a manner to fit them successfully to discharge any duty to which they may be assigned.

With the introduction of the present immigration law and the greater revenue that would be derived from the new head tax provision, inspectors in this district were congratulating themselves that long hours of duty for seven days a week, including all holidays, would soon be a thing of the past. Instead of relief, however, the situation has actually become more onerous, and the employees have really been compelled to contribute more overtime than ever before, and to continue to work seven days a week, as in the past. It is sincerely hoped that during the coming fiscal year the department may find it possible to supply a sufficient number of help to render practicable a readjustment of the work conditions now prevailing at some of the substations in this district, so that each employee may be accorded one day's rest in seven, which arrangement is now universally considered to be both necessary and just.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT EL PASO.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for admission upon the part of aliens coming to remain temporarily, as well as those intending to reside permanently, were entertained and passed upon to the number of 89,677. Of these, 86,846 were admitted and 2,830, or 3.16 per cent, were debarred. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-one illiterate aliens withdrew applications for admission, and 5,745 were unwilling or unable to pay head tax.

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JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

A total of 91 Japanese were admitted, and 16 were debarred, 15 of these latter on the ground of being without proper passports.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

But six Chinese applied for admission during the year, all of whom were admitted.

ALIEN AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

There were 9,401 alien laborers admitted to the United States from Mexico under the department's exceptions to the contract labor, head tax and illiteracy provisions of the immigration act. The 9,401 laborers admitted during the fiscal year consisted of agricultural laborers exclusively. It was not until the closing days of the fiscal year covered by this report that the department extended the indulgences contemplated by its later orders to alien laborers coming to accept employment in certain specified pursuits other than agricultural, and information concerning these exceptions did not become known in time to permit the same being availed of by the industries designated in the very limited time intervening.

The heaviest importations of farm labor have been made in behalf of the sugar beet growers of California, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, and the cotton growers of Arizona. There is every reason to believe, however, that through the organization of cooperative organizations among the farmers producing diversified crops, aided by the newly created United States Employment Service, a great impetus will be given to the demand for farm laborers generally in the coming year. The extension of the exceptions to embrace railroad maintenance of way laborers and those coming to accept employment in mining and the construction of buildings for or by the Government in Texas and adjacent to the border in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and California will also, no doubt, give a stimulus to the flow to the border of this class of labor in the ensuing year.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 168 warrant cases pending from last year, 657 new warrants were issued and served during this year, and 21 warrants have been issued but not served, a total of 1,046 cases under consideration. Of the aliens involved, 625 have been deported, 69 warrants were canceled, 23 escaped or disappeared prior to receipt of warrant of arrest, 4 died, 44 were transferred to other districts, and 279 are pending.

The foregoing figures show an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of deportation proceedings instituted as compared with the preceding year. This increase is due mainly to illegal entries resulting from efforts on the part of aliens to evade the increased head tax and illiteracy features of the new act without obligating themselves to the acceptance of employment in agricultural pursuits and return to Mexico at the termination thereof.

During the year 3,811 aliens were permitted voluntarily to return to Mexico without resort to formal warrant proceedings.

SEAMEN.

It was necessary to inspect during the year 7,479 alien crew men, who arrived on 658 vessels. In this number are included 739 Japanese, who arrived as seamen on 18 vessels, and 47 Chinese who arrived on 7 vessels.

Forty-five seamen applied for admission, 7 of whom were finally excluded. One hundred and ninety-seven seamen were discharged to reship, and 8 desertions were reported, 4 of which were Japanese. Two hundred and eighty seamen's identification cards were issued.

STOWAWAYS.

Six stowaways and one workaway arrived at ports in this district, three of the stowaways having been refused admission.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total of head tax collected during the fiscal year is $127,376. Administrative fines were assessed to the amount of $725. Fines amounting to $2,010 were assessed by courts in criminal prosecutions under the immigration and Chinese-exclusion acts. The allotment for the district was $66,000, and disbursements aggregated $66,276.

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CHINESE ARREST CASES.

During the year there were eight Chinese arrested under the exclusion laws. There were 17 cases pending at the close of the preceding year. In addition, 132 Chinese cases were handled under departmental warrant proceedings, making a total of 157 Chinese handled under both judicial and departmental procedure, of which number 91 were deported, 36 discharged by courts or warrants canceled, and 2 transferred to other districts where the Chinese had proceeded, leaving 28 cases pending.

In the early part of the present fiscal year a number of Chinese of Mexicali and vicinity were induced to come to the United States by reason of widely circulated rumors that the operation of the exclusion acts would be suspended for the period of the war. Prompt and vigorous measures by officers of this service checked what threatened to develop into a serious situation. Fifty-two of the Chinese arrested following unlawful entry caused by such rumors expressed a willingness to return to Mexicali, and they were permitted to do so. Aside from this unusual movement at and near Calexico the year witnessed a steady diminution of Chinese arrests throughout the district, which gratifying situation is directly attributable to the steadily diminishing efforts to effect illegal entry on the part of such aliens. The factors contributing to the large decrease of these illegal activities may be epitomized as follows:

1. Discouragement resulting from vigilant patrol and train inspection.
2. Prevalence of revolutionary disorders in Mexico.
3. Demand for oriental labor in the cotton fields of Lower California, at wages substantially in excess of those theretofore obtaining.

There were 740 Chinese transients admitted during the year.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS (CHINESE).

Nine cases of conspiracy were pending from last year, of which three were dismissed and the balance are still pending. Seven criminal prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1918, from which two convictions were had.

Of criminal cases other than Chinese, 110 were considered during the year, of which 13 were pending from 1917. In these cases 63 convictions were had, involving penalties aggregating 34 years, 8 months, and 22 days, and fines amounting to $1,790.

Four civil suits are now pending, which involve violations of the contract labor law, with penalties aggregating $10,000.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Four writs of habeas corpus were applied for, of which all were denied; two of the aliens concerned have been actually deported.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No evidence has been unearthed indicating the existence in this district during the year of systematized or organized efforts to carry on the heinous traffic commonly known as "white slavery." Isolated acts of individual exploitation of women come to light from time to time, and are promptly dealt with by the appropriate authorities.

An influx of Mexican "clandestinas" (clandestine prostitutes) impelled by cupidity to risk a jail or penitentiary sentence, in returning to the United States after previous deportation or exclusion, has constituted a peculiar but withal not unnatural sequel to the campaign inaugurated during the past year to abate open prostitution in communities adjacent to the border. Many of these clandestinas were first tried in the police courts on vagrancy charges, and then surrendered to this service for prosecution and deportation. The majority of them are afflicted with gonorrhea or syphilis, or both.

Of the 726 aliens deported this year, 284 were charged with being of the sexually immoral classes, 278 being of Mexican nationality.

During the year there were debarred a total of 173 aliens on the ground that they belonged to the sexually immoral classes.

Of the total number of convictions secured in this district during the past year for violations of the provisions of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion acts, 44 were of persons charged with violating the "white slave" provisions of the immigration law.

CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year 73 cases involving alleged violations of the alien contract labor provisions of the act arose in this district. Of these, 70 investigations were conducted by immigration officers and 3 by a section 24 inspector. Only two suits were instituted, one against the Montana Mines Co., of Arizona, and the other against the Roper Milling Co., of New Mexico. These suits are now pending.

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WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

On the whole the spirit of cooperation manifested by public-health officers toward immigration officers has been satisfactory, although difficulty has been experienced at some ports in having medical officers so apportion their time as to best meet the needs of the immigration service. These are purely local problems, however, and more or less satisfactory adjustments have been made as the occasions required.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS IN GENERAL.

The suppression of attempted illegal entry of countless aliens of the Mexican race, excluded or excludable under what they deem to be the harsh provisions of the immigration act of 1917, has constituted one of the most difficult problems with which this district has had to contend in the past year. The last annual report contained a recital of numerous schemes resorted to by Mexican aliens to circumvent the head tax and illiteracy provisions of the act. Such schemes having, for the most part, proven abortive, recourse naturally has been had to surreptitious entry.

While there has doubtless been some betterment of industrial conditions in Mexico, there is yet much room for improvement. Hundreds of aliens who arrive at the border, hungry and penniless, were literally forced to cross the international line in search of food and work, it being their philosophy apparently that whatever happened their plight could be no worse and, luck with them, might be materially bettered. The drastic provisions of the present immigration act have led to the creation of a new and thriving industry, if by such a term it may be dignified, having for its object the illegal introduction into the United States of Mexican aliens on a wholesale scale by means of organized efforts. Steerers and smugglers of the several organizations reside on either side of the international line and include in their ranks Mexican line riders, fiscal guards, professional smugglers, formerly engaged in the Chinese and opium traffic, and amateur smugglers, attracted by the prospect of "easy money." The steerers have not limited their operation to excludable aliens, but have solicited the patronage of the admissible, holding forth the inducement of a price for their services substantially less than the head tax. These parasites do not hesitate to deliberately misrepresent the requirements of the immigration act in order to discourage ignorant Mexicans from regularly applying at ports of entry. The case of Francisco Alcaraz recently apprehended and arrested on departmental warrant, who was induced to pay certain smugglers a substantial fee to assist his clandestine entry into the United States because he was unable to write, is typical. It transpired after his arrest that while he was unable to write he could read sufficiently to pass the illiteracy test, and in any event, was exempt from the operation thereof because of a previous lawful residence in the United States.

The fee of the smugglers varies with the status of the particular alien involved. If it is merely a case of attempting to evade the payment of head tax, the charge is generally approximately half the amount thereof. An illiterate or alien otherwise excludable for cause is generally required to surrender all the money in his possession.

The prevalence in Mexico of dangerous diseases of many kinds—such as gonorrhea, syphilis, typhus, etc.—is the natural aftermath of several years internal warfare, conducted with an almost total disregard of all laws of hygiene and sanitation. Large numbers of aliens coming to the United States from that country tainted with one or more of such diseases attempt surreptitious entry. This class constitutes a serious and ever-increasing menace to the health of our country as a whole and especially of communities contiguous to the border. It early became evident that the force in this district was far from adequate to cope with these dangers and steps were taken to increase the number of mounted watchmen assigned to guard the border. These mounted watchmen and all other units of the immigration force have worked indefatigably and unremittingly to check these entries, with what gratifying results is attested by the arrests and criminal prosecutions elsewhere recorded in this report. As stated alsewhere herein, in addition to the large number of deportation proceedings instituted, 3,811 aliens apprehended immediately following surreptitious entry were allowed the privilege of voluntarily returning to Mexico. It would be difficult to estimate how many more aliens were prevented from effecting illegal entry through the vigilance of the officers.

Notwithstanding the excellent results obtained from the repressive measures maintained, the menace persists and representations have been made to the bureau looking to the organization of a closely knit border patrol to work in conjunction with the existing immigration officers, with a view to effectually close up the gaps in the line of defense. A proper discharge of the innumerable responsibilities devolving on this service on the Mexican frontier, developed by the entrance of our country into the world war, not the least important of which is the control of alien enemy traffic and

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enforcement of the passport regulations, renders further and more comprehensive measures of surveillance a vital necessity.

From the foregoing table it will be observed that 108 applications upon the part of alien enemies were received and investigated by immigration officers in this district, of which 68 were for permits to "enter," 15 to "enter and depart," 2 to "depart," 5 to "depart and enter," and 18 to "enter," in respect of whom deportation proceedings were instituted. Of the 68 new and 19 applications pending at the close of preceding year for permits to "enter," 42 were granted and aliens admitted; 12 were denied and applicants interned; 28 denied and applicants deported; 1 alien escaped; 2 applicants were paroled, leaving 2 pending at close of year. Of the 15 new applicants and 4 pending from the previous year for permits to "enter and depart," 12 were granted permits to enter and admitted; 2 were interned, 4 deported, leaving 1 pending at close of year. Both applicants for permits to "depart" were denied. Of the 5 new applicants and 6 pending from the previous year for permits to "depart and enter," 6 were granted permits and departed and 5 were denied.

The procedure observed in handling alien enemy applications for permits to enter and depart and the work of immigration officers in connection therewith was so fully set forth in the preceding annual report of this district as to render further discussion thereof unnecessary. It is interesting to note, however, that a total of 108 applications were investigated in the year just closed, as against 66 in the preceding year.

SUPPRESSION OF ALIEN ENEMY ACTIVITIES—INVESTIGATIONS IN GENERAL—ARRESTS OF DRAFT EVADERS, DESERTERS, ETC.

The past year has witnessed the most intense activity upon the part of immigration officers throughout this district in the investigation and apprehension of slackers, draft evaders, deserters, alien enemies, suspected enemy agents, intermediaries, propagandists, etc. A comprehensive interchange of information has been established between the officers of the Immigration Service and those of other departments charged with the enforcement of war measures, with a view to the eradication of every form of inimical activity. The consequences have been gratifying in the extreme, as partially attested by the annexed and wholly incomplete schedule of results accomplished.

Draft evaders and deserters arrested	704
Alien enemy agent suspects arrested	14
Investigations:	
Suspected deserters and evaders	1,120
Alien enemies	281
Miscellaneous	252

Owing to the tremendous pressure under which officers of this district have labored during the past year, coupled with an extreme shortage in the personnel, it has been physically impossible to maintain a systematic and detailed record of every investigation made of the character comprehended by the above caption. At several stations on the border absolutely no attempt has been made to maintain a written record in those cases where the aliens or persons involved were delivered to agents of other departments of the Government for final disposition. The foregoing figures are, therefore, wholly incomplete, and as an index to the volume of work accomplished, wholly inadequate.

The heartiest cooperation has marked the relations of officers of this service with representatives of the Department of Justice and Military and Naval Intelligence.

In conclusion, it is desired to say that gratifying as are the accomplishments herein recorded when viewed in the light of the tremendous handicaps imposed by shortage of men against which the organization has had to contend, they fall far short of realizing existing needs and demands created by war exigencies. If every immigration officer and employee in the district, male and female, were to patrol the border they would be stationed at an average of more than 10 miles apart. It is not believed that more need be said to convey an accurate presentation of the inadequacy of the present control.

As was pointed out in letter of this office of February 5, 1918, the Customs Service, Department of Justice, and State, county, and city officials are rendering no substantial assistance in patrolling the border, though their failure so to do is not to be ascribed to any lack of willingness, but rather to the fact that these agencies, numerically relatively small, are uncoordinated and lacking in centralized authority, each with its time and energies fully engaged in the exercise of those functions peculiarly its own. A limited number of State rangers, sporadically assigned to duty at points along the border, are ever shifting from place to place, and in the nature of things,

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considering their other duties, can and do give but little attention to patrol work and then only when in possession of some definite advance information upon which they may rely to effect an arrest of a lawbreaker, fugitive, or whatnot. The military has established various outposts on the border. These are uncoordinated and, upon the whole, though animated by the very best of intentions, lack systemization and permanency. When all is said and done, the attention of the military, outside of that devoted to guarding railroad lines, bridges, and public utilities, is essentially confined to the more serious task of training soldiers for warfare. Military units are constantly shifting. Officers in command almost without exception express a willingness to extend their patrols but state the limited number of troops available renders such a course impossible. As has been previously stated on various occasions, a splendid spirit of cooperation is manifested on every hand, but, as likewise previously intimated, it is quite apparent that too much energy is being dissipated in uncoordinated effort and that if the various war measures relating to border affairs are to be made truly effective the responsibilities of the different organizations must be more specifically defined and their activities more thoroughly systematized.

ANARCHISTS.

Little occasion has arisen for activity upon the part of officers of this district in connection with suppression of anarchistic propaganda. Two aliens were located at Tucson suspected of being anarchists by reason of literature found in their possession. They were convicted, however, for violation of the espionage act and are to be deported when their sentences expire. One warrant for the arrest of an anarchist last reported to be in the vicinity of Los Angeles and whose present whereabouts is unknown remains unserved.

PASSPORT MATTERS.

Immigration officers in charge at ports of entry, following more or less exhaustive investigations, have prepared and issued 6,155 citizens' identification cards, permitting visits to points in Mexico adjacent to the border by persons having necessary and legitimate business and in respect of whom no doubts were entertained as to loyalty. Alien identification cards to the number of 516 were issued on the same basis to persons in respect of whom insistance upon a literal compliance with the passport regulations would have worked undue hardship or inconvenience. In a relatively few cases cards, both citizen and alien, have been taken up and canceled upon a showing indicating abuses of the privilege or misrepresentations made at the time of procurement. American passports or documents presented in lieu thereof to the number of 4,854 have been examined and registered. Alien passports to the number of 84,468 have likewise been examined and registered. Visé declarations have been received and visés granted by immigration officers to the number of 10,437. The total of aliens who made application during the year for admission, as shown elsewhere in this report, is 89,677, and but 84,468 alien passports were examined and registered. The disparity is accounted for by the fact that the passport regulations did not go into effect on the border until December 1, 1917; therefore figures in relation thereto cover but seven months of the fiscal year just closed; although the average monthly examination and registration of passports, however, greatly exceeded the average monthly number of alien applicants for admission. This is due to the fact that many applicants holding passports were not examined under the immigration act and recorded for the reason that they were without means to pay the head tax, or, being illiterate, withdrew their applications, or, having been on some previous occasion examined and passed and recorded in statistics, were not again so handled upon return from a temporary absence abroad.

While much time and energy have been expended in the enforcement of the passport regulations (joint order No. 535) designed to control the movement of persons both ways across the border, this control has, in the main, been exercised only at regular immigration ports of entry. The immigration force as at present constituted, with its manifold duties, is wholly inadequate in numbers to prevent the surreptitious entry or exit of evilly disposed persons at remote and unfrequented points, of which there are literally thousands. It is logical to assume that the most dangerous of the enemy's agents have sought, and will continue to seek, these points to avoid attracting attention. In the main, therefore, the passport regulations as now enforced discommode thousands of loyal, or in any event, not unfriendly persons whose legitimate business or innocent pleasures naturally take them through the regular channels, while the frontier elsewhere is inadequately guarded. This is wholly wrong, illogical, wasteful, and dangerous. For detailed discussion of this situation and recommendations looking to a remedy, the bureau is referred to letter of this office, dated February 5, 1918, bureau file No. 54261/276.

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PERSONNEL.

In last year's report reference was had to the losses sustained in the personnel of this district through transfers to other departments of the Government, induction of men into the military forces and resignations—the latter attributable to the low level of wages paid by the Government as compared with that maintained by the business world. The demoralizing effects of these conditions were presented as forcefully as possible and urgent representations were made as to the necessity of readjustment. Happily, the bureau was able, during the year, through partial advancement of salaries generally, to afford some measure of relief, which, coupled with the bonus provided by congressional action, has served to partially restore the lost equilibrium. Other factors, however, have continued to intervene to disturb this equilibrium and will, in a steadily increasing measure, continue so to do as long as the war lasts and doubtless for some time thereafter. Vacancies to the number of 59 occurred during the year by reason of involuntary separations, inductions (voluntary and involuntary) into the armed forces of the United States, resignations and transfers to other departments of the Government as follows: Inspectors 22, clerks 19, interpreters 2, watchmen 16. Fifteen employees joined the armed forces of the United States; 11 were transferred to other departments for duty in more or less direct connection with the prosecution of the war, and 21 resigned to better their condition, and the services of 12 were discontinued.

At the close of the last fiscal year the department, in recognition of the pressing necessity for more men with which to properly enforce the new immigration act along the Mexican border, authorized the appointment of 41 additional inspectors; since then some of these positions have been filled, but subsequent losses have resulted in leaving a net balance of 37 of the 41 officers still to be supplied. Four inspectors represent the net gain at the close of the fiscal year 1918, as compared with the close of 1917. It is imperatively necessary that these 37 positions be filled at the earliest possible moment if the new immigration act is to be properly enforced on the Mexican border. The new immigration act requires the recording of departing aliens and citizens. The force is insufficient to accomplish this. Long hours of duty are the rule rather than the exception; overtime is given by all and leave of absence is cheerfully foregone. Notwithstanding the force is 37 inspectors short of the number necessary to meet the normal requirements, two additional responsibilities have been added—the enforcement of the passport regulations and the work connected with the handling of common labor imported from Mexico or engaged at immigration stations to work in agricultural pursuits, railroad maintenance of way, all forms of mining and in the erection of buildings for or by the Government in the State of Texas and adjacent to the border in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. These additional tasks entail endless details, all of which have been added to the labors of the already short-handed force. It is certain that these tasks will increase in scope before they diminish. The new passport regulations which, it is understood, will go into effect August 26, 1918, will add many responsibilities and make demands which can only be met by the creation of a border patrol, as set forth in letter of this office of February 5, 1918.

Summarizing the detailed data furnished in the last-mentioned communication, the needs of the district now are as follows:

Thirty-seven inspectors to fill previously existing vacancies; 14 inspectors in lieu of an equal number assigned to exclusively handle agricultural labor work; 20 clerks.

These needs exist now and if supplies will merely place the Mexican border organization in a position to properly handle the insistent demands confronting it and take no account of the remaining and most vital necessity created by the war, to wit, an adequate border patrol, to which reference is elsewhere made in this report under "passport matters" and "alien enemy activities."

The writer would be remiss in the discharge of his duty were he to close this report without voicing the opinion that it will prove extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure men of the right qualifications as immigrant inspectors in anything like sufficient numbers at the existing entrance salary. One need but review the difficulties encountered in the past year in this respect to realize the soundness of this position.

Once more at the close of a year crowded for all with endeavor, the writer is happy to avail himself of the opportunity afforded him to acknowledge, with grateful appreciation, the inspiration drawn from the bureau's ever-ready and sympathetic understanding of the problems peculiar to the border, its thorough confidence and unfaltering support, as well as the loyal, unselfish, and intelligent cooperation of the men and women whose official activities it has been his pleasure and privilege to direct, and to whom all praise is due for whatever measure of success is herein recorded.

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